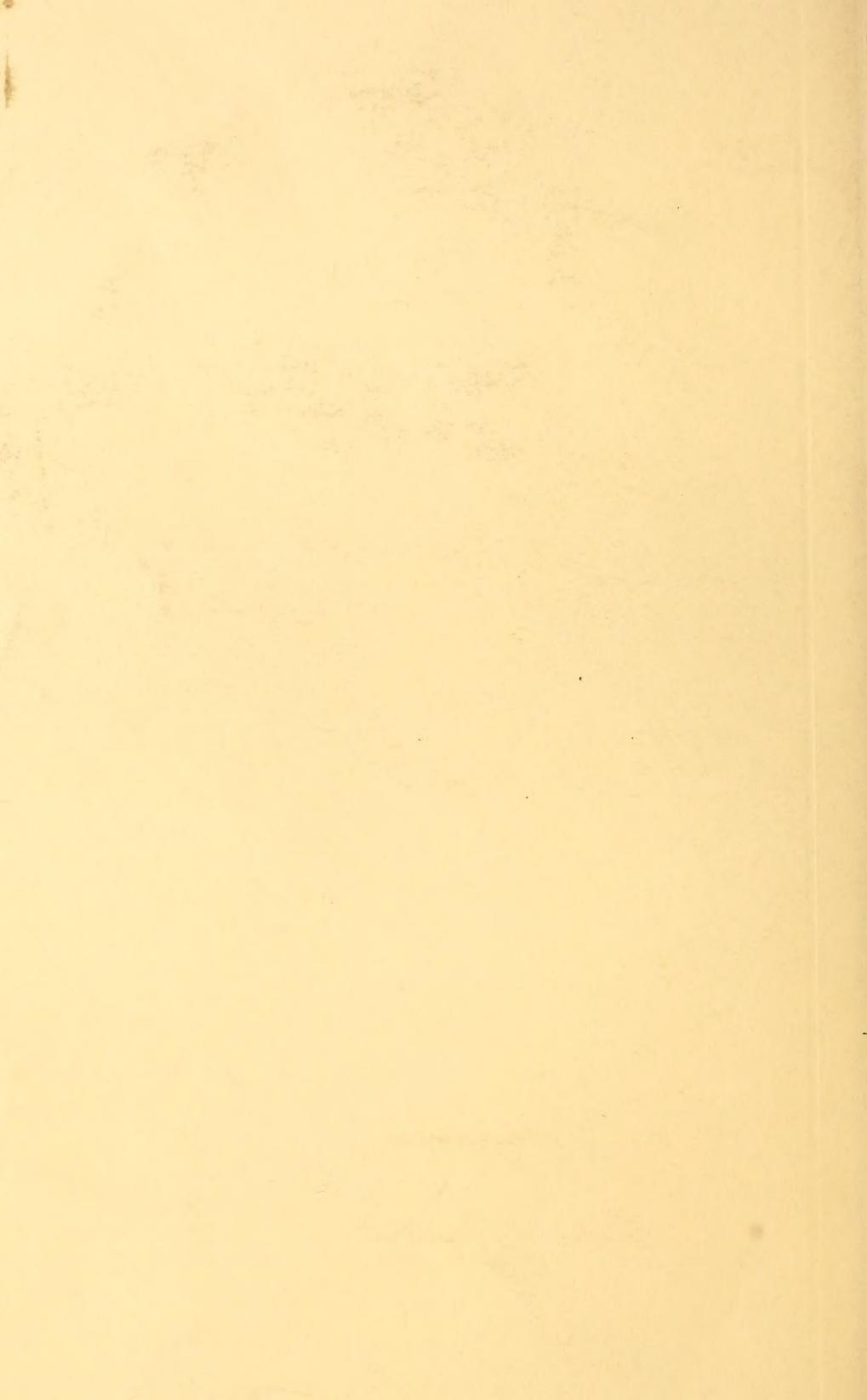


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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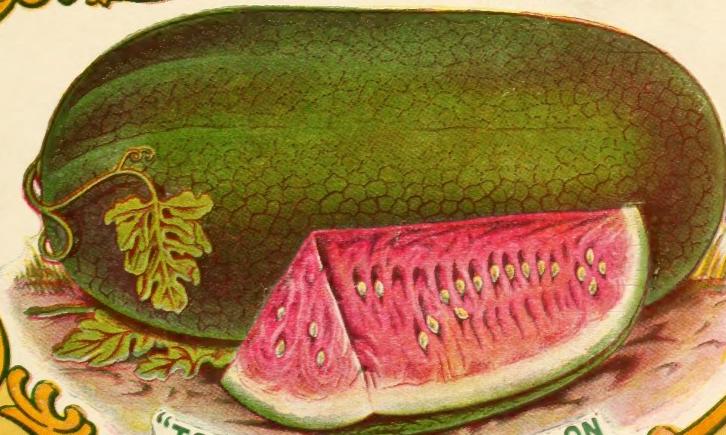
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14



STECKLER'S SEEDS



1914

PRICE LIST OF RURAL BOOKS.

VEGETABLES.

	Postage
Canning and Preserving	\$.75..... 4c
New Rhubarb Culture	75..... 6c
Gardening for Profit	1 65..... 12c
Truck Farming in the South	1 10..... 10c
Cabbage and Cauliflower	60..... 6c
Celery for Profit	25..... 2c
Asparagus Culture	75..... 5c
Left Overs Made Palatable	1 25..... 12c
Tomato Culture	60..... 6c
Gardening for Young and Old	1 10..... 7c
Vegetable Home Gardening	1 00..... 9c
New Onion Culture	60..... 6c
A. B. C. of Potato Culture	80..... 5c
Mushrooms (How to Grow Them)	1 10..... 7c
Tobacco Culture	35..... 3c
Sweet Potatoes	50..... 5c
Our Farm of Four Acres	60..... 4c
Farmers Ready Reference Book	75..... 7c
American Standard of Perfection for Gardening and Poultry	2 25..... 12c
*Farmer's Encyclopedia of Agriculture	4 75..... 27c
*Bailey's Encyclopedia, 4 vols.....	20 00

*By Express or Freight.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

Broom Corn and Broom	\$.75..... 4c
Clovers, and How to Grow Them	1 25..... 12c
Farmer's Book on Grasses	60..... 4c
Alfalfa (Coburn)	75..... 6c
Alfalfa (Coburn) Large Edition	2 00..... 17c
Peanut Plant, Its Cultivation	1 00..... 3c
Ginseng	60..... 6c
Forage Crops	1 00..... 12c

INSECTICIDES, MANURES, ETC.

The Spraying of Plants	\$ 1 25..... 12c
Insects and Insecticides	1 65..... 12c
Tile Drainage	40..... 3c
Bömmer's Method of Making Manure	40..... 2c
Fungi and Fungicides	1 10..... 7c



HORSERADISH CULTIVATION—Make up the ground as you would for strawberry plants, except that the rows are 3 feet apart, that is, the furrows are drawn 3 feet apart, put in a liberal dose of commercial fertilizer (a broadcast of good stable manure previous to this is very beneficial), then turn a double with a marker, scraping the top of the row off level, then put the sets in as nearly straight as possible, the sharpened end down, setting them about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. This way about 10,000 sets are used to plant an acre. After it comes up the horseradish is cultivated as are most other crops, it is very easily grown, as it soon covers the ground so that the weeds will not grow in it. Horseradish Sets, 20c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

CHIVES OR GERMAN SCHNITTLAUCH—One of the finest and most delicate of the entire Onion family. Much more delicate in flavor than Shallots or Pearl Leek. The tops, the only part used, are used for seasoning Salads, Cream Cheese, etc. This plant is of an easy culture, but requires partly shade during the summer, and high soil. Price, 15c per bunch.

RHUBARB ROOTS—20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

During the proper season we will have all varieties of vegetable plants on hand suitable for our climate, and will be prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice providing the weather permits.

Due to the very poor condition in which vegetable plants reach destination in early fall, it is useless to ship them until the weather cools, which is after the 15th of October. Any plants shipped prior to this date will be shipped entirely at purchaser's risk.

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Artichoke plants, Genuine Globe	50	\$2 00	\$15 00
Cabbage plants of all seasonable varieties	10	60	4 50
Cauliflower of all seasonable varieties	20	1 00	7 50
Leeks, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Celery plants, leading varieties	15	75	6 50
Egg plants, New Orleans Market	20	1 25	8 00
Pepper plants, all varieties	20	1 00	7 50
Tomato plants, leading varieties	15	75	6 50
Beet plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Lettuce plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 00
Kohlrabi, White Vienna	10	40	3 50
Creole and Bermuda Onion plants	10	25	2 50
Brussels Sprouts	20	1 00	7 50
Herb plants	50		
Mint plants	75		
Michel's Early Strawberry plants	10	50	4 00
Lady Thompson's Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Hoffman's Early Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Klondyke Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Ocean City Strawberry plants	15	75	6 00
Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Excelsior Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Sweet potato slips from May 15th	10	30	2 50

For any of the above plants by mail add 20 per cent to cover postage.

To grow vegetable plants of any kind, put Kainit on the ground about 6 weeks before the seed is planted, at the rate of 600 to 800 pounds per acre. The above preparation is to avoid cut and ground worms.

FRUITS.

	Postage
Peach Culture	\$ 1 50..... 8c
Plums and Plum Culture	1 75..... 12c
Charlton's Grape Growers Guide	85..... 8c
Strawberry Culture	50..... 3c
The Nut Culturist	2 25..... 12c
Small Fruit Culturist	1 15..... 12c
Bush Fruits	1 65..... 12c
California Fruits	2 75..... 12c
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture	2 75..... 17c

FLOWER GARDEN.

Practical Floriculture	\$1 65..... 12c
Ferns and How to Grow them	1 35..... 6c
The Rose, Its Cultivation, Etc.	2 00..... 7c
The Beautiful Flower Garden	50..... 5c
The Chrysanthemum	55..... 6c

POULTRY AND ANIMALS.

Animal Breeding	\$2 50..... 12c
A. B. C. of Bee Culture	1 50..... 15c
Canary Birds, a complete guide	50..... 2c
Diseases of Dogs	1 00..... 7c
New Egg Farm	1 50..... 7c
Duck Culture	50..... 5c
Broilers for Profit	65..... 3c
Profitable Dairying	80..... 8c
Profits in Poultry	1 15..... 12c
Squabs and Broilers	50..... 5c
Squabs for Profit	55..... 5c
Making Poultry Pay	1 00..... 8c
Diseases of Poultry	1 00..... 7c
Vicious Horses	50..... 7c
Management of Rabbits	75..... 4c
Conkey's Stock Book	1 00..... 4c

HOGS, ETC.

Harris, On the Pig	\$1 10..... 12c
Home Pork Making	65..... 5c
Diseases of Swine	85..... 8c

1914

Almanac and Garden Manual FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

OF THE

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.,

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

SUCCESSORS TO

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.

DESIGNED TO GIVE DIRECTIONS FOR THE
CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES, FLOWERS
AND PLANTS AS PRACTICED IN THE SOUTH.

Store and Office, Nos. 512 to 516 GRAVIER STREET.

Nursery and Garden:

CORNER LAUREL AND JOSEPH STREETS

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USE WESTERN UNION AND A B C 4TH AND 5TH EDITION CODES.

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

JOSEPH STECKLER, Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr.

RICHARD P. STECKLER, Secretary-Treasurer.



February

Days:	BOSTON			NEW YORK			WASHINGTON			MOON'S SIGNS,	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets
	M.	W.		M.	W.		M.	W.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	S			Dynamite Explosion, N. J. 1911	X		7	15	5 13	II 50	14	7	11	5 17	II 47	
2	M			Purification—Candlesmas	P		7	14	5 14	morn	14	7	10	5 18	morn	
3	Tu			Peace Conference, 1865	P		7	13	5 16	○ 54	14	7	10	5 19	○ 50	
4	W			Kentucky's Pass, rescued, 1910	□		8	12	5 17	2 0	14	7	9	5 20	1 54	
5	Th			H. A. Taine died, 1893	○		7	11	5 18	3 7	14	7	7	5 22	3 0	
6	Fr			Fort Henry captured, 1862	○		7	10	5 19	4 12	14	7	6	5 23	4 5	
7	Sa			Great Fire in Baltimore, 1904	□		7	9	5 21	5 10	14	7	5	5 24	5 3	
8	Su			Gen. John R. Lewis died, 1900	□		7	7	5 22	5 59	14	7	4	5 25	5 53	
9	M			Rev. F. D. Talmage died, 1912	□		7	6	5 23	6 41	14	7	3	5 26	6 36	
10	Tu			Steamer Gen. Chanzy lost, 1910	△		7	5	5 25	rises	14	7	2	5 28	rises	
11	W			Dr. Joseph Lister died, 1912	□		7	4	5 26	6 49	14	7	1	5 29	6 51	
12	Th			Chinese Emperor resigned, 1912	□		7	2	5 27	8 8	14	7	0	5 30	8 8	
13	Fr			Louis Heilprin died, 1912	III		7	1	5 29	9 26	14	6	58	5 31	9 25	
14	Sa			St. Valentine's Day	III		6	59	5 30	10 45	14	6	57	5 32	10 42	
15	Su			Yuan President of China, 1912	△		6	58	5 31	morn	14	6	56	5 34	morn	
16	M			Dr. Wm. Everett died, 1910	△		6	57	5 32	○ 4	14	6	54	5 35	○ 0	
17	Tu			Joaquin Miller died, 1913	△		6	56	5 34	1 21	14	6	53	5 36	1 15	
18	W			Pres. Madero deposed, 1913	III		6	54	5 35	2 34	14	6	52	5 37	2 27	
19	Th			Strike at Philadelphia, 1910	III		6	53	5 36	3 40	14	6	50	5 39	3 33	
20	Fr			Cyclone in Shreveport, 1912	I		6	51	5 37	4 35	14	6	49	5 40	4 28	
21	Sa			Conflagration at Houston, 1912	I		6	50	5 39	5 19	14	6	48	5 41	5 13	
22	Su			Atlantic Fleet returned, 1909	I		6	48	5 40	5 53	14	6	46	5 42	5 48	
23	M			Italy annexed Tripoli, 1912	I		6	47	5 41	6 20	14	6	45	5 43	6 16	
24	Tu			St. Matthias	I		6	45	5 43	sets	13	6	43	5 45	sets	
25	W			Ash Wednesday	III		6	44	5 44	6 35	13	6	42	5 46	6 36	
26	Th			N. O. Docks burnt, 1905	III		6	42	5 45	7 36	13	6	40	5 47	7 36	
27	Fr			Steamer Delivianio lost, 1912	X		6	41	5 46	8 38	13	6	39	5 48	8 36	
28	Sa			Landslide at Burke, Idaho, 1910	X		6	39	5 47	9 40	13	6	38	5 49	9 37	
...
...

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leeks, Radishes, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce and Kohlrabi should be transplanted, Shallots divided and set out again, also sow Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning.

All varieties of Peas can be planted.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs should be planted.

Plant Artichoke, Rhubarb and Asparagus seed and roots. Set our Horseradish roots.

Hot-beds, on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention.

Begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash, and Melons, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes or dirt bands, covered with glass. Set out Onion Sets, Chives, and Shallots.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted. For market use Adams' Extra Early, Crosby's Dwarf Sugar, Frotscher's Adam's Early, Early Sugar or New England, Stowell's Evergreen, Early White Flint and other early varieties.

FIELD.—February is the best month to plant a general crop of all varieties of Potatoes, as on an average they will suc-

ceed better if planted during this month. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

All of the Grasses, Clovers and Field Seeds mentioned for January can be sown this month, as well as Bermuda Grass, Sorghum, Millo Maize and Kaffir Corn can also be planted.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown for stock food. Sweet Potatoes can be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

So all varieties of Field Corn.

ORCHARD.—Plant fruit trees of all kinds. Pecan nuts may be planted to raise trees from.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia and Balsams (Lady Slippers) in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Roses and ornamental Shrubs. Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragons, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink, Sweet Sultan, Phlox, Verbena, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Cobaea Scandens, Rose Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tages, Salvia and Vinca. Lay Dahlia bulbs in a hot-bed for propagating. Plant all bulbous roots as directed for last month.

Follow same directions as given for January for Fall annual plants.

SHADE TREES.—Same directions as given for January.

You Run No Risk

in sending cash with order. Our reputation as honest and experienced Seedsmen is well known, while our financial responsibility can be learned from any Bank, Trust Company or Merchant who subscribes to either of the Commercial Agency Reports.



1914

The Cost of the Very Best Seeds

is so small, compared with value of the resulting crops, that sensible planters know they cannot afford to risk seeds of doubtful pedigree—and we know just as well that we cannot afford to risk our hard-earned reputation by selling stock of uncertain character.

(Phas.)	BOSTON			NEW YORK			WASH'TON			MOON'S SIGNS.	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES		
	D. M.	D. W.	H. M.	H. M.	B. M.	H. M.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.		SUN SLOW.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.		
1 F. Q.	5	0	3 M.	0	3 M.	0	3 M.	5 49	10 43	cp	13 6 36	5 50	10 39			
2 F. M.	11	11	18 A.	11	18 A.	11	18 A.	6 36	11 47	cp	12 6 35	5 51	11 42			
3 L. Q.	18	2	39 A.	2	39 A.	2	39 A.	6 34	5 51	morn	12 6 33	5 52	morn			
4 N.M.	26	1	9 A.	1	9 A.	1	9 A.	6 33	5 52	o	12 6 34	5 54	o 46			
5 Th							6 37	5 54	i	12 6 30	5 55	i 49				
6 Fr							6 29	5 55	2	12 6 28	5 56	2 48				
7 Sa							6 28	5 56	3	11 6 27	5 57	3 42				
8 S							6 26	5 57	4	11 6 25	5 58	4 27				
9 M							6 24	5 58	5	11 6 24	5 59	5 4				
10 Tu							6 23	5 59	5	11 6 22	5 60	5 35				
11 W							6 21	6 0	1	rises	10 6 20	5 1	rises			
12 Th							6 19	6 2	7	o	10 6 19	6	2 59			
13 Fr							6 18	6 3	8	21	10 6 17	6	3 19			
14 Sa							6 16	6 4	9	43	9 6 15	6	9 39			
15 M							6 14	6 5	11	3	9 6 14	6	10 58			
16 Tu							6 12	6 6	morn	9 6 13	6	morn				
17 St. Patrick's Day							6 11	6 8	o	21	9 6 11	6	8 15			
18 W							6 9	6 9	1	32	8 0 9	6	9 1 25			
19 Th							6 7	6 10	2	31	8 6	7	10 2 24			
20 Fr							6 6	6 11	3	18	8 6	6	11 3 11			
21 Sa							6 4	6 12	3	55	7 6	4	12 3 49			
22 S							6 2	6 13	4	24	7 6	2	13 4 19			
23 M							6 0	6 14	4	48	7 6	1	14 4 45			
24 Tu							5 59	6 15	5	9	7 5 59	6	15 5 7			
25 W							5 57	6 16	5	26	6 5 57	6	16 5 25			
26 Th							5 55	6 18	sets		6 5 56	7	16 5 sets			
27 Fr							5 53	6 19	7	31	6 5 54	6	18 7 29			
28 Sa							5 52	6 20	8	34	5 5 52	6	19 8 30			
29 S							5 50	6 21	9	38	5 5 51	6	20 9 33			
30 M							5 48	6 22	10	43	5 5 49	6	21 10 37			
31 Tu							5 46	6 23	11	47	4 5 47	6	22 11 40			

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow Beets, Radishes, early Cabbage, Kohlrabi, all varieties of Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery for cutting, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. Towards the end of this month sow Endive.

Plant all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans; but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of the month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted. Set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate; the White and Red Kidney can be planted for shelling purposes.

Set out Onion Sets, Chives, and Shallots. **FIELD.**—Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Dhouro, Milo Maize, all varieties of Millet, Texas Ribbon Cane, Japanese Honey Syrup Cane, and Teosinte for green feed. Sow Bermuda, Lespedeza and all varieties of Clover and Grass seed for hay and grazing.

Plant Irish and Sweet Potatoes, all varieties of Field and Broom Corn. Plant Sorghum, also all varieties of Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

ORCHARD.—Fruit trees may be planted the early part of this month, or even later if the season is somewhat retarded.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulaca, and Sunflower. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

For Fall annual plants see directions for January.

SHADE TREES.—Same directions as given for January.

The Great Reputation

That Steckler's Garden Seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth and cultivation; they will always be found not only reliable but of the very finest quality.



D Phas.	BOSTON			NEW YORK			WASH'TON			MOON'S SIGNS.	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES		
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.		Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.			
F. Q.	3 2 41 A.	2 41 A.	2 41 A.	3 2 41 A.	2 41 A.	2 41 A.	5 45	6 24	morn	4 45	5 45	6 23	morn			
F. M.	10 8 28 M.	8 28 M.	8 28 M.	10 8 28 M.	8 28 M.	8 28 M.	5 43	6 20	o 48	5 44	6 24	o 41				
L. Q.	17 2 52 M.	2 52 M.	2 52 M.	17 2 52 M.	2 52 M.	2 52 M.	5 41	6 27	1 42	3 5	42	6 26	1 35			
N.M.	25 6 22 M.	6 22 M.	6 22 M.	25 6 22 M.	6 22 M.	6 22 M.	5 39	6 28	2 27	3 5	41	6 27	2 21			
D. M.	D. W.	Historical Events			MOON'S SIGNS.			LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES					
1 Th	W	Steamer Atlantic lost, 1873			8	5 45	6 24	morn	4 45	5 45	6 23	morn				
2 Th	T	Steplon Tunnel opened, 1905			9	5 43	6 20	o 48	5 44	6 24	o 41					
3 Fr	F	Flood in Memphis, 1912			10	5 41	6 27	1 42	3 5	42	6 26	1 35				
4 Sa	S	62d Congress opened, 1911			11	5 39	6 28	2 27	3 5	41	6 27	2 21				
5 S	P	<i>Palm Sunday</i>			12	5 38	6 29	3 5	3 5	39	6 28	3 0				
6 M	M	Peary discov'd North Pole, 1909			13	5 36	6 30	3 36	3 5	37	6 29	3 32				
7 Tu	T	P. T. Barnum died, 1891			14	5 34	6 31	4 2	2 5	34	6 31	4 25				
8 W	W	Nile Steamers in Collision, 1912			15	5 33	6 32	4 26	2 5	36	6 30	3 59				
9 Th	Th	Steamer Sea Bird burned, 1868			16	5 31	6 33	4 49	2 5	32	6 32	4 50				
10 Fr	F	<i>Good Friday</i>			17	5 29	6 34	rises.	1 5	31	6 33	rises.				
11 Sa	S	Gen. F. D. Grant died, 1912			18	5 28	6 30	8 34	1 5	29	6 34	8 29				
12 S	E	<i>Easter Sunday</i>			19	5 26	6 37	9 57	1 5	28	6 35	9 51				
13 M	M	Sam. J. Randall died, 1890			20	5 24	6 38	11 15	1 5	26	6 36	11 8				
14 Tu	T	Sen. M. C. Butler died, 1909			21	5 23	6 39	morn	0 5	25	6 37	morn				
15 W	W	Steamer Titanic sank, 1912			22	5 21	6 40	0 22	0 5	23	6 38	0 15				
16 Th	Th	Mafeking relieved, 1900			23	5 19	6 41	1 15	f	21	6 39	1 8				
17 Fr	F	Sanford C. Hill died, 1871			24	5 18	6 42	1 56	0 5	20	6 40	1 50				
18 Sa	S	Earthq. at San Francisco, 1906			25	5 16	6 44	2 28	1 5	18	6 41	2 23				
19 S	E	Adm. A. Taylor died, 1891			26	5 15	6 45	2 54	1 5	17	6 42	2 50				
20 M	M	Mulgab Mine Explosion, 1910			27	5 13	6 46	3 15	1 5	15	6 43	3 13				
21 Tu	T	Cyclone in Illinois and Ind. 1912			28	5 12	6 47	3 32	1 5	14	6 44	3 31				
22 W	W	Cyclone in Georgia and Ala. 1912			29	5 10	6 48	3 56	1 5	13	6 45	3 50				
23 Th	Th	<i>St. George</i>			30	5 8	6 49	4 9	2 5	11	6 46	4 10				
24 Fr	F	Steamer Asia lost, 1911			31	5 7	6 50	4 27	2 5	10	6 47	4 29				
25 Sa	S	<i>St. Mark</i>			32	5 5	6 51	sets	2 5	8	6 48	sets				
26 S	E	Great Fire at Damascus, 1912			33	5 4	6 52	8 34	2 5	7	6 49	8 29				
27 M	M	Cyclone in Oklahoma, 1912			34	5 2	6 53	9 39	2 5	5	6 50	9 33				
28 Tu	T	Secy. Dickinson resigned, 1911			35	5 1	6 54	10 40	3 5	4	6 51	10 33				
29 W	W	Mine Explosion in Ala., 1912			36	5 0	6 56	11 36	3 5	3	6 52	11 29				
30 Th	Th	Steamer Texas blown up, 1912			37	4 58	6 57	morn	3 5	1	6 53	morn				

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Set out Onion Sets, Chives, and Shallots. Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers. Early Cabbage may be successfully sown. Kohlrabi can be sown, but it is best to sow thinly in drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature, and, therefore, should be sown early. It is always best to make several sowings so that in case one should fail, the other may be used. The Italian Cauliflower is harder than the French and German varieties. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the Cabbage fly off. The plants should be looked over daily, and all green cabbage worms and other vermin removed.

FIELD.—Plant Sweet Potato slips or vines for early crop, dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc.

Sow Cashaw and field Pumpkins. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes.

Sow all varieties of Grass mentioned for March.

ORCHARD.—Little is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Tripliota stools; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Gomphrenas, Torenia and Amaranthus, Celosia, Vinca Rosea, Plant Coleus, and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberoses bulbs.

Plant all annuals described in this catalogue.

SHADE TREES.—Can be planted during the early part of the month.

MEET “Good Garden Luck” Half Way.

Why not? Most “bad luck” in gardening comes from planting doubtful seeds from boxes in the stores. Meet garden luck half way by ordering your seeds now from STECKLER. You won’t be disappointed in them.

SOW

Steckler's Recleaned

GRASS AND Clover Seeds

Permanent Pasture

OR

HAY

They are always Recleaned and are Free from Weeds.

For the Convenience of Our Customers

we devote the last twelve pages of our catalogue to an alphabetically arranged Price List of the different varieties of seeds. This you will find quite handy and of great assistance in making up your order.



D M	D. W	BOSTON	NEW YORK	WASH'TON	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES	LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES	MOON'S SIGNS.		
							SUN. H. M.	SUN. H. M.	SUN. H. M.
1	Fr	<i>St. Philip and St. James</i>			□	4 57	6 58	0 24	3 5
2	Sa	Homer Davenport died, 1912			□	4 55	6 59	1 4	3 4 59
3	S	Farragut in New Orleans, 1862			□	4 54	7 0	1 36	3 4 58
4	M	Potter Palmer died, 1902			□	4 53	7 1	2 3	3 4 56
5	Tu	Maurus Jokai died, 1904			□	4 52	7 2	2 27	3 4 55
6	W	King Edward VII, died, 1910			□	4 50	7 3	2 50	3 4 54
7	Th	Ward H. Lamon died, 1893			□	4 49	7 5	3 13	4 4 53
8	Fr	Eruption of Mt. Pelee, 1902			□	4 48	7 6	3 39	4 4 51
9	Sa	Floods in Louisiana, 1912			□	4 46	7 7	rises	4 4 50
10	S	Juarez surrendered, 1871			□	4 45	7 8	8 47	4 4 49
11	M	Yubari, Jap. Mine Expl., 1912			□	4 44	7 9	10	4 4 48
12	Tu	Battleship Florida launched, 1910			□	4 43	7 10	11	3 4 47
13	W	Baltimore occupied, 1861			□	4 42	7 11	11 50	4 4 46
14	Th	Aug. Strindberg died, 1912			□	4 41	7 12	morn	4 4 45
15	Fr	Standard Oil Co. dissolved, 1911			□	4 40	7 13	0 26	7 9 0 21
16	Sa	Mafekeng relieved, 1900			□	4 39	7 14	0 55	4 4 43
17	S	Palma President of Cuba, 1902			□	4 38	7 15	1 18	4 4 42
18	M	Forest Fires, Washington, 1912			□	4 37	7 16	1 38	4 4 41
19	Tu	H. H. Rogers died, 1909			□	4 36	7 17	1 56	4 4 40
20	W	Dewey leaves Manila, 1899			□	4 35	7 18	2 14	4 4 39
21	Th	<i>Ascension Day</i>			□	4 34	7 19	2 32	4 4 38
22	Fr	Victor Hugo died, 1885			□	4 33	7 20	2 52	4 4 38
23	Sa	Henrik Ibsen died, 1906			□	4 32	7 21	3 15	4 4 37
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819			□	4 31	7 22	3 43	3 4 36
25	M	Pres. Diaz abdicated, 1911			□	4 30	7 23	sets	3 4 35
26	Tu	Earthquake in U. S., 1909			□	4 30	7 24	9 32	3 4 35
27	W	Fire at Coney Island, 1912			□	4 29	7 25	10 22	3 4 34
28	Th	Cyclone in Oklahoma, 1912			□	4 28	7 26	11	3 4 33
29	Fr	Floods in Hungary, 1912			□	4 28	7 27	11 38	3 4 33
30	Sa	<i>Decoration Day</i>			□	4 27	7 27	morn	3 4 32
31	S	<i>Pentecost Sunday</i>			□	4 27	7 28	o 6	7 22

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow as directed for April. Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins can be planted.

All varieties of early cabbage can be sown this month.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. Improved Royal Cabbage, Hubbard, Perpignan, Steckler's French Market, White Paris Coss or Roman are the best for summer use. Okra can be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Late Italian Cauliflower can be sown.

Lima and Pole Beans can be planted, the Southern Prolific, Kentucky Wonder and White Creaseback are the best varieties for late planting.

FIELD.—Cow Peas and Crowders can be planted, the latter is the best to be used green.

Sweet Potato slips or vines can still be set out, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the tops of Shallots get dry, which indicates their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up and stored away in a

dry, airy place, taking care not to lay them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Grass and Field Seeds, Sorghum, Field and Cow Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans, Millet, Milo Maize, Field and Broom Corn can also be planted.

ORCHARD.—Besides Budding nothing can be done.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Follow instructions given for last month.

Small Orders---We Like Them.

Thousands of seed planters think that a 10 to 50 cent seed order is too small to send. It's not. We are glad to have your order, no matter how small, and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order small or large that is not welcome at STECKLER'S.



(Phas.	BOSTON	NEW YORK	WASH'TON
F. Q.	1 9 3 M.	9 3 M.	9 3 M.
F. M.	8 0 18 M.	0 18 M.	0 18 M.
L. Q.	15 9 20 M.	9 20 M.	9 20 M.
N.M.	23 10 33 M.	10 33 M.	10 33 M.
F. Q.	30 2 24 A.	2 24 A.	2 21 A.

D. M.	D. W.	Historical Events
1 M		Dynamite Explosion, Ont., 1912
2 Tu		Gen. MacArthur retired, 1909
3 W		Jas. G. Blaine resigned, 1892
4 Th		Sen. Gorman died, 1906
5 Fr		Senators Nixon died, 1912
6 Sa		Memphis taken, 1862
7 Su		<i>Trinity Sunday</i>
8 M		Norway seceded, 1905
9 Tu		Carrie Nation died, 1911
10 W		Steamer Slavonia wrecked, 1909
11 Th		<i>St. Barnabas. Corpus Christi</i>
12 Fr		Earthquake in India, 1897
13 Sa		War Revenue Bill signed, 1898
14 Su		Pres. Penna of Brazil died, 1909
15 M		Gen. Slocum Disaster, 1904
16 Tu		Storm in Missouri, 1912
17 W		Father S. Kniepp died, 1897
18 Th		Railroad Rate Bill signed, 1910
19 Fr		Mine Explosion, Colorado, 1912
20 Sa		Justice Moody retired, 1910
21 Su		Franz von Suppe died, 1895
22 M		<i>Summer begins</i>
23 Tu		Niagara River Disaster, 1912
24 W		St. John, Baptist
25 Th		Sarah O. Jewett died, 1909
26 Fr		Chicago Anarchists pard'd, 1893
27 Sa		Joseph Smith shot, 1844
28 Su		Steamer Norge lost, 1904
29 M		St. Peter and St. Paul
30 Tu		German Lloyd Co Fire, 1900
...		...

MOON'S SIGNS.	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES			
	SUN. RISES H. M.	SUN. SETS H. M.	Moon SETS H. M.	SUN. RISES H. M.	SUN. SETS H. M.	Moon SETS H. M.	
G	4 26	7 29	0 30	2	4 31	7 24	0 28
G	4 26	7 30	0 53	2	4 31	7 24	0 52
G	4 25	7 30	1 15	2	4 30	7 25	1 16
G	4 25	7 31	1 38	2	4 30	7 26	1 40
G	4 24	7 32	2 5	2	4 30	7 27	2 9
G	4 24	7 33	2 37	2	4 29	7 27	2 42
G	4 24	7 33	3 17	1	4 29	7 28	3 23
G	4 23	7 34	rises.	1	4 29	7 28	rises.
G	4 23	7 35	9 40	1	4 29	7 29	9 43
G	4 22	7 35	10 23	1	4 28	7 30	10 17
G	4 22	7 36	10 55	1	4 28	7 30	10 50
G	4 22	7 37	11 26	1	4 28	7 31	11 17
G	4 22	7 37	morn.	0	4 28	7 32	11 59
G	4 22	7 38	o 5.	0	4 28	7 32	morn.
G	4 22	7 38	o 18	0	4 28	7 32	o 18
G	4 22	7 38	o 36	1	4 28	7 33	o 36
G	4 22	7 39	o 56	1	4 28	7 33	o 59
G	4 22	7 39	1 18	1	4 28	7 33	1 22
G	4 23	7 39	1 44	1	4 28	7 34	1 49
G	4 23	7 40	2 17	1	4 28	7 34	2 23
G	4 23	7 40	2 58	2	4 29	7 34	3 5
G	4 23	7 40	sets	2	4 29	7 34	sets
G	4 23	7 40	9	3	2	4 29	7 35
G	4 24	7 40	9 39	2	4 29	7 35	9 34
G	4 24	7 40	10 9	2	4 30	7 35	10 5
G	4 24	7 40	10 35	3	4 30	7 35	10 32
G	4 25	7 40	10 58	3	4 30	7 35	10 57
G	4 25	7 40	11 19	3	4 31	7 35	11 19
G	4 25	7 40	11 41	3	4 34	7 35	11 43
...	

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding. The growing crops will require attention as weeds grow fast during this month.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears, also Water and Musk Melons. Cucumbers, Okra, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month generally do well, but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Southern Prolific, Early Golden Cluster Wax, Indian Chief or Pole Black Wax, Kentucky Wonder and White Creaseback Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than other varieties. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips or vines.

Show all kinds of Radishes, Endive, also Royal and Perpignan Lettuce. Before sowing soak the seeds for two hours in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool damp place, or if convenient in an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist, and in four to six days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the

weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October.

Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with.

Cabbage for winter crops can be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months.

Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may still be sown at the early part of this month; towards the end Half Early Paris, Extra Early Paris, Early Dwarf Erfurt, Henderson's Snowball and Early Italian Giant can be sown. Some cultivators transplant them, when large enough, at once from the seed bed into the open ground, others plant them first in dirt bands and transplant into the ground later. However, if transplanted at this time of the year they will have to be shaded for a few days and watered until they have taken a good hold.

Show tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

FIELD.—Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans, Sorghum and all varieties of Field Corn can still be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips or vines for a late crop.

ORCHARD.—Nothing can be done.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Follow instructions given for April.

See Classified Price List of all Seeds on Red Pages in Back of this Catalogue.

After the Seed Arrives

examine it, test it, or have it inspected and tested by the State Seed Inspector, the State Botanist, or the United States Department of Agriculture. Then you be the judge. If their report or test is not satisfactory, or if for any reason, or without any reason, you want to return the seed to us within ten days from date received, we will return your money promptly without quibbling. Can any offer be fairer?

Special Notice to Planters

For early feed plant either German Millet, Amber or Orange Sorghum, Improved Yellow Leaming, White St. Charles, Golden Dent, and Golden Beauty Corn.

In forage grasses, Improved Lucerne or Alfalfa Clover, Red or White Clover, Crimson Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape or Hairy Vetch.

For a genuine all around pasture grass, Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover. These will save the planter over fifty per cent. on his feed bill.



D. M.	D. W.	BOSTON	NEW YORK	WASH'TON	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES		
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets
F. M.		7 9 o M.	9 o M.	9 o M.	4 26	7 40	morn	4 4 32	7 35	morn
L. Q.		15 2 32 M.	2 32 M.	2 32 M.	4 26	7 40	o	5 4	4 32	7 35
N.M.		22 9 38 A.	9 38 A.	9 38 A.	4 27	7 40	o 35	4 4 33	7 34	o 40
F. Q.		29 6 51 A.	6 51 A.	6 51 A.	4 27	7 40	1 12	4 4 33	7 34	1 18
					4 28	7 40	1 58	4 4 34	7 34	2 5
					4 29	7 39	2 56	4 4 34	7 34	3 3
					4 29	7 39	rises.	5 4 35	7 34	rises.
					4 30	7 39	8 52	5 4 36	7 33	8 47
					4 31	7 38	9 21	5 4 37	7 33	9 17
					4 31	7 38	9 44	5 4 37	7 33	9 41
					4 32	7 38	10 4	5 4 38	7 32	10 3
					4 33	7 37	10 22	5 4 38	7 32	10 22
					4 33	7 37	10 40	5 4 39	7 31	10 41
					4 34	7 36	10 58	6 4 40	7 31	11 0
					4 35	7 35	11 19	6 4 40	7 30	11 23
					4 36	7 35	11 43	6 4 41	7 30	11 48
					4 37	7 34	morn	6 4 42	7 29	morn
					4 38	7 34	o 13	6 4 43	7 29	o 19
					4 38	7 33	o 51	6 4 43	7 28	o 58
					4 39	7 32	1 39	6 4 44	7 27	1 46
					4 40	7 31	2 37	6 4 45	7 27	2 44
					4 41	7 30	sets	6 4 46	7 26	sets
					4 42	7 29	8 11	6 4 47	7 25	8 7
					4 43	7 29	8 38	6 4 48	7 24	8 35
					4 44	7 28	9 2	6 4 49	7 23	9 0
					4 45	7 27	9 25	6 4 49	7 22	9 25
					4 46	7 26	9 47	6 4 50	7 21	9 48
					4 47	7 25	10 11	6 4 51	7 21	10 14
					4 48	7 24	10 38	6 4 52	7 20	10 42
					4 49	7 23	11 10	6 4 53	7 19	11 16
					4 50	7 22	11 52	6 4 54	7 18	11 59

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also some Corn for roasting ears.

Cucumbers can be planted for pickling. Endive, Lettuce, all Radishes, as well as all Cauliflowers mentioned for June planting.

In new ground some Turnips and Ruta Bagas can be sown.

Plant all varieties of Cabbage mentioned in catalogue. Some seasons we have early frosts, other seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is therefore necessary to make two or more sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when cold weather sets in. It is more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis and Improved Early Summer.

All Cabbages require a strong, good soil, but the Brunswick and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized with either stable manure, cotton seed meal or superphosphate, but we consider Cow Peas planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under the best and cheapest fertilizer.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is a very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially after a mild winter, plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems cut fine and scattered over the ground, will keep them off to some extent.

FIELD.—Field Corn, Cow and Canada Peas and Sorghum can be planted.

In the Orchard and Flower Garden nothing can be done during this month.

FROTSCHER'S
Superior Large Late Flat Dutch
CABBAGE
Largest Surest Finest

1914

August

(Phas.		BOSTON	NEW YORK	WASH'TON	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES		
D.	M.	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN	SUN	Moon	SUN	SUN	Moon
					rises.	sets	sets	rises.	sets	sets
F. M.	5	7 4x A.	7 41 A.	7 41 A.	4 5x	7 21	morn	6 4 55	7 17	morn
L. Q.	13	7 56 A.	7 56 A.	7 56 A.	4 52	7 20	o 45	6 4 56	7 16	o 52
N. M.	21	7 26 M.	7 26 M.	7 26 M.	4 53	7 18	1 47	6 4 57	7 15	1 54
F. Q.	27	11 52 A.	11 52 A.	11 52 A.	4 54	7 17	2 57	6 4 58	7 13	3 3
					4 55	7 16	rises.	6 4 59	7 12	rises.
					4 56	7 15	7 46	6 5 0	7 11	7 43
Tu	Wm.	Kemmler executed,	1890		4 57	7 14	8 7	6 5 1	7 10	8 5
Fr	Gen.	Miles retired,	1903		4 58	7 12	8 26	6 5 2	7 9	8 25
Sa	Gertie	Mine Explosion,	1912		4 59	7 11	8 44	6 5 3	7 7	8 45
M.	Steamer	Emir wrecked,	1911		5 0	7 10	9 3	5 5 4	7 6	9 5
Earthquake in Turkey,	1912				5 1	7 9	9 23	5 5 5	7 5	9 26
Tu	Lopez	In Cuba,	1857		5 2	7 8	9 46	5 5 6	7 4	9 50
W	Jules	Massenet died,	1912		5 3	7 7	10 13	5 5 7	7 2	10 18
Th	Mine	Explosion, Alabama,	1912		5 4	7 6	10 46	5 5 8	7 1	10 52
Jeffries defeated Corbett,	1903				5 5	7 3	11 28	4 5 9	7 0	11 35
Sa	Fishing	Boats lost, Spain,	1912		5 6	7 2	11 58	4 5 10	6 58	morn
Card.	P. T.	Moran died,	1911		5 7	7 1	morn	4 5 11	6 57	o 28
M.	General	Ry. Strike, Engl'd,	1911		5 8	7 0	o 21	4 5 12	6 56	o 28
Adm.	Evans	Retired,	1908		5 9	6 58	1 24	4 5 13	6 55	1 31
S. F.	Baird	died,	1887		5 10	6 57	2 35	4 5 14	6 54	2 41
Tb	Tsing	Tau Mine Disaster,	1907		5 11	6 55	3 53	3 5 14	6 52	3 55
Gen.	Franz	Sigel died,	1902		5 12	6 54	sets	3 5 15	6 51	sets
W.	New	Mexico annexed,	1846		5 13	6 52	7 28	3 5 16	6 50	7 27
S.	Commodore	Perry died,	1820		5 14	6 51	7 50	3 5 17	6 48	7 51
M.	Bartholomew				5 15	6 49	8 14	2 5 18	6 47	8 16
St.	Manchester	R. R. wreck,	1911		5 16	6 48	8 41	2 5 19	6 45	8 45
Tu	Castellar	elected,	1873		5 17	6 46	9 12	2 5 20	6 43	9 17
Th	Storm	at Charleston,	1911		5 18	6 44	9 51	2 5 21	6 42	9 57
Fr	Cetewayo	captured,	1879		5 19	6 43	10 40	1 5 22	6 40	10 47
Sa	St. Lawrence	Bridge Dis.	1907		5 20	6 41	11 39	1 5 23	6 39	11 46
S.	Fire	In Rutherford, N. J.	1912		5 21	6 39	morn	1 5 23	6 37	morn
M.	George Wm.	Curtis died,	1892		5 22	6 38	o 46	0 5 24	6 36	o 53

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting. Bush Beans, White, Black-Eyed and Dwarf Marrowfat, Alaska, Blue Beauty, Morning Star and Extra Early and Washington Peas can be planted; also all varieties of Cabbage and Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel, but if the weather should be very dry, the seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush until it begins to come up. All varieties of Radish should be sown.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

Carrots should be sown in the latter part; if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

All varieties of Celery should be sown now.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be planted; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Set out Shallots, Onion Sets, Red and White Kidney Beans for shelling should be planted at the early part of this month.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Sweet Peppers for late crop.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

FIELD.—Peerless and other varieties of Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smaller Potatoes are selected for that purpose and planted whole. Mexican June Corn can be planted in the early part of the month. Sow Cow and Field Peas, Velvet Beans, Millet and Sorghum.

ORCHARD.—Nothing can be done with any degree of success during this month.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1. Plant Spring annuals as described in this catalogue.

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Month	Boston			New York			Washington			Moonsigns	Latitude of Northern States			Latitude of Middle States		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		Sunrises	Sunsets	Moonsets	Sunrises	Sunsets	Moonsets
	N.	M.	W.	N.	M.	W.	N.	M.	W.	N.	M.	W.	N.	M.	W.	
1 Tu	Napoleon III. surrend'd., 1870	5	23	6	36	1	57	0	5	25	6	34	2	3		
2 W	New Style adopted, 1752	5	24	6	34	3	58	0	5	26	6	32	3	12		
3 Th	Mine Explosion in France, 1912	5	26	6	33	4	17	1	5	27	6	31	4	20		
4 Fr	Typhoon in China, 1912	5	27	6	37	rises.	1	5	28	6	29	rises.				
5 Sa	Steamer Tucapel lost, 1911	5	28	6	29	6	50	1	5	29	6	28	6	50		
6 S	President McKinley shot, 1901	5	29	6	28	7	8	2	5	30	6	27	7	9		
7 M	Battle of Belmont, 1861	5	30	6	26	7	27	2	5	31	6	24	7	30		
8 Tu	Gen H. C. Corbin died, 1909	5	31	6	24	7	48	2	5	32	6	23	7	52		
9 W	Ste. Pere Marquette lost, 1910	5	32	6	22	8	13	3	5	33	6	21	8	18		
10 Th	Gen. M. Cook shot, 1873	5	33	6	21	8	43	3	5	34	6	20	8	49		
11 Fr	Bomb Explosion, Turkey, 1912	5	34	6	19	9	21	3	5	35	6	18	9	28		
12 Sa	Kruger leaves Africa, 1900	5	35	6	17	10	9	4	5	36	6	16	10	16		
13 S	U. S. Constitution ratified, 1788	5	36	6	15	11	7	4	5	37	6	14	11	14		
14 M	President McKinley died, 1901	5	37	6	14	morn	4	5	38	6	13	morn				
15 Tu	Lake Bluff Disaster, 1912	5	38	6	12	0	13	5	39	6	10	1	31			
16 W	Moscow burned, 1812	5	39	6	10	1	26	5	40	6	8	2	46			
17 Th	Railroad Wreck, England, 1912	5	40	6	8	2	42	5	41	6	6	42	6	4		
18 Fr	Herbert Bismarck died, 1904	5	41	6	7	3	59	5	42	6	5	41	6	1		
19 Sa	Pres. Garfield died, 1881	5	43	6	5	16	6	5	43	6	4	5	17			
20 S	Mine Disaster, Westphalia, 1912	5	44	6	3	sets	6	5	44	6	3	sets				
21 M	St. Matthew	5	45	6	1	6	41	7	5	45	6	1	6	44		
22 Tu	Robert Hoe died, 1909	5	46	6	0	7	12	7	5	46	5	59	7	17		
23 W	Autumn begins	5	47	5	58	7	49	7	5	47	5	58	7	55		
24 Th	P. S. Gilmore died, 1892	5	48	5	56	8	35	8	48	5	56	8	42			
25 Fr	Storm at Nagu, Japan, 1912	5	49	5	54	9	32	8	49	5	54	9	39			
26 Sa	Typhoon, Coast of China, 1912	5	50	5	52	10	38	8	50	5	53	10	45			
27 S	George Chavez died, 1910	5	51	5	51	1	48	9	51	5	51	11	54			
28 M	Steamer Kicke Maru lost, 1912	5	52	5	49	morn	9	52	5	49	5	49	morn			
29 Tu	Michaelmas Day	5	53	5	47	0	59	10	53	5	47	1	4			
30 W	Flood at Austin, Pa., 1911	5	54	5	45	2	60	10	54	5	46	2	11			
...

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Mostly all seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant all early varieties of Peas. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leeks Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Cauliflower Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month.

Begin sowing Onion seed of all varieties after the 15th of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favorable, set out Lettuce, Beet, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed can be sown, but Cabbage sown in this month will generally not do as well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out, divide and transplant Shallots, set out Onion sets and Chive plants, sow Sorrel and Turnip-rooted Celery.

FIELD.—Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do

not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. Sow Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Vetches, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clovers, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue, Johnson, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Fescue, Guinea and Orchard Grasses, Timothy, all varieties of Millet, Giant Beggar Weed and Carpet Grass.

ORCHARD.—Continue to bud if the weather is not too dry and the stools remain in sap.

FLOWER GARDEN.—During this month flower seeds, such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Flowering Sweet Peas, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month. Sow on your lawn English Rye Grass for winter lawn.

Now is the Time to Plant

Frotscher's Creole Onion

The Best Southern Onion

It Will Pay You to Buy From a Reliable House.



October

(Phas.	BOSTON	NEW YORK	WASH'TON
D. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F. M.	4 o 50 M.	o 50 M.	o 59 M.
L. Q.	12 4 33 M.	4 33 M.	4 33 M.
N.M.	19 1 33 M.	1 33 M.	1 33 M.
F. Q.	25 5 44 A.	5 44 A.	5 44 A.

MOON'S SIGNS.	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES			
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	SUN FAST.	Sun rises	Sun sets	
	R. M.	M. M.	N. M.		R. M.	M. M.	N. M.

Historical Events

1 Th	Madero Pres. of Mexico, 1911	III	5 56	5 44	3 14	10	5 55	5 44	3 16
2 Fr	Fire at St. Bernard, Que., 1912	III	5 57	5 42	4 18	10	5 56	5 42	4 19
3 Sa	Revolution in Portugal, 1910	X	5 58	5 40	5 20	11	5 57	5 41	5 20
4 S	Tripoli bombarded, 1911	X	5 59	5 38	rises,	11	5 58	5 39	rises.
5 M	Tripoli surrendered, 1911	X	6 0	5 37	5 53	11	5 59	5 38	5 56
6 Tu	Black River Falls Flood, 1911	T	6 1	5 35	6 16	12	6 0	5 36	6 21
7 W	Powder Explosion, Mex., 1912	T	6 2	5 33	6 45	12	6 1	5 34	6 51
8 Th	Great Fire in Chicago, 1871	T	6 3	5 32	7 20	12	6 2	5 33	7 26
9 Fr	Cornelius N. Bliss died, 1910	X	6 4	5 30	8 3	13	6 3	5 31	8 10
10 Sa	Justice Hughes installed, 1910	X	6 5	5 28	8 56	13	6 4	5 29	9 3
11 S	Hurricane in Florida, 1909	X	6 6	5 27	9 58	13	6 5	5 28	10 5
12 M	Sen. C. H. Jones died, 1897	□	6 8	5 25	11	6 13	7 5	26	12 12
13 Tu	Revolution in China, 1911	□	6 9	5 23	morn	14	6 8	5 25	morn
14 W	Theo. Roosevelt shot, 1912	□	6 10	5 22	0 18	14	6 9	5 23	0 22
15 Th	Sen. J. P. Doliver died, 1910	□	6 12	5 20	1 32	14	6 10	5 22	1 35
16 Fr	Gen. Diaz took Vera Cruz, 1912	II	6 13	5 18	2 47	14	6 11	5 29	2 49
17 Sa	Julia Ward Howe died, 1910	II	6 14	5 17	4 4	14	6 12	5 19	4 4
18 S	St. Luke, Evangelist	II	6 15	5 15	5 23	15	6 13	5 17	5 21
19 M	Eugene Ely killed, 1911	△	6 16	5 14	sets	15	6 14	5 16	sets
20 Tu	David Bennett Hill died, 1910	△	6 17	5 12	5 42	15	6 15	5 14	5 47
21 W	Earthquake at Karatagh, 1907	III	6 18	5 11	6 27	15	6 16	5 13	6 33
22 Th	R. R. Disaster, Smyrna, 1912	III	6 20	5 9	7 22	15	6 17	5 11	7 20
23 Fr	Gen. Diaz captured, 1912	II	6 21	5 8	8 27	16	6 19	5 10	8 34
24 Sa	Judge R. W. Peckham d., 1909	II	6 22	5 6	9 38	16	6 20	5 8	9 44
25 S	Gunboat Liberte Explos., 1910	II	6 23	5 5	10 42	16	6 21	5 7	10 54
26 M	Prince Ito assassinated, 1909	II	6 24	5 3	11 58	16	6 22	5 6	morn
27 Tu	John G. Bassett died, 1888	II	6 26	5 2	morn	16	6 23	5 4	0 2
28 W	St. Simon and St. Jude	III	6 27	5 0	1 5	16	6 24	5 3	1 8
29 Th	Joseph Pulitzer died, 1911	III	6 28	4 59	2 10	16	6 25	5 2	2 11
30 Fr	Vice President Sherman d. 1912	X	6 29	4 58	3 13	16	6 26	5 0	3 13
31 Sa	Hallowe'en	X	6 31	4 56	4 15	16	6 28	4 59	4 14

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can be sown but it is better to get in the ground as soon as possible, so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat Peas and English Windsor Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive and Parsnips.

FIELD.—Speltz, Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats should be planted for stock food, also Orchard Grass, and all varieties of clover. Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy and Rescue Grass and all varieties directed for September.

ORCHARD.—Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done North.

Senator Dunlap, Excelsior, Michel's Early, Ocean City, Improved Hoffman,

Lady Thompson and Klondyke are the favorite varieties for the Southern States.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow Flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Flowering Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

Low Priced Vegetable and Flower Seed Collections

Our Flower and Vegetable collections on the back inside cover of this catalogue are great bargains for lovers of flowers and gardeners. Full sized packets of each kind. Look them up and order one or more of them this Spring.

It is a well-known fact that
Steckler's Cabbage Seed

gives better satisfaction and heads with greater certainty in the South than any other. The reason of this is that we grow all our seed from selected heads, giving their selection and cultivation personal attention.

We believe in flowers and shade trees and grass plots.

They beautify and make attractive our homes as nothing else can do. A man or a woman who lives in a home surrounded with flowers and trees feels a satisfaction and contentment with life that the occupant of a home without such surroundings cannot feel.



(Phas.)	BOSTON			NEW YORK			WASHINGTON			MOON'S SIGNS.	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES				
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	Sun. rises	Sun. sets	Moon sets		Sun. H. M.	Sun. H. M.	Moon H. M.	Sun. H. M.	Sun. H. M.	Moon H. M.		
D.	M.	W.	Historical Events									Sun. H. M.	Sun. H. M.	Moon H. M.	Sun. H. M.	Sun. H. M.	Moon H. M.	
1	S	All Saints' Day		X	6	32	4	55	5	16	6	29	4	58	5	13		
2	M	Steamer Cecilia lost, 1912		C	6	33	4	54	6	18	6	30	4	57	6	14		
3	Tu	Shanghai captured, 1911		C	6	34	4	52	rises	16	6	31	4	56	rises			
4	W	Steamer Chanice lost, 1912		C	6	35	4	51	5	21	16	6	32	4	54	5	27	
5	Th	Woodrow Wilson elected, 1912		C	6	37	4	50	6	1	16	6	34	4	53	6	8	
6	Fr	Benj. Harrison elected, 1888		C	6	38	4	49	6	51	16	6	35	4	52	6	58	
7	Sa	Storm in Central America, 1912		C	6	40	4	48	7	49	16	6	36	4	51	7	56	
8	Sa	Theo. Roosevelt elected, 1904		C	6	42	4	46	8	54	16	6	37	4	50	9	0	
9	M	Ex-Sen. E.W. Carmack d. 1908		C	6	43	4	44	10	3	16	6	38	4	49	10	8	
10	Tu	Massacre at Nanking, 1911		C	6	43	4	44	11	14	16	6	40	4	48	11	18	
11	W	R.R. Collision, Montz, La., '12		C	6	45	4	43	morn	6	41	16	6	41	4	47	morn	
12	Tb	Cannon and Groce shot, 1909		C	6	46	4	42	0	26	16	6	42	4	46	0	28	
13	Fr	Cherry Mine Disaster, 1909		C	6	47	4	41	1	39	16	6	43	4	45	1	40	
14	Sa	La Seine sunk, 1909		C	6	48	4	40	2	54	16	6	44	4	44	2	53	
15	Sa	Nicholas M. Fish died, 1902		C	6	50	4	39	4	13	15	6	46	4	43	4	II	
16	M	Earthquake in Germany, 1911		C	6	51	4	39	5	36	15	6	47	4	42	5	32	
17	Tu	Magazine Explos., Saloniki, '12		C	6	52	4	38	sets	15	6	48	4	41	sets			
18	W	R.W. Gilder died, 1909		C	6	53	4	37	5	31	16	6	49	4	41	5	10	
19	Th	Earthquake in Mexico, 1912		C	6	56	4	36	6	7	15	6	50	4	40	6	14	
20	Fr	Tidal Wave in Jamaica, 1912		C	6	56	4	35	7	19	16	6	51	4	39	7	25	
21	Sa	Vice-Pres. G.A. Hobart d. 1899		C	6	57	4	34	8	33	14	6	53	4	39	8	30	
22	Sa	Paul Kriger at Marseilles, 1900		C	6	58	4	34	9	46	14	6	54	4	38	9	50	
23	M	Railroad Wreck in France, 1911		C	6	59	4	33	10	56	14	6	55	4	38	10	59	
24	Tu	Strike Riots in Havana, 1902		C	7	1	4	32	morn	13	6	56	4	37	morn			
25	W	Explosion at Waukegan, Ill., '12		C	7	2	4	32	0	2	13	6	57	4	37	0	4	
26	Th	Thanksgiving Day		C	7	3	4	34	1	5	13	6	58	4	36	1	5	
27	Fr	C.W. Couldock died, 1898		C	7	4	4	31	2	6	12	6	59	4	36	2	5	
28	Sa	Joseph Parker died, 1902		C	7	5	4	30	3	8	12	7	0	4	35	3	6	
29	Sa	Typhoon in Philippines, 1912		C	7	6	4	30	4	11	12	7	1	4	35	4	8	
30	M	St. Andrew		C	7	7	4	29	5	14	11	7	2	4	35	5	9	
...				C	...													

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month.

All varieties of Cabbage can be sown this month and they will make fine heads in the spring. Artichokes should be set out.

Sow Black-Eyed Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas; they are not easily affected by frost as long as they are small, and during this time of the year they will not grow very fast. English Windsor Beans can still be planted; they are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost.

Hot-beds should be gotten ready now for Cucumbers, manure for same should be looked after, it ought not to be over one month old. Set out Strawberry plants. Set out Shallots, Chives, Onion Sets and Artichokes.

FIELD.—Continue to sow all varieties of Grasses, Field and Clover Seed as directed for September and October.

ORCHARD.—Prepare your land to set out fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Larkspur, Lobelia and Poppy.

Set out roses and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in 5-inch pots, so that the top of the bulbs are covered half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots 6 inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from 4 to 5 weeks. When well rooted take the pots out of the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

Steckler's Seeds

have been favorably known for nearly a half century. Year after year the same gardeners have bought from us. Our reputation has been built on furnishing "Seeds that Grow."

Market Gardeners Give Steckler's Seeds Preference.



1 Phas	BOSTON			NEW YORK			WASH'TON			MOON'S SIGNS.	LATITUDE OF NORTHERN STATES			LATITUDE OF MIDDLE STATES		
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	Sun	Sun	Moon	SUN FAST.	Sun	Sun	Moon		
							H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
F. M.	2	1	21 A.	1	21	A.	1	21	A.							
L. Q.	10	6	32 M.	6	32	M.	6	32	M.							
N.M.	16	9	35 A.	9	35	A.	9	35	A.							
F. Q.	24	3	25 M.	3	25	M.	3	25	M.							
0 D. M. W.	Historical Events															
1 Tu	McNamara Bros, confess, 1911			7 8 4 29			6 18			11 7 3 4 34			6 12			
2 W	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805			7 9 4 29			rises.			7 4 4 34			rises.			
3 Th	R. R. Wreck, Dresden, G. 1912			7 10 4 28			4 48			10 7 5 4 33			4 55			
4 Fr	H. O. Havemeyer died, 1907			7 11 4 28			5 43			10 7 6 4 33			5 50			
5 Sa	M. L. Hayward died, 1899			7 13 4 28			6 47			9 7 4 33			6 53			
6 S	<i>St. Nicholas</i>			7 14 4 28			7 55			9 7 8 33			8 0			
7 M	Thos. B. Reed died, 1902			7 15 4 28			9 5			9 7 9 33			9 9			
8 Tu	King Oscar died, 1907			7 16 4 28			10 15			9 10 4 33			10 18			
9 W	Briceville Mine Explosion, 1911			7 17 4 28			11 25			8 7 11 4 33			11 26			
10 Th	Snow Slide in Alaska, 1912			7 18 4 28			morn.			7 12 4 33			morn.			
11 Fr	Steamer Devria lost, 1912			7 19 4 28			1 50			7 13 4 33			0 36			
12 Sa	Prince Luitpold died, 1912			7 20 4 28			2 5			7 14 4 33			1 48			
13 S	Mrs. U. S. Grant died, 1902			7 21 4 28			3 7			7 15 4 33			3 4			
14 M	Steamer Delhi lost, 1911			7 22 4 28			4 28			5 7 16 4 33			4 23			
15 Tu	Whitelaw Reid died, 1912			7 23 4 28			5 51			5 7 16 4 34			5 45			
16 W	Amundsen discov. S. Pole, 1911			7 24 4 29			6 10			7 17 4 34			7 3			
17 Th	Mine Explosion, Germany, 1912			7 25 4 29			7 10			7 18 4 34			sets.			
18 Fr	Steamer Byzantion lost, 1878			7 26 4 29			6 7			7 18 4 34			6 13			
19 Sa	Darr Mine Disaster, 1907			7 27 4 29			7 23			7 19 4 35			7 28			
20 S	U. S. Bank closed, 1791			7 28 4 30			8 36			2 20 4 35			8 39			
21 M	<i>St. Thomas</i>			7 29 4 30			9 46			2 20 4 36			9 48			
22 Tu	Enter φ . Winter begins			7 26 4 31			10 53			1 21 4 36			10 54			
23 W	Mine Explosion, Japan, 1912			7 27 4 31			11 50			1 21 4 37			11 55			
24 Th	Clarence King died, 1902			7 27 4 32			morn.			1 22 4 37			morn.			
25 Fr	Christmas Day			7 27 4 32			30			1 22 4 38			0 56			
26 Sa	<i>St. Stephen</i>			7 28 4 32			1 0			1 22 4 38			1 58			
27 S	<i>St. John, Evangelist</i>			7 28 4 34			3 4			1 23 4 39			3 0			
28 M	<i>M. Innocents</i>			7 29 4 34			4 7			1 23 4 40			4 2			
29 Tu	Fire at Messina, 1908			7 29 4 35			5 10			2 24 4 40			5 4			
30 W	Iroquois Theatre Fire, 1903			8 7 29 4 36			6 11			2 24 4 41			6 4			
31 Th	Arch. Hoxsey killed, 1910			□ 7 29 4 36			7 6			3 7 24 4 42			6 59			

Our Motto: Not How Cheap, but How Good.

In Order to Enable

our friends and customers to purchase small quantities and get the same fresh and reliable seeds as if they bought in large quantities, we offer 15 large papers or 24 smaller papers of seed for \$1.00, any selection of vegetable seeds in this catalogue, including not more than 4 papers of either Peas, Beans or Corn.

We Offer

15 larger size papers or 24 smaller papers of Flower Seeds for \$1.00, any varieties listed in this catalogue, except those listed at 25 cents per paper.

Steckler's French Market Lettuce Largest Soundest Crispest and Best	Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage Largest Surest Finest
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GERMINATING SEEDS.

Complaints are often made to seedsmen by inexperienced Truck farmers and Planters that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule, is mostly the gardeners, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and otherwise abused nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our Truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule is never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower, may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared, have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine, otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed, if any is needed use well rotted Horse, or in light sandy soil Cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the open winters in the South, hot-beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame, the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame from 5 to 6 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches long a very good size. It should be at least 6 inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure ought not to be more than a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than

the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds. In lower Louisiana the ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep. Throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North, by a few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage when the frame is put above the ground is that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it and the plants will become spindly.

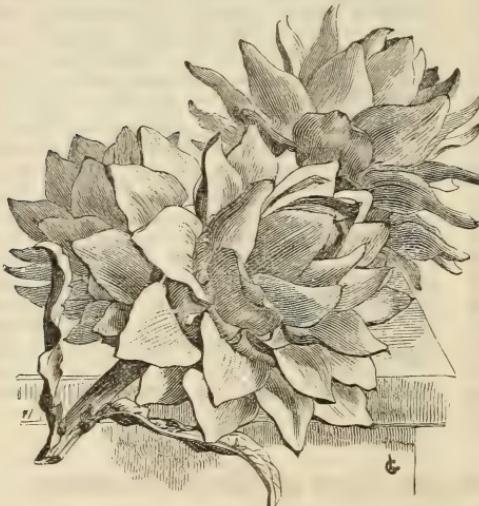
Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot	174,240	6 feet	1,210
1 foot	43,560	7 feet	889
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet	19,360	8 feet	680
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	573
$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	6,969	10 feet	435
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	11 feet	360
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260	12 feet	302
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet by 1 foot	10,888	18 feet	134
4 feet by 2 feet	5,444	20 feet	108
4 feet by 3 feet	3,629	25 feet	69
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722	30 feet	49
5 feet by 4 feet	1,742		

Standard Weight of Seeds.

	Per Bush.		Per Bush.
Alfalfa Clover	60 lbs.	Grass Seed, Timothy	45 lbs.
Alsike Clover	60 "	Grass Seed, Hungarian Millet	50 "
Barley	48 "	Grass Seed, Johnson	25 "
Beans, all varieties except Lima or Butter	60 "	Grass Seed, Meadow Oat	14 "
Broom Corn	46 "	Grass Seed, Rescue	14 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Canary Seed	60 "	Irish Potatoes, heaped measure	60 "
Castor Beans	46 "	Millet, German and Italian	50 "
Clover Seed, Red	60 "	Mustard	58 "
Clover Seed, White	60 "	Oats	32 "
Clover Seed, Crimson	60 "	Osage Orange	33 "
Clover Seed, Japan	25 "	Onions	54 "
Clover Seed, Burr, recleaned	60 "	Onion Sets	32 "
Corn, shelled, Adams	50 "	Peas, Cow	60 "
Corn, shelled, Sugar, measured about	42 "	Peas, English, smooth seed	60 "
Corn, shelled, Field	56 "	Peas, English, wrinkled	56 "
Corn on ear	70 "	Rape Seed	50 "
Flax Seed	56 "	Rye Seed (for forage)	56 "
Grass Seed, English Rye	20 "	Radish Seed	50 "
Grass Seed, Italian Rye	20 "	Sweet Potatoes	56 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Fescue	15 "	Sorghum	50 "
Grass Seed, Orchard	14 "	Sunflower, Russian	24 "
Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue	21 "	Teosinte	50 "
		Turnip	58 "
		Vetch	60 "
		Wheat	60 "

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEED.



Green Globe Artichoke.

ARTICHOKE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Artichaut (Fr.), Artischoke (Ger.),
Alcachofa (Sp.), Articocca (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row; cover with about one-half inch of earth. The seeds we offer are imported by us from Italy and France, and are of superior quality. One ounce will plant 500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to the acre.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.—Very popular in the South, and much esteemed. We can also furnish sprouts or plants in the fall of the year at 25c. per doz., by mail 40c.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

CAUTION

Many seedsmen and farmers are not careful enough in growing Wax Beans; they frequently grow them side by side with other varieties, and do not even trouble themselves in weeding out the plants producing green pods. A crop grown in this manner will become entirely mixed in a single season, and there are hundreds of such crops grown every year and sold to dealers and inexperienced seedsmen, and supplied by them very innocently to their customers as pure seed (their purity cannot be distinguished when the bean is matured); therefore, be careful in purchasing. Our stock is pedigreed and thoroughbred, and our customers will always find same strictly pure and reliable in every respect.

ASPARAGUS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Asperge (Fr.), Spargel (Ger.), Esperagos (Sp.), Sparagio (Ital.)

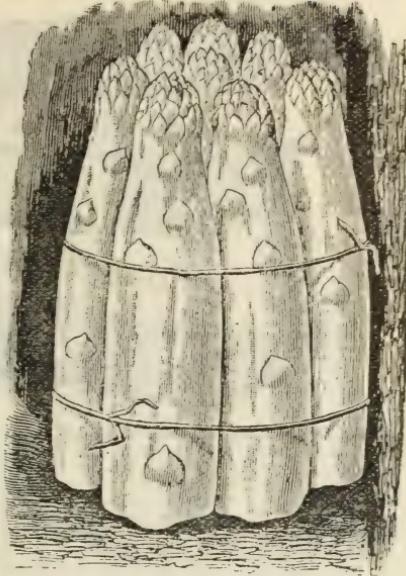
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring 2 inches deep in rows 18 inches apart. When one or two years old transplant into permanent bed, in furrows 4 to 5 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Deep loamy soil, thoroughly cultivated and heavily manured, is required for permanent bed. One ounce of seed will produce about 200 plants; 5 pounds to the acre. Send for Book on Asparagus Culture, 80c. postpaid.

COLUMBIA MAMMOTH.—Large, clear white stalks until 6 inches above the ground.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The most approved and standard variety.

PALMETTO.—Another good variety, especially adapted to the South. The sprouts are strong, of vigorous growth, very tender and not bitter.

**Steckler's Seeds are Best
Best Seeds Always Grow**



Columbia Mammoth.

BEANS (Dwarf or Bush).

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

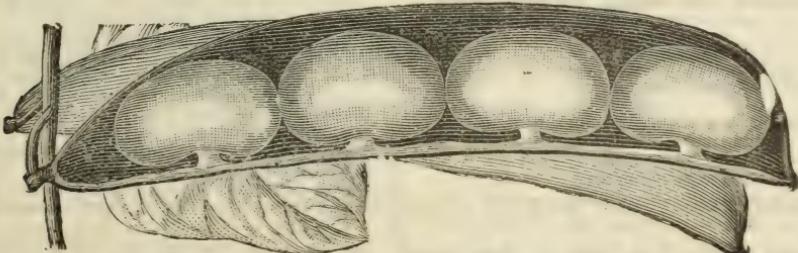
Haricot (Fr.), Bohne (Ger.), Haba (Sp.), Faginoli (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop two beans every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches. One quart to 150 feet of drill. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to acre.

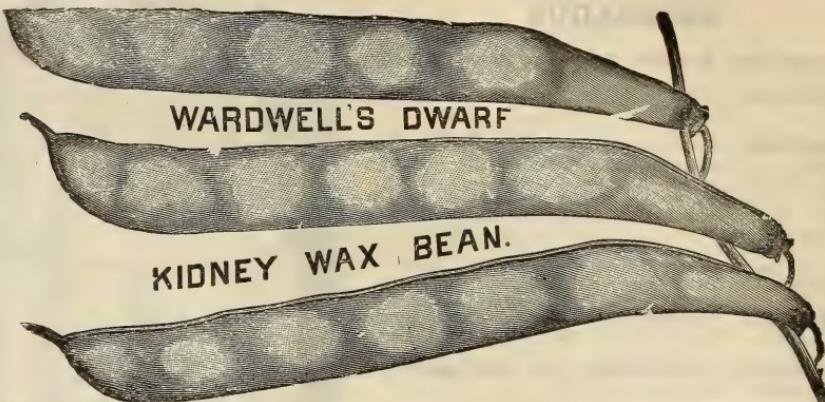
STECKLER'S NEW CALICO BUSH BUTTER.—A very early variety, making strong, vigorous vines, branching out with many shoots or stems and bearing clusters of beans from bottom to top. When in full bearing it is easy for one picking the beans to gather a handful of nice beans at a single grasp. The flavor of this bean is excellent; it is used either as a green bean or dry shelling. When gathered green it is a beautiful waxy white color and at maturity it has a mingled color of white, brown and red, making it a distinctive calico variety.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked, resembling the flavor of the finer varieties of large flat Lima—as distinct from the rather dry and mealy character of all other varieties of the Potato, Challenger, or Lima type.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—This is a Dwarf Butter Bean, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. It is early and productive. It should be called Dwarf Carolina or Sewee Bean, as the pods are the size of that variety.



Henderson's Dwarf Lima.



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—One of the most profitable varieties for the market gardener; especially popular in the South; long, straight, cream yellow pods of excellent quality; plant medium sized, maturing a little later than Golden Wax. This splendid variety is now a popular favorite everywhere, not only for shipping, but for the local market and the home.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—The pods are of same size as the Large Pole Lima and of same flavor.

THE "BURPEE IMPROVED" BUSH LIMA.—A distinct "New Creation" by nature, and not merely an improved selection developed by man. It differs from the best strains of Burpee's Bush Lima in having uniformly much larger pods, producing more beans, while both pods and beans are not only larger in size but also considerably thicker.

IMPROVED PROLIFIC DWARF GERMAN WAX.—This variety is a great improvement on its parent, the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive, with the good qualities of the old kind.

GRENNELL'S IMPROVED RUST PROOF DWARF GOLDEN WAX.—An improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same color as that kind. The pods are straight, long and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and positively "Rust Proof," quite an object with us here in the South, when we often have rainy weather in the spring, which is injurious to most wax beans.

DETROIT OR RUST PROOF WAX.—This splendid wax bean is very productive and hardy; pods straight, flat and somewhat broader than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The beans, when well grown, are of a beautiful golden yellow.

WHITE WAX.—A desirable snap bean. Pods are broad, flat, yellow and semi-transparent when boiled, and is of a delicate flavor.

DWARF FLAGEOLET WAX.—A robust growing sort with large fine yellow pods.

DAVIS WAX.—The pods are clear waxy white, long, straight and thick. It is very

early, productive and handsome in appearance. The plant is of a sturdy robust habit, which enables it to hold up the pods from coming in contact with the soil. Good for shipping.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX.—This is the long looked for bean, combining hardness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.—This is an early, productive, good bean, having long, flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Foliage healthy and rust proof.

HODSON WAX.—Strong, healthy growth and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, the plant being loaded with long, straight handsome pods resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX.—Brittle wax; long, round, yellow pods, stringless; an exceedingly desirable variety, especially for the table and home market. Growth dwarf, spreading; very productive.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS.—A long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a great extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Growth and maturity very similar to the Mohawk and is a very popular variety in the South; pods long and flat; very productive and ripens about the same time.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Is an improvement on the well-known old Refugee. Very early and prolific. Owing to its good qualities it has become a favorite with the market gardeners for shipping. Pods are round and fleshy.

BOUNTIFUL.—A broad flat podded variety which is very productive and not likely to rust; it is considered by a great many people to be a very superior bean.

WHITE KIDNEY.—A good, strong growing variety; should be planted more extensively.

BLACK VALENTINE.—A great improvement over the popular standard sort Early Red Valentine, being one-third longer; pods perfectly round, straight, although not quite so early. It has the additional advantage of being suitable both for early and late planting, being extremely hardy. A most desirable sort for market gardeners, owing to its enormous yielding qualities, large and handsome appearance.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A very desirable variety of the stringless class; quite early, producing large green pods measuring five to six inches in length, perfectly round, brittle, very fleshy and entirely stringless.

LONGFELLOW GREEN PODDED.—An extra early variety, of fine quality, an ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of perfectly round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; wonderfully tender and brittle.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Is most happily named, as it is quite unique—the first stringless green pod Bush Bean. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of Improved Valentines.

YARD LONG.—A splendid Snap Bean. The pods average two feet or more in length, are round, somewhat glossy, having the thickness of a lead pencil.

WHITE NAVY OR BOSTON.—Largely grown in many sections as a commercial bean. Beans are pure white, small, nearly oval in shape. Vines

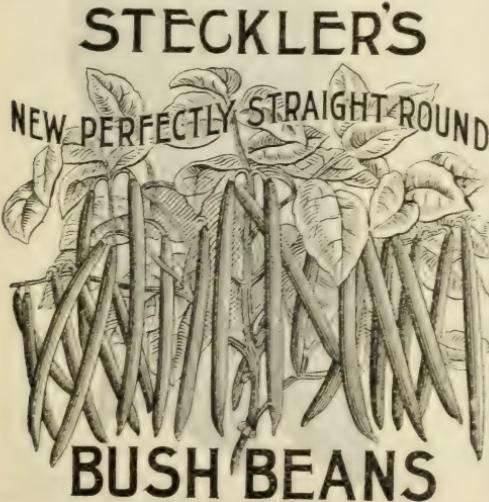


Black Valentine.

are very prolific, producing a large bulk of shelled beans per acre. Known in the East and West as the variety principally grown for baking purposes, and called in those sections the Boston Bake Bean.

STECKLER'S NEW PERFECTLY STRAIGHT ROUND BUSH.—This is a strong upright grower; holds its fruit exceedingly well; beans perfectly round and straight; extra heavy bearer and is two weeks earlier than the long favorite grown around New Orleans, the "Best of All Beans." It is planted by the most experienced vegetable gardeners of the Crescent City, and pronounced the best green Bush Bean yet introduced. Experience has shown it to do well both in the Spring and Fall.

EARLY REFUGEE OR THOUSAND-TO-ONE.—A very excellent variety, very similar to the Valentine when grown, though a stronger grower; is fit for the table in about seven weeks; very productive and the best of all varieties for canning.



HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE.—This variety has all the qualities of the old Valentine, only it is 10 days earlier, a great consideration when planted for the market; it has taken the place of the old variety of Valentine.

FRENCH MARKET GREEN POD BUSH.—It has become very popular amongst our New Orleans gardeners, very fine for general use. Pods long, green, perfectly round and smooth; it is as early as the Refugee, but of a grand quality, as

good keeper when picked. We recommend it highly for shipping and profitable planting.

BEST OF ALL.—Is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping.

RED KIDNEY.—A coarse growing variety, and much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

BEANS (Pole or Running).

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Haricots a Rame (Fr.), Stangen Bohnen (Ger.), Frigolo Vastago (Sp.), Faginoli (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in Spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat, and not more than three or four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back. One quart to 200 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to acre.

CAROLINA OR SEWEE.—The "Butter Bean" of the South. These grow quickly, mature early, are immensely productive, and continue in bearing throughout the season. The vines are slender with rather small, shiny dark-green leaves.

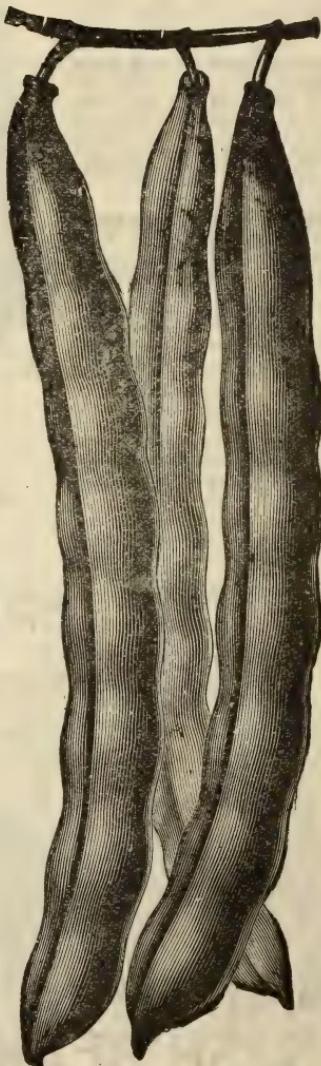
SEIBERT'S LIMA.—Is claimed to be the earliest Pole Lima Bean in cultivation. It is a large podded variety of first class quality.

SPOTTED BUTTER.—This fine Butter Bean is better adapted for the wants of the Southern farmer than any other variety. It is a certain and abundant cropper. The vines are strong growers and cling well to the poles or trellis. Bear early and late. Both pods and beans are larger than the old white Carolina or Sewee Butter Bean. The beans are speckled in color, white splotched with red, but are of the very highest quality, both in the green and dry state.

LARGE LIMA.—An excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty of room to grow.

WHITE CREASE BACK.—An excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific." Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back, from which the name. It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and, if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the spring than any other for shipping purposes, and when in season cannot be surpassed.

PERFECTLY ROUND, STRAIGHT IMPROVED WHITE CREASE BACK POLE.—Latest introduced, which from tests made by the most critical market gardeners surrounding New Orleans have been pronounced to be entirely satisfactory; same type as the old style Crease Back Pole Beans, except that this bean is perfectly round and straight.



White Crease Back.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—A very good Pole Bean; it is early; pods broad and long; somewhat turned towards the end.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a very strong grower; pods about seven inches long and flat; seeds are dark yellow or rather light brown. The standard variety for the New Orleans market for late spring and summer. If planted in July and August it will continue to bear until frost sets in.

CUT SHORT.—This is a pole bean, an old variety, sometimes known as the "Cornhill" from the fact that it is quite often planted with corn and allowed to climb up the stalks. The pods are round, short and tender. It is quite a favorite in some sections.

ST. LOUIS PERFECTION WHITE.—An early maturing, white seeded Pole Bean, very desirable for snaps and certainly unsurpassed green shelled.

IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER, OR OLD HOMESTEAD.—This is the earliest of all green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. A prolific variety, one of the best on our list.

LAZY WIFE'S.—The pods are entirely stringless, 4 to 5 inches long, and have a fine flavor. They retain their rich flavor until nearly ripe. The beans are white and fine as a shell bean.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—This is the earliest Wax Pole Bean in cultivation; pods from 5 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters. The pods are golden yellow. For family use it cannot be too highly recommended on account of its productiveness and delicious flavor.

INDIAN CHIEF OR POLE BLACK WAX.—A black-seeded wax variety with thick, golden yellow pods. Very hardy and prolific. One of the most popular of the Pole Wax Beans. An old standard which has been planted for a quarter of a century.

ENGLISH BEANS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Gourganne or Feve de Marais (Fr.), Puff Bohnen (Ger.), Haba Comun (Sp.)

BROAD WINDSOR OR ENGLISH.—Are popular among the Italians in the South, being about as hardy as Peas. The Windsor Beans are used in the same way as we use Lima Beans. They should be planted in drills two and a half feet apart, every six inches two beans, during November.

BEETS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Betrave (Fr.), Roth-Ruben (Ger.), Remolacha (Sp.), Barbabietola (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Little art is necessary for the cultivation of this vegetable. One grand essential for an early crop is to dip or plow deep and manure well, and sow as early in the Spring as the soil will admit of working; draw drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; sow the seeds thinly, cover them thinly, and rake finely; before raking sow a sprinkling broadcast of Early Radish Seed, as they will be fit for pulling before the Beets are ready for thinning, which will be in about four weeks; as soon as the Beets have formed a few leaves thin them out to three inches apart, allowing the strongest plants to remain. For a Winter crop sow late in Spring or early Summer; on the approach of frost take up the roots and cut the leaves off to about two inches of the crown, store them in pits secure from frost, or in a cool, dry cellar, covered with earth or sand. The seeds will always vegetate much sooner by soaking them in water six to twelve hours before sowing. The young plants can also be successfully transplanted during moist weather. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to the acre.



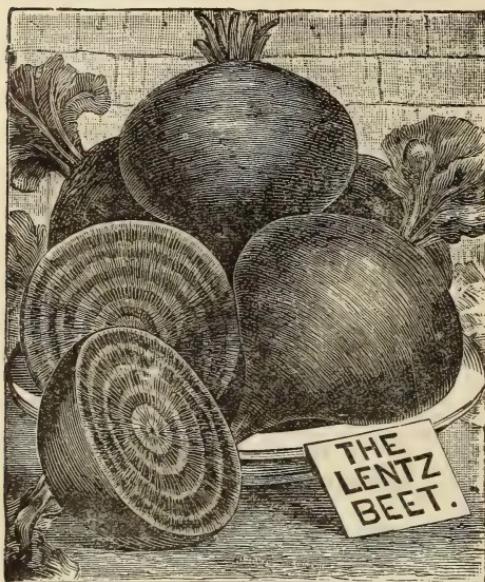
Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.

SILVER BEET OR SWISS CHARD.—This variety does not make edible roots,

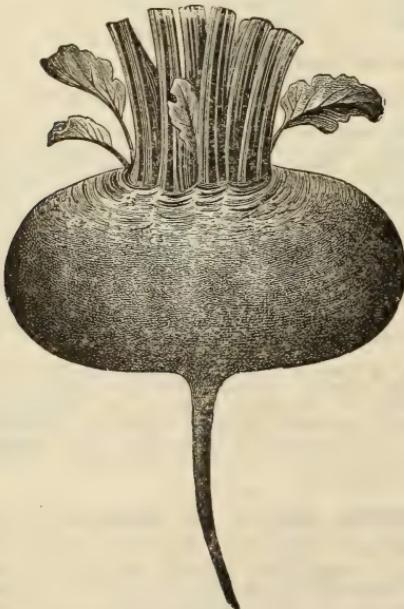
but is grown for the broad white-leaved stalks, which can be bunched together and cooked in the same manner as Asparagus. It is a splendid summer vegetable and will do well in middle latitudes. The young roots may be gathered also and cooked like Spinach.

EXTRA EARLY, OR BASSANO.—This is the oldest of the earliest varieties, is generally sown for first crop; flesh is white, circled with bright pink; very sweet and delicate in flavor; it should not be sown at any other season of the year, as its light color is generally objectionable.

EDMOND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.



LENTZ.—A strain of Blood Turnip Beet. It is fully as early as the Egyptian Beet, and it has a fine Turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. The cut is an exact representation of its shape.



Extra Early Egyptian Red Turnip.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN RED TURNIP.—This is a well known variety, very early, tender, deep red and of Turnip shape.

Leaves of this variety are smaller than the others. The seeds are also much smaller. We recommend it and consider it a good acquisition.

FROTSCHER'S THREE-QUARTER RED.—A decided improvement on the Blood Turnip, excellent for family use and also for shipping; retains its color longer than any other variety; quick growth and not much foliage.

CHICAGO EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—A splendid beet for market and shipping. Very handsome, perfect in form, and deep bright red color. It is early, crisp, tender and sweet, and has very little foliage. One of the finest beets under cultivation.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. It is a second early variety, does not grow large and coarse, the matured beets being medium in size and rather oblong in shape. The flesh and skin are both very dark and quality fine, being sweet and tender. The tops are small and dark in color. We are confident that this beet will please all who plant it.

STECKLER'S EXTRA EARLY.—The earliest red variety in cultivation. Unparalleled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener, and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation. It is a rich, blood red beet of fine grain and flavor, is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth, top and tap roots being very small.

DEWING'S IMPROVED.—Quite early, round turnip-shaped, of good size, with deeply colored flesh.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—An improvement on the Early Red Egyptian, being of more uniform shape and color. Recommend same highly.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is a dark red color and very tender. One of the principal varieties planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark selected smooth roots, and cannot be excelled.

LONG BLOOD.—A very desirable variety for light soils, where roots are easy to dig. Skin very dark brownish red. Flesh deep blood red.

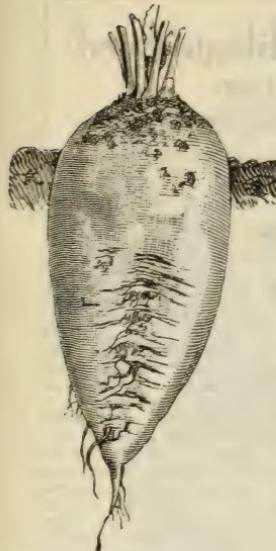
HALF LONG BLOOD.—A very dark red variety, a good kind for family use,

EXTRA EARLY PERFECT.—The Extra Early Beet is a very handsome dark red blood beet, nearly globe shape, but having a tendency to a slightly oblong form.

DETROIT DARK RED.—A choice variety of early Turnip beet, skin dark red, flesh bright red. It grows very smooth, globular in shape and is tender and sweet.

ECLIPSE.—Introduced from Germany; very regular; of globular shape. It has a small top, is of dark blood red color, sweet and fine grained flesh. It comes earlier than the Egyptian.

**STECKLER'S SOUTHERN
SEEDS ARE RELIABLE.**



White French Sugar Beet.



Dwarf German Greens, Borecole or Kale.



Brussels Sprouts.

BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.
GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.
WHITE FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

These beets yield enormously, sometimes making fifteen tons per acre, and are very nutritious and fattening, not only improving the health and general condition of stock, but greatly increasing both the quantity and quality of milk in cows. They are much superior in their feeding qualities to Turnips, and are a much surer and larger yielding crop. Every farmer should grow them.

CULTURE.—In planting remember that the Golden Tankard grows well above the ground, the White French grows partly in and partly above the soil, and the Long Red grows more like the Long Blood Beet; so by planting the three varieties and feeding in the order named, good Stock Beets may be had, regardless of season. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 6 pounds to the acre.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux de Bruxelles (Fr.), Rosen or Sprossen Kohl (Ger.), Breton de Bruselas (Sp.), Cavolo de Brussels (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A vegetable cultivated the same as Cabbage. The small heads which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during Spring and Fall. One ounce to 3,000 plants; 5 ounces will plant an acre.

Borecole or Curled Kale.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux-vert (Fr.), Gruener Kohl (Ger.), Breton (Sp.), Cavolo Verde (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is a popular boiling-green for Fall, Winter and early Spring use, resembling Cabbage in flavor. The plant is entirely hardy in well-drained soil and can be grown easily from seed planted during the Summer and Fall months. The plants are usually cut off for use when the leaves are six inches or more in length, but with the fine curled varieties the leaves can be gathered for use when of good size. The sweetness and flavor of these greens are improved by freezing weather. One ounce should produce three thousand plants; 4 ounces to the acre.

DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—Is a dwarf, very hardy and popular variety with market gardeners.

BROCCOLI.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux Broccoli (Fr.), Spargel-Kohl (Ger.), Brocoli (Sp.), Brocoli (Ital.)

PURPLE CAPE.—Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of greenish cast. This is the most desirable variety, cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower. Further north than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being harder. One ounce to 3,000 plants; 5 ounces will plant an acre.

Steckler's List of American Grown Cabbage Seed

THE MOST RELIABLE CABBAGE EVER RAISED

Absolutely Perfect in Every Respect for Either Summer, Fall and Winter Use

CABBAGE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux Pomme (Fr.), Kopfkohl (Ger.), Repollo (Sp.), Cavolo Capucchio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Cabbage requires a strong, good soil and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil and without working the plants well is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession seed can be sown till November. The main crop for spring should be sown from the end of October to the end of November, as stated before. The raising of Cabbage for spring has become quite an item of late years. Brunswick should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer, the latter kind not till November, but in a frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give to raise Cabbage plants during the months of July and August. We have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising Cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact, the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but, on the contrary, the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by cabbage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Tobacco dust scattered on the plants and in the walks between the beds is a sure preventive against insects. One ounce to 3,000 plants; 5 ounces to the acre.

CRESCENT CITY FLAT DUTCH.

It is the most uniform heading cabbage, suitable for the South; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.

IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER.—This variety is deservedly popular with the market gardeners. It forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. The heads average more than double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, while it matures only ten to twelve days later. The leaves turn into the heads so completely that about 9,000 plants may be set in an acre, making a very profitable crop.

FOTLER'S SHORT STEM BRUNSWICK.—A rapid grower; large, solid heads and few outside leaves; planted early it is ready for use in July; planted late it is a choice Winter sort.

IMPROVED LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—Fine large variety; should be sown early in the fall for winter, or during December and January for late spring use.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A similar variety to Early Flat Dutch; earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.



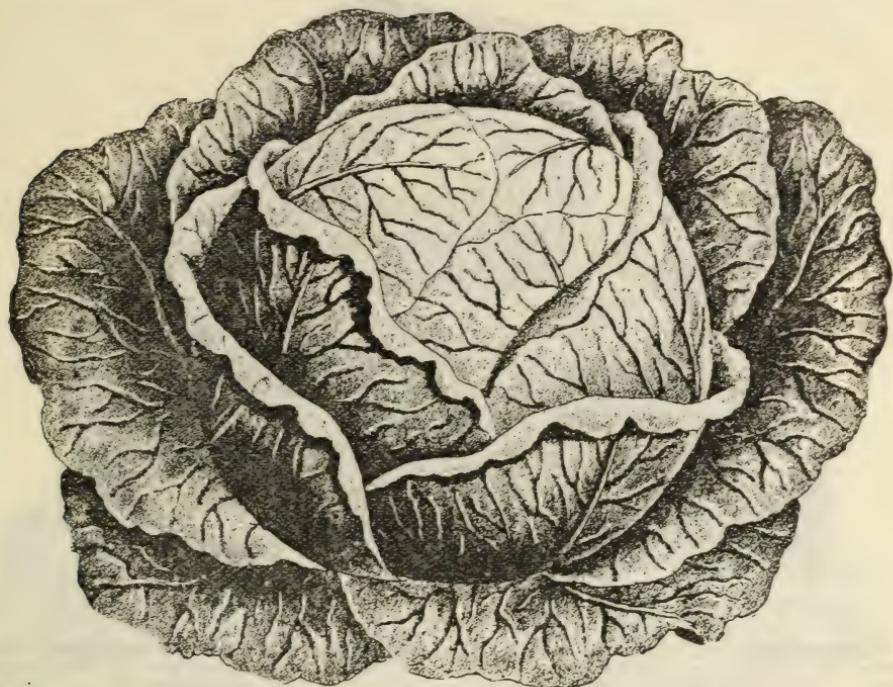
Crescent City Flat Dutch.

CREOLE.—A Northern strain of Flat Dutch grown in Louisiana some years, making it a hybrid; can be planted as early as June 1st. It is generally used for bunch greens, but often affords a good, hard head of dark greenish color.

PREMIUM LATE DRUM HEAD.—A standard late cabbage with full, firm, solid, round heads of immense size and excellent flavor; a good keeping and excellent market variety.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—Among the earliest of the winter cabbages; of fine flavor, very tender.

Write Us for Prices in Large Quantities.



Steckler's New Money Making.

STECKLER'S NEW MONEY MAKING.—Has never been known to fail since its introduction by us in 1902, and cannot be equalled as a positive cropper by any variety known on the market to date. The extreme and varying conditions of the climate have only heightened the popularity of this Cabbage as a money-maker; this is evidenced by the many testimonials received from those who have planted it. There are many reasons why this Cabbage supersedes all other varieties, viz: it is a sure header, every plant makes a head in size and solidity surpassed by none; it keeps longer than any other variety, grows bigger and better the longer it remains in the field—does not rot or burst.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—The largest heading of the second early sorts, of excellent quality. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and very uniform in size, of a very compact growth, having few outer leaves; can be planted as close as the Wakefield.

ST. DENIS OR CHOU BONNEUIL.—A very popular variety. Can be planted in late spring and early fall.

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH.—An excellent variety, resembling the German Brunswick closely in appearance and color, but more globular in shape, not quite as large and equally as early. In growth it is very uniform, heading regular and very firm and is a good shipping variety. The seed should be sown during the months of October and November for spring crop and will come in at the same time with the Brunswick and Early Summer.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The best first-early oblong-headed cabbage. The heads are uniformly hard and solid. They are pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the end, with but few outside leaves. The outer leaves are unusually thick and heavy, and it is thereby enabled to stand more cold weather without injury when carried through the winter either in the open ground in the South or in cold-frames in the North.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Has attained a big reputation with truckers and market gardeners wherever grown. It is an ideal market gardener's first early cabbage, and is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large and solid for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite.

LARGE FLAT BRUNSWICK.—This is a late German variety, introduced here many years ago by Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent kind, and when well headed up the shape of it is a true type of a premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. This is an old standard variety of our own importation.

ALL SEASON.—An excellent market variety, the heads are large and solid, globular in shape, the ribs pinkish and not quite as thick as of the Superior Flat Dutch. Will stand heat and drouth better than any other variety.



Succession.

SUCCESSION.—It heads up very regularly and uniform; should be planted same time as the Early Summer and Brunswick for a spring crop.

SOLID SOUTH.—A cabbage introduced by one of the leading cabbage growers on Long Island. It is of the same season as the Early Summer, but more regular in shape than that variety, and very hard heading; the crop can be cut almost at one time.

STECKLER'S NEW LEADER.—This Cabbage has been tested by our market gardeners here who praise it and recommend it very highly.

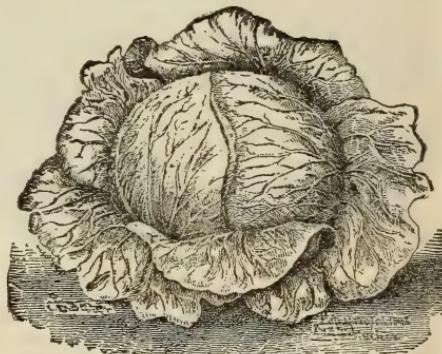
EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—An intermediate kind between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt, but if raised for the market more suitable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.



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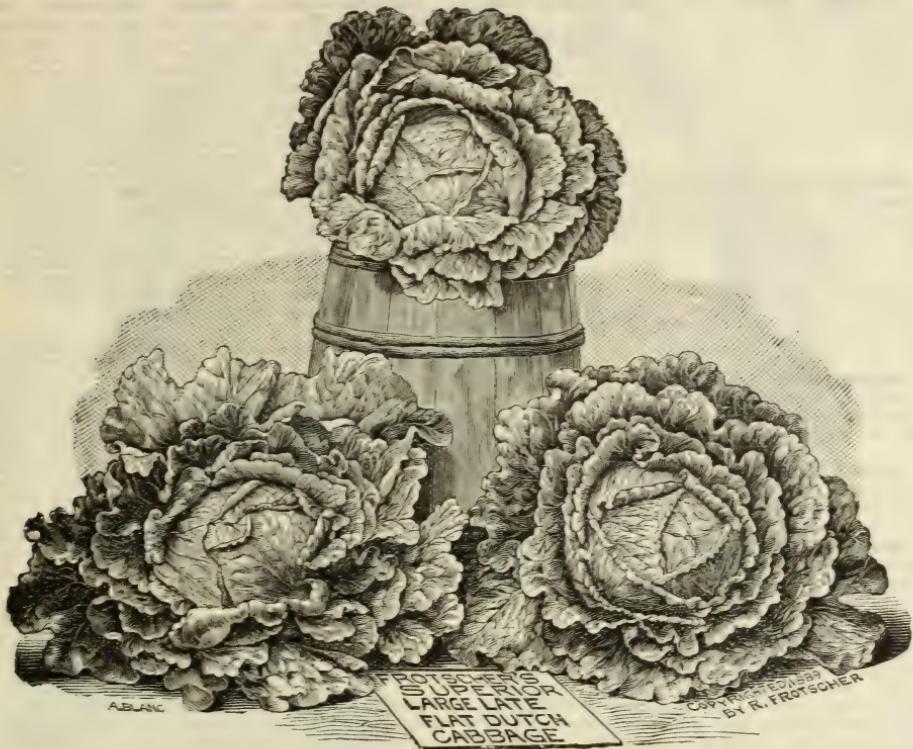
Steckler's French Market Winter.

STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET WINTER.—This is a fine strain of an immense American grown winter cabbage. It is one of the most uniform heading varieties ever brought to this market. The heads are larger than the Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch, very solid, dark green in color, and matures as early. Fine for shipping.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has steadily increased since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers.



FROTSCHER'S SUPERIOR, LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—This is the most popular variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. Heads are large and solid, often weighing from 15 to 25 pounds. In regard to the time of planting, see remarks under the head of "Cabbage" in the directions for planting for July. We have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to equal the stock which is raised for us by contract.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET.—The very best late Cabbage in existence. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, continues growing after others have matured.

ORLEANS PRIDE.—Earliest variety heading cabbage. It is a selected cross between the Jersey Wakefield and the Early Flat Dutch, afterwards improved by selection of stock until it produces uniformly a fine head. This cabbage is the earliest flat heading cabbage that is now known in any market, maturing at about the same season as the Charleston Wakefield. It should be planted closely in rows, as there is but little outside growth, and, when so planted, will produce fine crops of solid heads of very fine quality. Wherever it has been used, we have had most excellent reports from it. We recommend same highly for market and family use.

RED DUTCH.—Best hard-headed, red variety. Large heads, globular, and very deep red on top. Outer leaves greenish. Especially used for pickling.



Sure Head.

SURE HEAD.—(Genuine Stock from the originator.) Remarkable for its certainty to head. Produces very large, flattened heads, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds; very uniform and firm.

AUTUMN KING OR WORLD-BEATER. An extremely large and solid heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark bluish-green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties.

GREEN GLOBE SAVOY.—Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other kinds.

EARLY DWARF SAVOY.—Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent; of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with a large roundish head.

EARLY YORK.—An early variety, grown here mostly for family use. Highly recommended.

LARGE YORK.—About two or three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—This is a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a specially selected stock.

DANISH BALL HEAD (Hollander, or Amager).—This variety has become famous in this country and cannot be too highly recommended; it has also been for over a century the famous Cabbage of Denmark, and is about the only variety grown by the market gardeners of that country and the adjacent islands of the Baltic for an early Summer, Fall or Winter crop, which is exported in large quantities; it is so highly prized that there is a great rivalry among them in the improvement of the stock seed, which each one raises for his own sowing; the heads are round, very solid, of medium size, fine grain and good keepers; for boiling slaw or sauer kraut it is unsurpassed; the seed which we offer is of our own importation, direct from one of the most extensive growers of Denmark.

FAULTLESS.—This strain of cabbage is one which we have been at work on for several years until we have it now, in our judgment, one of the best stocks of second early cabbage, a little earlier than Stein's Early Flat Dutch; remarkably uniform in its habit of growth; producing deep flat heads which are very hard. The stock heads up practically all at one time. The leaves are light green in color, broad with medium growth of plant outside of heads. The field from which the seed was taken produced fully 99 per cent of large heads, very uniform in size and very attractive in appearance.

EARLY LARGE OXHEART.—An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York, and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—This is a very solid heading variety; pointed, of good size and of the same season as the Oxheart. Very good.

CAULIFLOWER.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

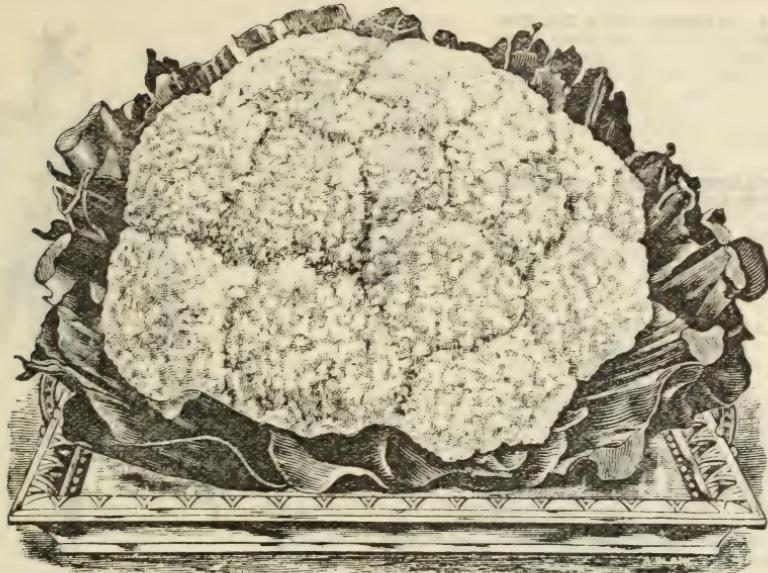
Choufleur (Fr.), Blumenkohl (Ger.), Coliflor (Sp.), Cavallo Fiore (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the South, especially in the vicinity of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing to a large size, and are considered harder than the German and French kinds. The ground for planting Cauliflower should be very rich. They thrive best in rich, sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April to July, the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October, the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown. The Half Early Paris is very popular, but the other varieties are just as good. For Spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine, but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in the Fall, and which head during December and January. One ounce to 3,000 plants; 5 ounces will plant an acre.

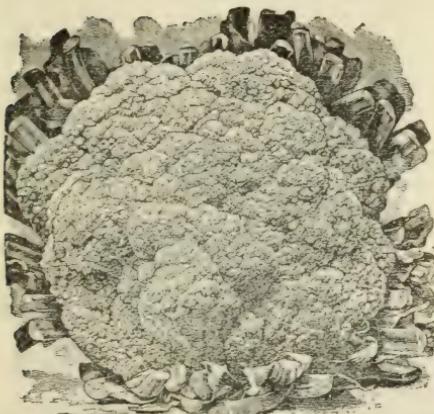
EARLY SNOWBALL.—A fine variety, great favorite and standard throughout the country; very early, close growing, of compact habit. It is without doubt one of the most satisfactory early varieties. The heads are large. For early or late planting, for the family or the market garden this variety can be depended upon for excellent results.

LE NORMANDS.—Is a French variety, and largely cultivated. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—This variety is of more dwarfish growth than Late Italian Giant. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.



Early Italian Giant.

LARGE ALGIERS.—A French variety of the same season as the Le Normands. It is one of the best kinds.

EARLY ITALIAN GIANT.—Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian and almost as large. The heads are quite large, white and compact, and of delicious flavor. When sown at the proper season, it will head with certainty and will not fail to give satisfaction.

LATE ITALIAN GIANT.—This is the largest of all Cauliflowers, and grown to considerable extent. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—Reliable early variety. Good for forcing; produces a good head; dwarf habit; solid, pure white curd of superior quality. Should be planted very early.

HALF EARLY PARIS.—The most popular of early varieties. Heads good size, white and compact.

CARROTS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Carrotte (Fr.), Moehre or Gelbe Rube (Ger.), Zanahoria (Sp.), Carota (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre.

CREOLE.—This Carrot was originally the Half Long French variety, but grown in Louisiana a number of years it partakes of the color of the Half Long French, but grows considerably longer. This Carrot

can be planted at the time of year when Northern or French varieties cannot be planted; for instance, in very early Spring or late Fall. We highly recommend this variety.

HALF LONG SCARLET FRENCH.—This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for the market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, much larger, bright scarlet in color and of fine flavor.

ST. VALERIE OR THREE-QUARTER LONG.—A French variety, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in the leaves. This is one of the finest Carrots. It is very smooth.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE.—This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired.

LONG RED.—Without core. A variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive. We consider it a first-class variety for the table, and should be more cultivated.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—This is an old variety, roots long and of deep orange color. The flavor is not so fine as that of the preceding kind. Valuable for field culture.

HALF LONG LUC.—An excellent variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump-rooted and larger. Very smooth and of a fine color.

DANVER'S INTERMEDIATE HALF LONG.—An intermediate American kind. It is a bright orange color; very smooth, symmetrically formed, somewhat stump-rooted like the Half Long Luc. It will produce more in weight to the acre than any other Half Long variety. Has become one of the leading varieties for shipping.

EARLY SCARLET-HORN.—A short stump-rooted variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor.

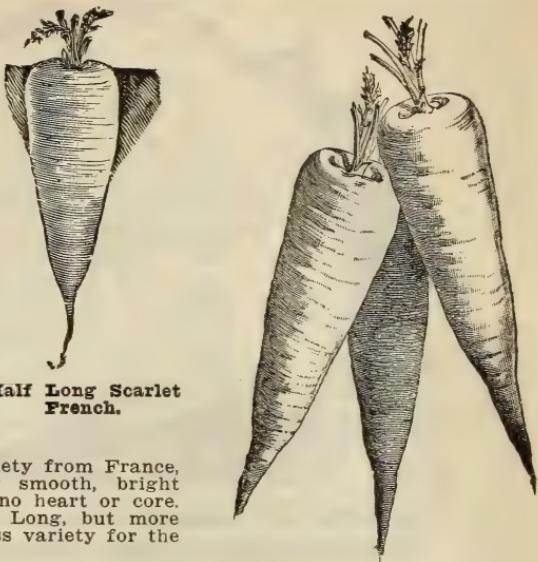
CHANTENAY HALF LONG.—A Half Long Scarlet variety; similar to the Half Long Luc, but thicker.

CHERVIL.

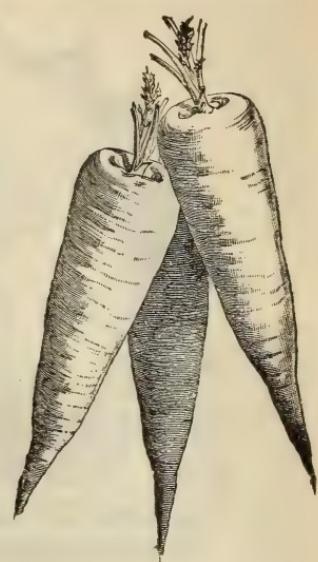
For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Cerfeuil (Fr.), Kerbelkraut (Ger.), Perifolio (Sp.), Cerfoglio (Ital.)

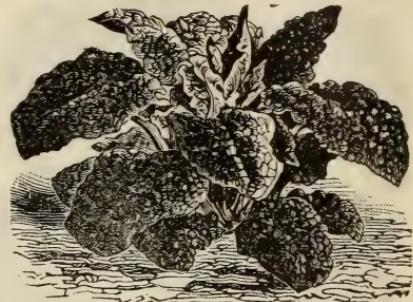
An aromatic plant, used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broadcast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.



Half Long Scarlet French.



St. Valerie.



Collards.

COLLARDS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Chou Cora (Fr.), Blatterkohl (Ger.), Cabu (Sp.)

Collards is scarcely known in any other section of this country but in the South, where it originated, and where it is cultivated more extensively than any other vegetable, because it is well adapted to that country and is always a sure crop. It is almost a daily dish for rich or poor, and for both man and beast. A dish of Collards and Bacon (or, as it is invariably called, "Bacon and Greens") always produces a smile from the most crusty countenance. It is the only dish that causes the dusky gentlemen of that country to show up their ivories. It is a species of Cabbage, which is not only very hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower. One ounce to 2,500 plants; 6 ounces per acre.

CELERY.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Celeri (Fr.), Selerie (Ger.), Apio (Sp.), Sedano (Ital.).

CULTURE.—Sow in May and in June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine inches wide and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; lataniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table, which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made. One ounce to 10,000 plants; 4 ounces to the acre.

CELERIAC, TURNIP-ROOTED, OR GERMAN CELERY.—This vegetable is very popular with the Germans, and is grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced; or, used with vinegar, they make an excellent salad; are also used to flavor meats and soups.

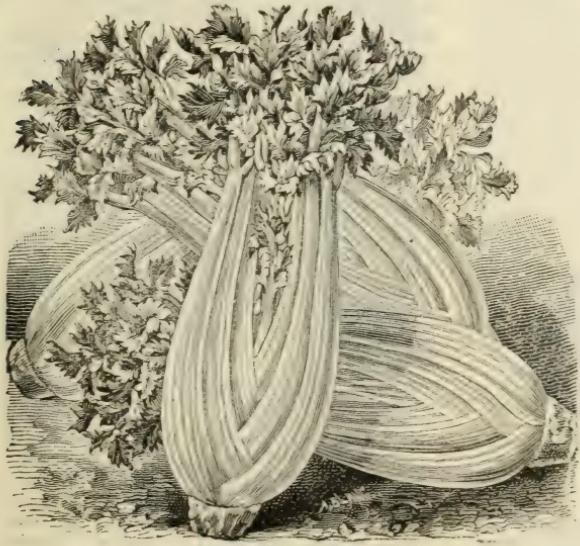
GIANT PASCAL.—This is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching Celery; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but it is a much larger and better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinct features of this kind. It bleaches with but little "earthing up" and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

LARGE WHITE SOLID.—Tall, large sized, very solid and pure white. It is crisp, but not as fine flavored as the foregoing kinds. It is used extensively for garnishing.

CELERY FOR SOUP.—This is sown broadcast in the Fall and Spring, to be used for seasoning the same as Parsley.



Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.



Golden Self-Blanching.

GOLDEN SELF-BRANCHING.—A French variety, of the best quality. The heart is solid, very tender, of a beautiful yellow color; the ribs brittle and of a delicious flavor. Cannot be too highly recommended.

PERFECTION HEART-WELL.—This variety is in size between the Large White Solid and Dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and when blanched the heart is of a beautiful golden yellow color. One of the best kinds ever introduced.

DWARF LARGE RIBBED.—This kind was brought here some years ago from France. It is short but very thick ribbed, solid and of fine flavor. The best dwarf variety.

LARGE WHITE PLUME.—A handsome thick ribbed variety, of yellowish white color and very crisp and tender. It is easily bleached, requiring but little earthing up, as the stalk, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white naturally.

CORN SALAD.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Mache Doucet (Fr.), Acker Salat (Ger.),
Canonigas (Sp.), Valeriana (Ital.)

This is a hardy winter salad, the small leaves being served like lettuce during the cool fall and early winter months. It is

used also for garnishing meat dishes in the same manner as parsley and cress. It does not succeed during warm weather, and the seed should be sown thinly in drills during August, September, and October to supply fresh leaves during the cool fall and winter months. It is quite hardy, and after cool weather sets in can be protected by a thin mulch of soft hay or straw. One ounce will plant fifty feet of row.

CORN—INDIAN.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Mais (Fr.), Welschkorn (Ger.), Maiz (Sp.), Mais (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds and thin out to two or three. When the ground is strong the Adams' Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to June. Seed corn that is in perfect condition to-day may be unfit for use in three days, and we suggest that you spread out all seed corn the moment it is received from any seed house or grower. The following information was given us by an experienced Missouri farmer: The only way to keep corn free from weevils in a crib is to put a gallon can of coal oil at the four corners of the crib, taking the corks off and allowing the oil to evaporate. The fumes from the oil will keep away the weevil and will not impair the germination of the corn in any way. Sweet Corn, 1 quart to 500 hills; 8 quarts to the acre.



Steckler's French Market.

STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET.—A white variety about one week later than Large Adams'; it comes between Large

Adams' and White St. Charles; well filled large ear. Recommended highly for family use, and used largely by market gardeners.

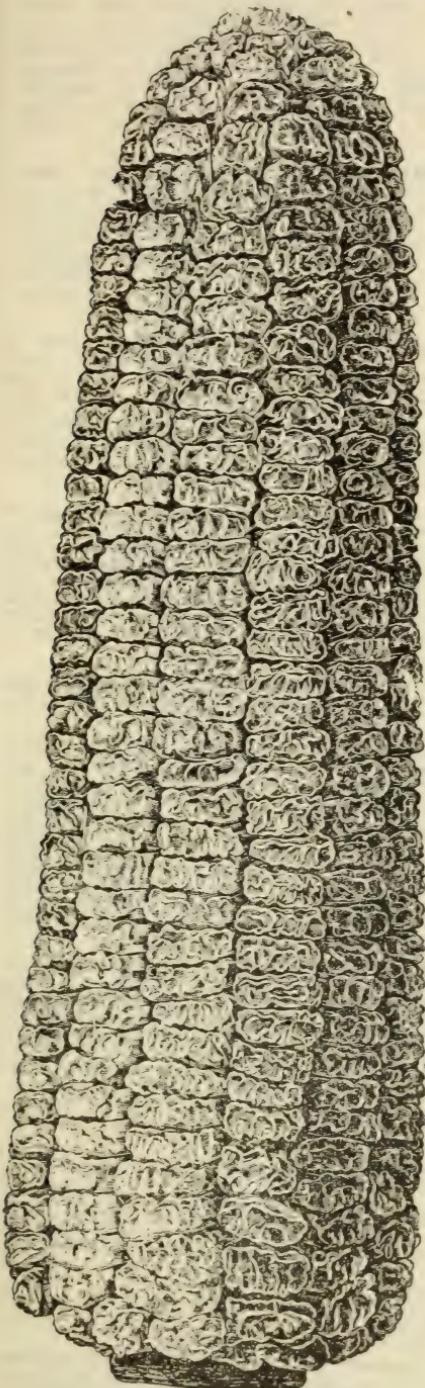
LARGE WHITE FLINT.—A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is planted for table use principally.

WHITE TUSCARORA.—This variety is becoming a great favorite in the South because of the fact that it is as sweet as sugar corn, with ears much longer, and fully as early as the Early Evergreen or ten days earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen. It has 8 or 10 rows of cream white colored corn. We cannot recommend a better roasting ear than this corn and we feel that it will please you if planted for home use and will please your customers in the market, if you are planting for profit.

BLOODY BUTCHER.—A most beautiful large-grained Red Corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring from 10 to 12 inches long and containing from fifteen to twenty rows of splendid, deep grains.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL.—This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, top of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full-sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted a good deal for the market.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR.—One of the grandest plants ever introduced into this country. It originated in Brazil, where it constitutes the principal food. This corn is especially adapted to the wants of our Southern States. It withstands drought, makes better roasting ears than does either the early Adams' or any of the early sugar corns. By planting every month it will furnish green corn all the season. Comes in early and remains late.



Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR.

This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is early, the ears of large size and are well filled. It remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn, is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field corn for table use considering size instead of quality, we cannot understand. Recommended by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station for canning.

SNOWFLAKE WHITE DENT.

—Large ear, large cob; very rank and strong growth—good in all that makes up a big white corn.

FROTSCHER'S ADAMS' EARLY LARGE.

—This is almost exclusively planted for the first roasting ears by the market gardeners. The ears are of good size, but otherwise for the table only same as common corn. Strange to say, the gardeners do not plant any sugar corn for the market. We sell thousands of bushels of St. Charles and other varieties of field corn to be planted for the market, to be sold green.

BLUNT'S PROLIFIC FIELD.

—This is a very excellent variety, either for field or the table, it is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early. We recommend it as an early yielding corn for field culture.

WHITE ROCKDALE.

—A Southern variety has been planted quite extensively and has proven everything that was claimed for it. It is the best Southern White Corn in cultivation, flintier than the Mosby's Prolific; moderately early; cob small, grain deeply dented, of pure white color and makes excellent meal. We recommend same highly; any one using this corn will not be disappointed.

EXTRA EARLY CROSBY'S DWARF SUGAR.

—This is a very tender variety and of excellent quality. Ears small, but very sweet. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

BUSHNELL'S GATE POST FIELD.

—This is deep grain, yellow color, medium early and a wonderful yielder. One hundred pounds of ears shelled 90 pounds of corn. One of the handsomest corns ever grown; recommended for field culture.

WHITE ST. CHARLES.

—Our city gardeners' favorite variety. It makes a vigorous stalk, ears are as large as the Champion White Pearl and well filled, small red cob. It is the best all round field corn, and always gives satisfaction.

EARLY YELLOW CANADA.

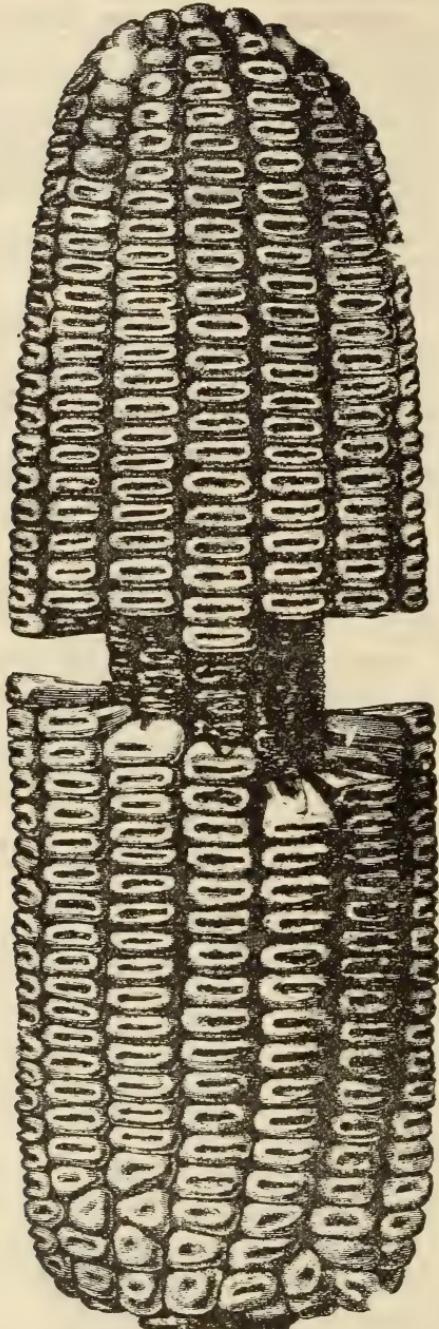
—A long, eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both field and garden. It does well.

EARLY SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND.

—A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early sorts. Desirable kind.

BEST OF ALL.

—This white corn is the most profitable variety yet introduced. It is a week later than the Large Adams, but the ears are large, nearly double the size of Adams, therefore the lateness of bearing is offset by its extra large size, a quality that is demanded by all our truckers and gardeners. We recommend it very highly.



Improved Leaming.

IMPROVED LEAMING.—A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long,

with small, red cob well filled with grains of medium size, of a rich golden color. Extensively grown by sugar planters for first feed, making a good crop even in dry seasons, by reason of its strong vigorous growth. Stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains being so deep, yield an extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

GOLDEN DENT GOURD SEED.—This is now the standard variety in many corn growing sections. Ears average nine to ten inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, are about six inches in circumference, contain 16 to 20 rows, and are remarkably uniform. Kernels light yellow, deeply dented, and well placed on cob of medium size. Matures in 80 to 90 days.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE.—Originated in Boone County, Indiana. This is the earliest of the large white varieties of corn. The stalks are short with short thick joints. The ears are set low on the stalks, and are from eight to twelve inches long with from sixteen to twenty-eight rows of pure white grain, which is always deep on the cob.

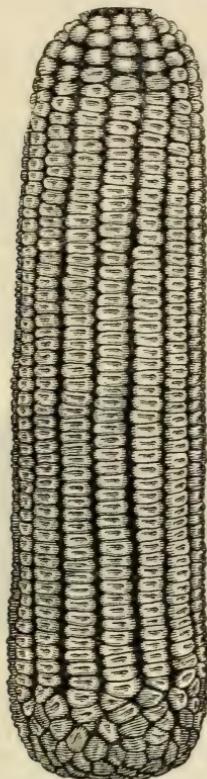
IOWA SILVER MINE.—Large ear, white dent, long grain, small cob, 110 day corn. Fine yielder of splendid merit.

IMPROVED YELLOW CREOLE.—Produces well with little cultivation, is not affected by drouth or by excessive rains; is not injured by climbing wet vines at time of its maturity; resists the attacks of the birds in the field. Long yellow ears, filled to the end, large grains, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long tough shucks; generally two or more ears, growing high upon a tall firm stalk. Will yield, in fit condition for storing, almost every ear that buds in the spring.

HICKORY KING.—This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled pure white dent corn in the world. It is early; the ears are from 7 to 9 inches in length, and are generally borne from 3 to 5 on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South.

FIRST IN THE MARKET SUGAR.—It is fully two weeks earlier than Extra Early Crosby and nearly a week earlier than any Corn. It is a good producer, more prolific than Extra Early Crosby's, the ears are somewhat larger and the kernel of a pale, pinkish color, some of the ears run entirely white, while others again are of a deep pink. The stalks grow larger than the Crosby's, almost as tall as Stowell's Evergreen, and produce two ears each.

ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY.—The earliest kind, but ears are small and not as desirable as the Adams' Early, which follows this variety closely in maturity.

**Oklahoma White Wonder.**

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER.—The king of all corn. It grows under conditions that kill all other varieties. It is, as its name implies, a white variety. Its good points are so numerous that were we to detail them all, one by one, our readers would think we were exaggerating the facts. But this corn is grown in every part of the country and is pleasing every one that has planted it. It is grand and good and reliable—a veritable mortgage lifter. It makes the prettiest stand of any corn we have ever seen. The stalks grow from ten to thirteen feet in height and are exceedingly thick, with short and heavy joints.

MEXICAN JUNE.—This is a valuable addition to our large and selected list of field corn, best adapted for the South, has been thoroughly tested in the past and has proven all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drought well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of August.

POP CORN.—Is one of the smallest varieties of kernels or seeds, cultivated same as field or garden corn, but drilled instead of hills. Very extensively used for pop corn candy. We handle the two best varieties known, the Rice and the Pearl, for seed purposes or candy manufacturing.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC.—This is a Southern corn, and is recommended for general crop. The originator of this variety says: "This corn is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is purely white, small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long. It stands drought better than ordinary corn." Should be planted early.

NE PLUS ULTRA OR SHOE PEG SUGAR.—Is some three to five days earlier than Country Gentleman Corn, which is as late as Stowell's Evergreen. It has very small cob, long grain, shape of shoe pegs. It is very sweet and tender and largely used by market men in the large cities of this country.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A remarkably satisfactory and delicious corn for family use. The ears are good sized and produced in great abundance, many stalks bearing four plump ears. Its long, small, milky kernels are full of sweetness, and as the cob is small, and the corn white and tender, it is sure to please. Recommended by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station for canning.

YELLOW NEW MADRID.—This corn is about six inches in circumference, the kernels light yellow, very uniform and deeply dented. Ears average 9 to 10 inches in length.

WHITE NEW MADRID.—Can be planted close and thick on account of being a small corn. Has small cob, but bears a full-sized ear. Grain is pure white, heavy and long.

CRESS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Cresson (Fr.), Kresse (Ger.), Berro (Sp.), Agretto (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Used for salad during the Winter and Spring. Sow broadcast or in drill six inches apart.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS.—A popular salad which should be sown early in the spring at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

BROAD-LEAVED.—This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is

sown from early fall to late spring. The leaves resemble Water Cress. It is considered a very wholesome dish.

WATER CRESS.—We have succeeded in obtaining and are controlling the output of Water Cress seeds.

CUCUMBER.

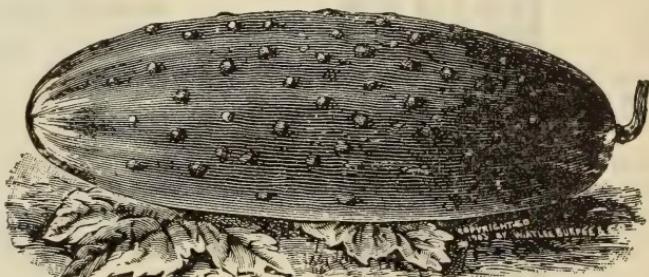
For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Concombre (Fr.), Gurke (Ger.), Pepino (Sp.), Cetriolo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted to each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep; when well up thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the Spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes or dirt bands with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold the plants are kept covered. For mildew on Cucumbers, rub the leaves with a piece of cloth so as to get off all the mildew possible. Then powder freely with slack powdered lime and powdered sulphur, equally divided. For insects use 6 pounds of Blue Stone to 50 gallons of water and spray as often as you think necessary until the desired results are obtained. Gressell's Arsenate of Lead Paste is also valuable as a spray for insects. One ounce to 80 hills; 1½ pounds per acre.

HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE.

The finest for slicing. Cucumber perfection has been attained in this grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intensely rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading towards the tip. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no mis-shapen fruit or culms. It is the ideal for slicing—flesh being compact, fine grained, sparkling white and of most refreshing and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their fresh luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season.



Henderson's White Spine.

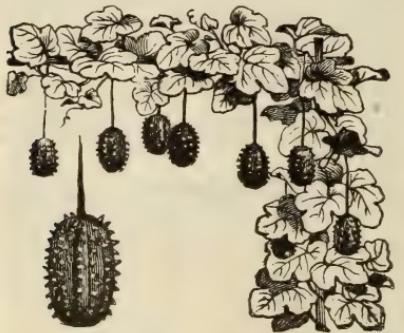
DAVIS PERFECT.—Unequalled for quality, shape, color, productiveness and shipping. Color, a dark, glossy green; shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They never grow pussy and hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of yellow streak on them. The quality is fine, as the seeds are soft when the cucumber is fit for table use, is very tender and brittle and of exceptionally good flavor. Another point of merit is its splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut, and on account of its being a strong grower it is able to resist the cucumber disease which works destruction among so many of the best forcing varieties.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Principally cultivated for pickling.

EARLY FORUTNE.—Decidedly an acquisition because of its deep green color which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. In size it is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart, and bears brown spines.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—Very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging seven to eight inches in length, straight and of a rich dark green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive.

LONG GREEN TURKEY.—A long variety, attaining a length of from 15 to 18 inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.



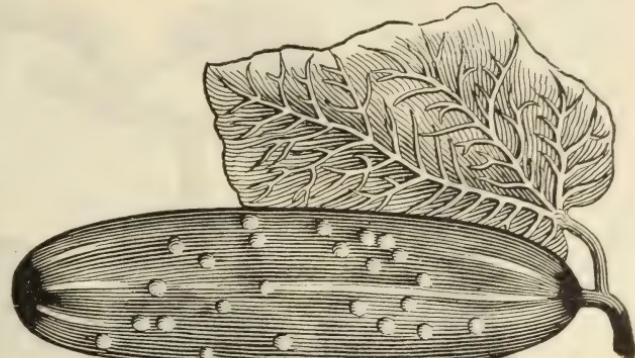
West India Gherkin.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN, or Burr, is extensively grown for pickling; it is the smallest of all varieties, and should be picked while young and tender and put in salt water until required for pickling.

KLONDYKE.—An attractive dark green cucumber, averaging 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches thick; of unsurpassed quality. Its points of superiority are: extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy; size just right for a slicing cucumber. An excellent pickling sort.

FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

This is a variety selected from an imported forcing Cucumber, introduced by Richard Frotscher. It is good for forcing or open ground; very productive, keeps its green color and has few vines. This kind cannot be excelled for shipping, as it produces very perfect cucumbers and but few culs; the largest growers of cucumbers for shipping about here plant none but this variety. It is quite different from the Long White Spine offered by some. The best in and outdoor cucumber yet introduced.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, covered with white spines. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market gardeners for forcing as well as outdoor culture and is very productive.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—The vines are extra strong, and foliage more vigorous

than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick and of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single plant.

EARLY FRAME.—Desirable for producing pickles of medium size and of fine quality when sliced for the table.

EGGPLANT.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Aubergine (Fr.), Eierpflanze (Ger.), Berengena (Sp.), Petonciana Meanana (Ital.)

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated. One ounce to 2,000 plants; 3 ounces per acre.

METHOD OF DRYING EGGPLANT.—When fruit is large enough, pare and slice as thin as you can, and spread in the sun for 3 days. Have canvas put over each night while drying to keep dew off. Then have a large box wired with gauze wire on each side and top, with trap door to take out. Put in cool airy place until cool weather. It dries quicker if spread in sun on gauze wire or close mesh chicken wire.

BLACK BEAUTY.—Ten days earlier than the New York Purple, but not quite as large as this sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes, well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hotbed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden.

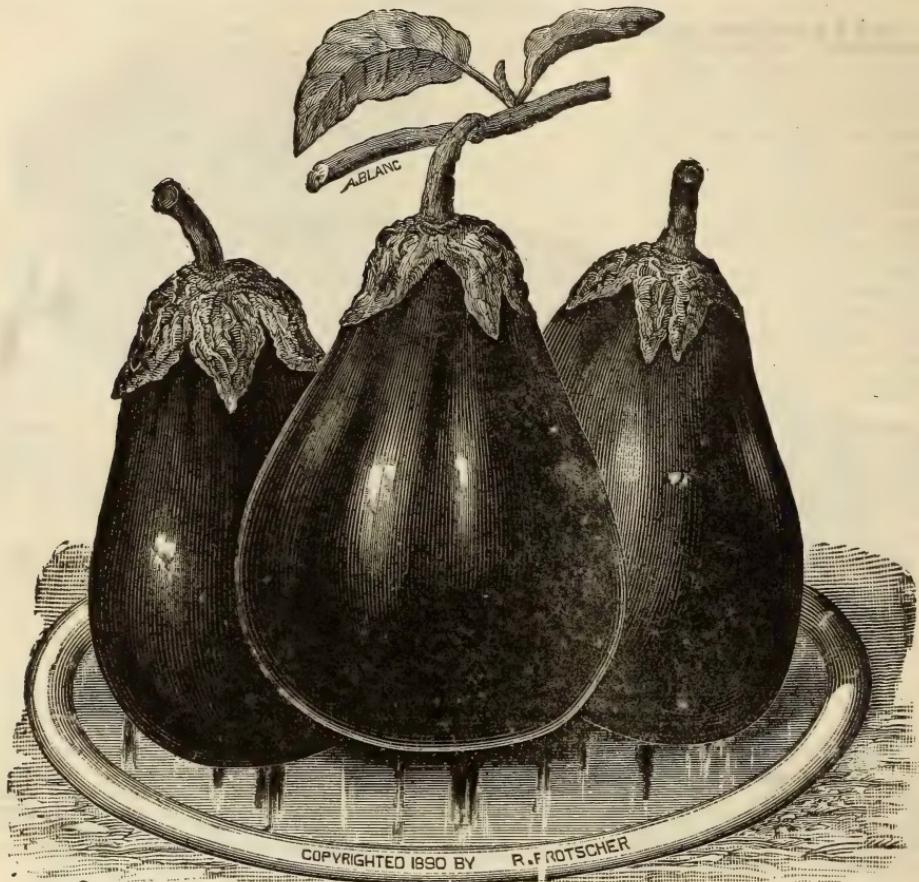
STECKLER'S NEW HIGH BUSH.—The standard variety for all parts of the South for home use, nearby markets or shipment. The fruits are splendidly and evenly colored with rich, dark purple and 90 per cent or more of the plants are thornless. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. Earliest of large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction under proper cultivation. The vigor and strength of this variety make it less sub-

ject to effect of "blight" which is so disastrous to eggplants in many parts of the South.

EARLY DWARF OVAL.—This variety is very early and productive; the fruit is not so large as the New Orleans Market, but equal in flavor.

EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The plant is a large, vigorous grower and comparatively free from thorns. Fruit pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light green near the stem, beautiful in shape, resembling somewhat the purple variety. In eating quality it is delicious, fine grained and well flavored.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS.—This is an entirely spineless strain of the large purple-fruited, which is the well-known standard. The plants are equally as productive, fruits as large and well colored and calyx are entirely free from spines.



New Orleans Market.

LARGE PURPLE OR NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—This is the kind mainly grown here, is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color and very productive. Southern grown seed of this, as a good many tropical or sub-tropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will ger-

minate more readily, and the plant will last longer during the hot season. It is the best variety for shipping, superior to the Northern raised kinds. It carries better. The cut is made from three specimens, and represents the true form.

Frotscher's Large Purple or New Orleans Market is the earliest and best of all large fruited Eggplants and has been the standard for many years.

ENDIVE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Chicoree (Fr.), Endivien (Ger.), Endibia (Sp.), Indivia (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market. Principally for Summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For Summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the Spring and Summer months. For Winter use sow in September and October. One ounce to 300 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre.

The New Orleans Market Musk Melon Cannot be Surpassed by Any Other.



Green Curled.

GARLIC.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Ail (Fr.), Knoblauch (Ger.), Ajo (Sp.), Aglio (Ital.).

CULTURE.—There is more Garlic grown in Louisiana than in any other State or in all the States together. It is a staple product of the lower parishes, and is raised for home consumption and shipping. It is used for flavoring stews, roasts and various other dishes. People from the south of Europe use much more than the inhabitants of the United States. It should be planted in October and November, in drills two to three feet apart, about 6 inches in the drills and 1 inch deep. The distance between rows depends upon the mode of cultivation; if planted in the garden, a foot between the rows is sufficient. It is cultivated like Onions; in the Spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. One of these strings contains from fifty to sixty heads in double rows; they are then stored or rather hung up in a dry, airy place, and will keep from six to eight months. Plant in 3-foot rows, planted 3 inches apart in the row. It requires 90 pounds to the acre.

GREEN CURLED.—One of the best salads, especially when blanched; also much used for garnishing; if boiled, makes fine "greens." Successive sowings furnish a supply almost the year round. A popular sort with finely cut leaves. Our strain is a long-standing type. It is large, hardy and practically all heart, requiring but little aid in blanching.

BROAD-LEAVED OR ESCAROLLE.—It has broad thick leaves with rounded ends, much larger in size and not deeply fringed like the preceding sort. This is used in the natural state as an appetizing and most wholesome salad, and is also used for a boiling-green to be cooked like spinach.



Garlic.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

KOHLRABI OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Chou Navet (Fr.), Kohlrabi (Ger.), Col de Nabo (Sp.), Cavallo Rapo (Ital.).

CULTURE.—This variety is very popular with the European population of our city, and is largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late Fall and Winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for Spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or they may be sown in drills, and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas. One ounce to 200 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds per acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The finest variety of all, and the only kind we sell. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable.

LEEK.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

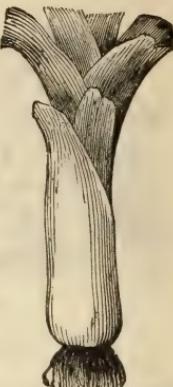
Poireau (Fr.), Lauch (Ger.), Puerco (Sp.), Poro (Ital.).

CULTURE.—A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broadcast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for Winter and Spring use, and January and February for Summer. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre.

LARGE LONDON FLAG.—Is the kind most generally grown.

LARGE ROUEN.—A French variety introduced here some years ago, which does well in our climate and seems to be particularly adapted to our soil. It grows shorter than either London Flag or the Carentan and much stouter than either of them. As a market variety it cannot be excelled.

LARGE CARENTAN.—Large growing, broad, flat-leaved variety. **Large London Flag.**



LETTUCE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Laitue (Fr.), Lattich (Ger.), Lechuga (Sp.), Lattuga (Ital.).

CULTURE.—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardeners. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot months. Before sowing soak the seeds for two hours in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool damp place, or if convenient in an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist, and in four to six days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering. If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October. Should the weather be moist and cool in the Fall it can be dispensed with. The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during the Fall and Spring. The seed should be sown broadcast; when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows. Some kinds grow larger than others; for instance, Butter Head will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre.

FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS IMPROVED LARGE PASSION.—This is a Cabbage Lettuce introduced by Richard Frotscher; it attains a large size, grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late Autumn and Winter than in Summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the Fall and transplanted during Winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. This is the kind shipped from here in the Spring and cannot be surpassed for that purpose.

HUBBARD'S MARKET.—A large cabbage variety, forming a solid head, buttery and yellow inside, and of very fine flavor. Color light green. Is a favorite in some markets.

IMPROVED LARGE PASSION. A popular variety among market gardeners, medium size cabbage, butter heading sort.

MAY KING.—This remarkable new cabbage Lettuce has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made of an early outdoor Lettuce. It is also an excellent variety for forcing. It is not in the least affected by



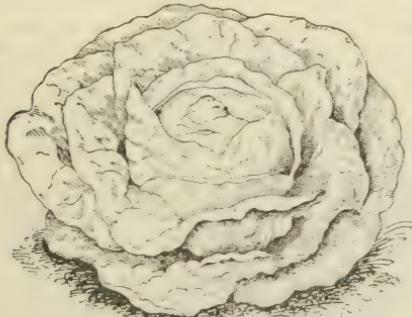
cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces splendid globular heads, which are ready 10 to 14 days in advance of any other, and which stand a long time before running to seed. The outer leaves are of a yellowish green, with light brownish tinge, while the inner leaves are of a golden yellow shade. Flavor unexcelled.



Steckler's Special White Winter.

STECKLER'S SPECIAL WHITE WINTER.—This Lettuce has been planted North, East and West, and has become more than popular. It has been tried here last Winter and found to surpass any of the other Lettuce we are now growing. It is hardy, light green in color; fine head. We feel that it is the coming winter Lettuce for the Southern States; too much cannot be said of it as a winter growing Lettuce.

PERPIGNAN.—A fine German variety, which forms large light green heads and which stands the heat. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives well when sown during the latter part of spring.



Big Boston.

BIG BOSTON.—Our strain of this very popular variety is unsurpassed. Thousands of acres of Big Boston Lettuce are grown annually in the South. Plants are large and vigorous, leaves light green, slightly tinged with reddish brown; stands very long before shooting to seed. Can be grown in the open ground, in the spring or fall, or in frames for early spring planting, does particularly well in cold weather and is especially recommended for fall planting in the South. Is very popular with gardeners and truckers, because it always produces large, solid, salable heads; and with private growers because it heads up at all seasons of the year and is of crisp tender quality.



Steckler's French Market.

STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET.—This lettuce is a great improvement on the old and well-known Royal strain, forming much larger and more compact heads. It is very crisp, tender and olive green in color, a good shipper.

BROWN DUTCH CABBAGE.—A very hard kind, forms a solid head; good for winter.

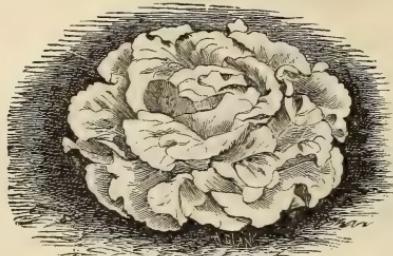
IMPROVED ROYAL CABBAGE.—A very celebrated variety, forming fine, large, solid heads, both crisp and delicate flavor; stands the heat remarkably well, and is especially adapted to the Southern States, or for planting to succeed the early varieties in the North; it is a variety that can be sown at any season of the year and will do well.

LARGE SALAMANDER.—A desirable variety for summer or fall use, forming very large, compact and beautiful heads. Color light green, stands both heat and drought remarkably well; very highly recommended. It is undoubtedly the best summer variety, the heads will frequently weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each.



Paris White Coss.

PARIS WHITE COSS, ROMAINE, OR CELERY.—This variety grows strong and upright, producing long leaves which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy, and will force well. They are the most popular variety in France and England, where they are frequently served without dressing and simply eaten like celery with salt.



Trocadero.

TROCADERO.—This is a fine forcing variety for cold-frames during winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, often ten to twelve inches across, and succeeds better in a cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It heads well also in the open ground during cool weather of spring and fall, and is very popular in the South to grow for shipping North.

EARLY CABBAGE OR WHITE BUTTER.—An early variety, forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is early and of good flavor.

MAXIMUM OR IMMENSITY.—A very large variety, one of the largest of the cabbage sorts. It is especially adapted for planting in the fall and winter, and makes a fine, tender, buttery head. A number of our best local market gardeners have been growing it and find it unsurpassed for a fine, heavy shipping variety.

DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.—An excellent spring variety, forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.

GRAND RAPIDS.—This superb Lettuce is especially adapted to greenhouse culture in winter; also a good Lettuce to sow outside early in the spring for family use. Very beautiful in appearance. Of rapid, upright growth, and may therefore be planted quite close; and not liable to rot; retains its freshness a long time after being cut, hence much sought after by dealers and shippers. Quality the best.

PRIZE HEAD.—One of the finest varieties ever introduced, forming a very large head, but not a solid one; the leaves are slightly tinged with brown, and is remarkable for its crispness and delicacy of flavor; is well adapted for either forcing or out-door culture.

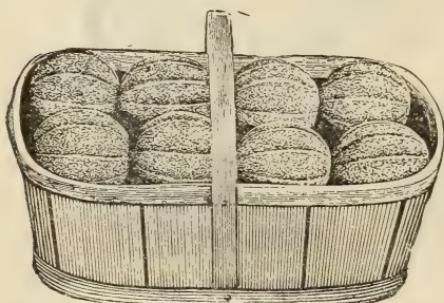
CALIFORNIA.—Very large; solid heads; inside very white.

MELON—Musk or Canteloupe.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Melon (Fr.), Melone (Ger.), Melon (Sp.), Popone (Ital.).

CULTURE.—Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotten manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten to twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Pinch the ends of the plants to induce early fruiting. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in the neighborhood of New Orleans; the quality is very fine and far superior to those raised in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening, too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit. One ounce to 100 hills; 1½ pounds per acre.



Hoodoo.

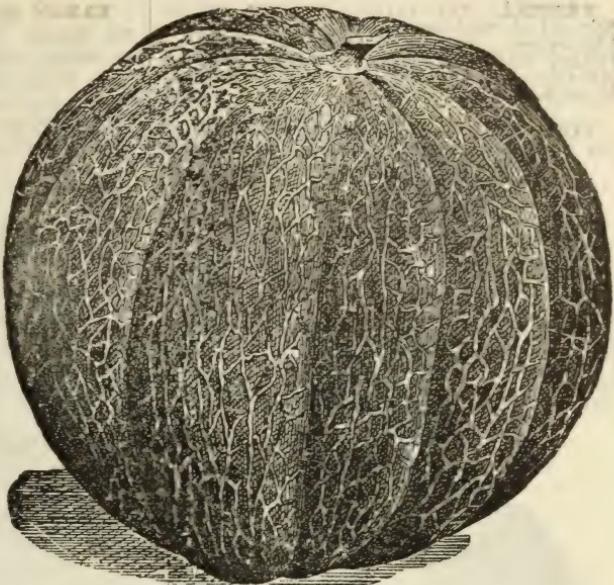
HOODOO.—This melon is of recent introduction. It is the same size through from top to bottom as the Rockyford Cantaloupe. It is slightly flattened from stem to blossom end. The netting is well developed and covers the ribs completely. The space between the ribs is not netted

but is quite narrow. The rind is tough. Melon salmon colored and grained the same as the Rockyford Cantaloupe. The flavor is pleasant.

OSAGE.—This variety has secured a quick and wonderful reputation from its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. It is of egg shape, skin very thin, of dark green color, and slightly netted; the flesh is of salmon color, remarkably sweet, and a great point of merit is, that no matter what size the melons are, they are always sweet and delicious. It is very productive, a good keeper, and will stand shipping better than any other sort.

PERSIAN OR CASSABA.—A great acquisition, and destined to become a standard vegetable just as much so as potatoes or onions. The seed should be sown late in the spring, after all danger of frost is over on moist sandy loam. Do not pick until the light streaks become quite yellow. Stow away so they do not touch each other in a cool, dark place. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are ready to eat.

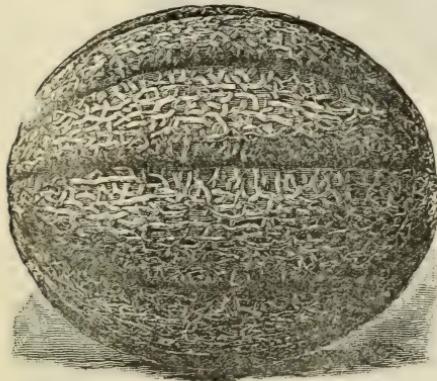
FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET. — A large species of the citron kind, extensively grown for this market. It is very roughly netted and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier but not so fine in flavor, and not half the size of the variety grown here. The New Orleans Market cannot be excelled by any other variety in the world. In a favorable season it is a perfect gem. It has been tried alongside of varieties praised in the North, such as are brought out every year, but none of them could compare with the New Orleans Market. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed, in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. This is one of the best shipping varieties, is very early, of good size, green flesh, roughly netted, and of luscious flavor. Besides being the most beautiful it is also earliest of all.

TEXAS CANNON BALL. — This melon is as round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time.



Rockyford.

ROCKYFORD. — Undoubtedly the best extra early, small, round, green fleshed melon in cultivation, nearly perfect globe in shape. Remarkably uniform in size, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Very thick netted with thin rind. Skin green and heavily ribbed; flesh, light green in color, melting and uniform, of a very luscious flavor. Very prolific and early in ripening.

TIP TOP. — This splendid melon has "held its own" during the past dozen years or more with all introductions in the melon line, and no melon of which we have any knowledge compares with it in uniformly good eating qualities. The testimony of all who have used Tip Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one; sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm (but not hard) fleshed, and eatable to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive—sells on sight.

EMERALD GEM. — A medium size melon which originated in Michigan, is almost round, of good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. A good variety.

NETTED CITRON. — This variety is cultivated to a greater extent for market than any other sort, and for this purpose it has no superior. When grown from seed that has been well selected, it is of very fine flavor; fruit round, flattened at both ends, roughly netted, and of a pale yellowish green when ripe.

NETTED NUTMEG. — Is of an oval shape, roughly netted, but not attaining so large a size as the Netted Citron; it is equally as fine in flavor.

PAUL ROSE OR PETOSKEY. — This splendid melon is one of the very best varieties for either home use or the market that has been introduced for many years. It has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and a long keeper; has a very small seed cavity, deep orange-colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, average diameter of about 5 inches.

BANANA.—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor.

PINE APPLE.—A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of fine flavor.

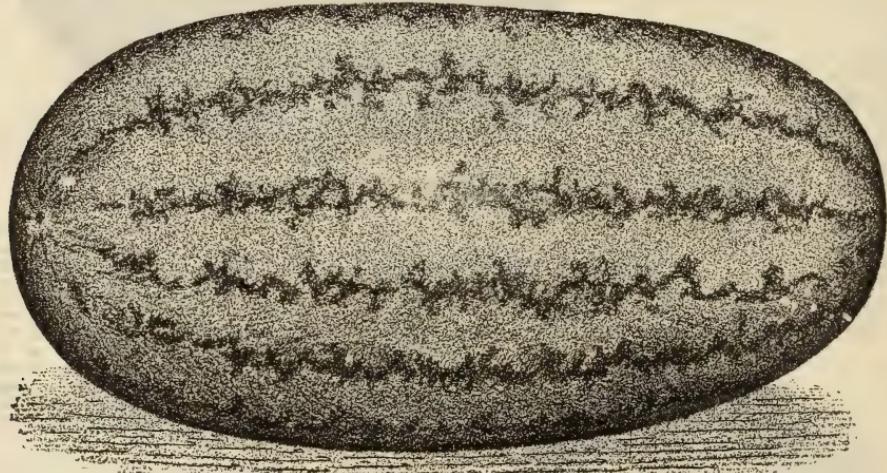
EARLY HACKENSACK.—A very popular variety which attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends; skin green and thickly netted; the flesh also is green, rich and sugary in flavor. It is very productive, and extensively grown by market gardeners.

MELON—Water.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Melon d'Eau (Fr.), Wassermelone (Ger.), Sandia (Sp.). Melone l'Aqua (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Water Melons will grow and produce in places where Canteloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean until the vines touch. In order to raise large Watermelons it is necessary to fertilize the soil thoroughly with Steckler's Watermelon Fertilizer mentioned elsewhere in this catalogue. One ounce to 25 hills; 1½ pounds per acre.



Rattle Snake.

RATTLESNAKE.—A variety which has gained great popularity throughout the entire country for its size and fine shipping qualities, and especially so in the Southern States, where melons are raised in large quantities for the Northern markets; shape oblong, of light green color, and beautifully mottled and striped with a lighter shade; flesh scarlet, rind thin, very solid, and both sweet and delicious. Stands transit well. Seeds white, with two black tips.

HALBERT'S RUBBER RIND.—This grand new variety is the product of Mr. H. A. Halbert, the veteran melon grower of Texas and the world. Mr. Halbert has given to the public many fine new varieties of melons during the years he has been making a specialty of growing Watermelons. Some have been shipping varieties with thick, tough rinds that would carry long distances, and others of thin skin type, of rich flavor and large heart for home use or nearby markets. His greatest melon until last year has been the Halbert's Honey, so well known to every one in the Southwest, and, in fact, the United States, who grow melons. Since the in-

roduction of the Halbert Honey, Mr. Halbert's one ambition has been to produce a melon that would equal this variety and still produce a thin rind, harder and strong enough to carry long distances in good condition. He has succeeded beyond his expectations in the Rubber Rind. This variety has all the characteristics of the Halbert Honey, being of about the same shape, weighing from 20 to 40 pounds, very thick heart, seed setting close to the rind, flesh rich, bright red and free from strings, very sweet and crisp.

DUKE JONES.—A Southern melon of great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, of good flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh; large and early.

ICE CREAM.—(White Seeded).—This variety is annually increasing in popularity; it grows to a medium size; nearly oval, of a pale green color, and has a thinner rind than any other variety; flesh is bright crimson, crisp and of delicious flavor.



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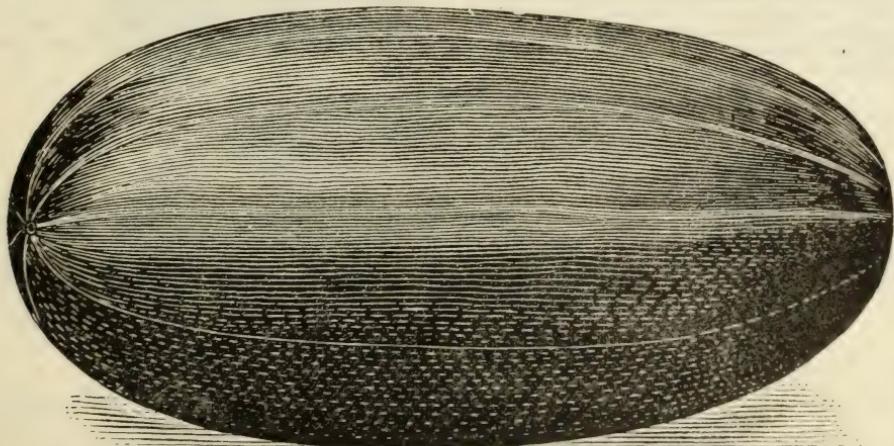
Frotscher's Lone Star.

FROTSCHER'S LONE STAR.—This Melon was brought here from Texas by Mr. N. Henderson, Iberia Parish, La. It has proven to be the best Melon for this section, either for market or family use. This Melon is above medium and very uniform in size, a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattle Snake, but of darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor. It cannot be excelled by any variety. It is one of the leading varieties for the South.

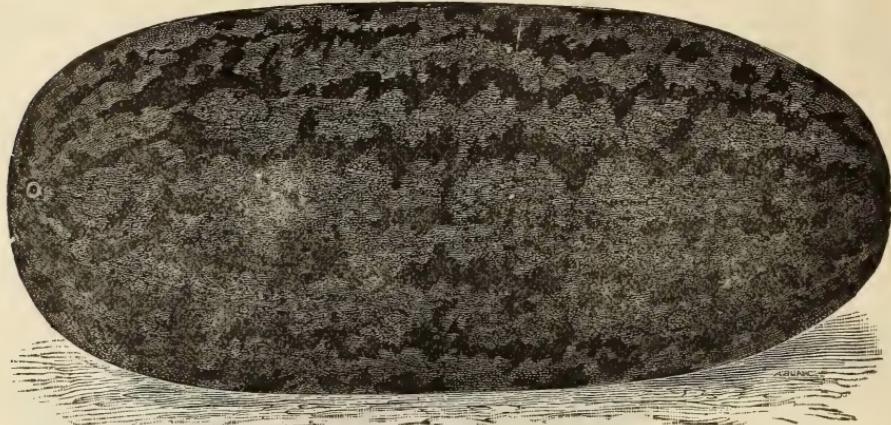
SEMINOLE.—A very early Melon, oblong in shape, of two colors, some very grey and others light green, resembling the Ice Cream, but larger in size. It is fine flavored and productive.

MONTE CRISTO.—A variety unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive, fruit of medium size, oval; color, dark green, often showing fine russeting; flesh very bright, rich red, and exceedingly sweet. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping.

MARIE LOUISE.—This is one of the finest varieties introduced. It is a cross between the Lone Star and Florida Favorite; shape similar to the latter, but larger, just as early, are far superior than either. Dark striped, thin rind, and flesh red and very succulent, ripening almost to the rind. The seed resembles that of the Lone Star, but is darker in color. We had some of the melons weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. Recommend same highly.



Marie Louise.



Florida's Favorite.

FLORIDA'S FAVORITE.—It is of oblong shape, and large size; rind dark with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet, seed rather small and of a light creamy-white color. It is earlier than the Kolb Gem or Rattle Snake.

BLACK DIAMOND.—All that could be said of Kolb's Gem as to good shipping qualities can be truthfully stated in a higher degree of the Black Diamond. All the praise of high quality bestowed on the Sweet Heart can be repeated of this Melon, but its prominent point of merit is its extreme size—no Melon ever yet produced anything so uniformly large fruit, nor approached it in productiveness. Melons weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. It is the most prolific Water Melon ever planted. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black. Its symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, is uniform throughout the field. The vine is extremely vigorous.

ALABAMA SWEET.—The best Melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, faintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless; very prolific. We cannot recommend this Melon too highly.

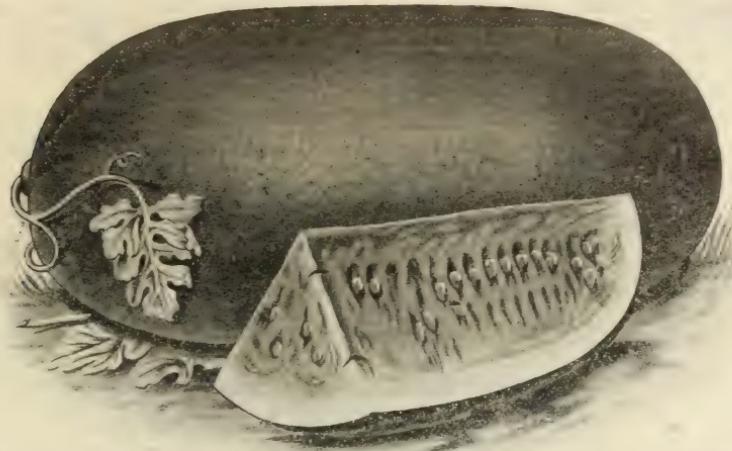
SWEET HEART.—A shipping Melon of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm; flesh bright crimson, sweet and tender. This Melon is particularly fine for distant shipping, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily and they remain in fit condition to use longer than any other sort.

EDEN.—A splendid shipping Watermelon extensively planted in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Fifteen hundred acres of Eden were planted at one point in Florida in one season. In general appearance it closely resembles Kolb Gem, but it has light colored seeds and a sweetness of flesh almost equal to our Georgia Rattle Snake. This combination of excellent eating and shipping qualities makes it a quick seller at high prices on Northern markets. If you grow for shipment the Eden should interest you.

COLE'S EARLY.—A great favorite for a large area of different climates. Fruit medium sized, oblong, striped and mottled. Flesh bright red, solid, and of fine sweet flavor.



Alabama Sweet.



Tom Watson.

TOM WATSON.—There has been no Watermelon ever introduced that has sprung into popular favor so quickly as the Tom Watson; it is the Watermelon of today and for the future, as it possesses all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both as to its productiveness, quality and for transportation to distant markets without damage; its size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter, and weighing from 20 to 30 pounds. Color dark green, deep red flesh, which extends close to the rind, free from core, crisp, melting and of the finest quality; it also commands the highest market prices. Strongly recommended.

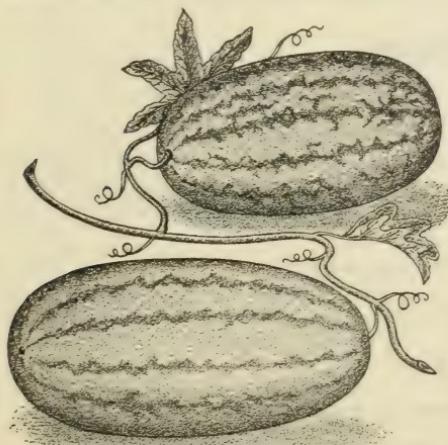
them having a pretty, rich cream-colored flesh of a peculiar delicious flavor, others will have a brilliant pink flesh of fine flavor, and as the outside color of the rind does not indicate the color of the flesh every one you cut is a surprise. Seed are white with black and brown rims or spots. This melon is also wonderfully hardy and prolific; the strong vine stands scalding sun and wet weather and continues to produce large melons when other varieties are failing. The rind is rather heavy and strong and will not rot in the field and is tough enough to ship if desired for this purpose.

EARLY TRIUMPH.—A favorite market and shipping Melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh solid and sweet.

HALBERT HONEY.—Most handsome Melons of truly superb quality—the very finest Melon in cultivation for home use or nearby market. It succeeds well and ripens early in all melon-growing sections, and has only the single drawback of a thin, brittle rind which will not withstand shipment on the cars. The vines are of strong, healthy growth and sets fruit freely. The melons are of cylindrical oblong form with smoothly rounded ends and free from any tendency to necks at the stem end. The first melons ripen early and the vines continue to develop fine fruit throughout the season, even the late fruits are of the same large size and regular form. The melons are from 18 to 20 inches in length with smooth dark green skin. The beautiful crimson flesh is of such sugary melting consistency that it can only be fully appreciated by actual trial.

BRADFORD.—This Melon is long in shape and color dark green with darker wavy bands; flesh melting and of excellent flavor. Seed white; a splendid variety.

KOHL GEM.—The well-known shipping variety. The fruit is large, thick and oval, with flattened ends. Skin striped with light and dark green. Flesh bright red.



Steckler's Cream Flesh.

STECKLER'S CREAM FLESH.—Fruit large, heavy, oblong shape, with several different shades of light and dark green lines, frequently a light and dark striped melon on the same vine. On opening these melons you will find about 60 per cent. of

KLECKLEY'S SWEET.—This is one of the best flavored Melons in cultivation, and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin; flesh deep scarlet, fine and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly one of the best.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—A variety from Georgia, of excellent quality; attains large size when well cultivated. Very good.

MCIVER'S WONDERFUL.—An oblong shaped Melon of uniformly large size, and handsome in appearance. The skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is

very superior, flesh of a soft, pale pink, crisp and free from any stringiness and very juicy. These Melons have a solid heart free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind.

EARLY DARK ICING.—A very desirable variety. Dark skin, crimson flesh, thin rind, quite solid and of delicious flavor. A fine market sort.

PRESERVING CITRON.—This fruit resembles the average sized water melon, of a light green color, which is coated over with a white substance like flour, that is easily rubbed off. It is used for preserving and making pies and sauces.

MUSTARD.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Moutarde (Fr.), Senf (Ger.), Mostaza (Sp.)

CULTURE.—This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during Fall, Winter and Spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

CHINESE VERY LARGE CABBAGE-LEAVED.—A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

WHITE OR YELLOW LONDON.—This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

GIANT OSTRICH PLUME.—This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners

and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beautifully curled, much more than our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

LARGE-LEAVED CURLED.—The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

BLACK OR BROWN LONDON.—Used for same purposes as the White; the difference being in the color of the seed.

NASTURTIUM.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Capucine (Fr.), Indianische Kresse (Ger.), Capuchina (Sp.), Nasturzio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring and late Fall in good rich ground; the plants should be trained to a trellis or rods; the leaves and flowers are used in salads; the seed-pods are picked while young and pickled. The yellow is the variety for this purpose; the other varieties are cultivated for their beautiful and attractive flowers. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 10 pounds to the acre.

TALL MIXED.—This variety is principally used for pickling.

DWARF TOM THUMB MIXED.—These are of various shades of beautiful colors, of dwarf habit, and are very ornamental for the vegetable as well as the flower garden.

OKRA.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Gumbo (Fr.), Ocher (Ger.), Quimbombo (Sp.), Ocra (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt water, served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in Spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 10 pounds to acre.



French Market.

FRENCH MARKET DWARF PROLIFIC. One of the earliest and most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall

Growing and the White Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when six inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

WHITE VELVET.—A white variety; dwarf with round smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. We tried this variety thoroughly. It has come up to what is claimed for it. We recommend it to all who have not tried it.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG PODDED. Very prolific, pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, 9 to 10 inches, very slim and does not get hard.

DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in growth, but enormously productive, producing pods within an inch or two of the ground and clear to the top.

TALL GROWING.—This is the variety mostly cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end and tender; longer than the square podded kind.

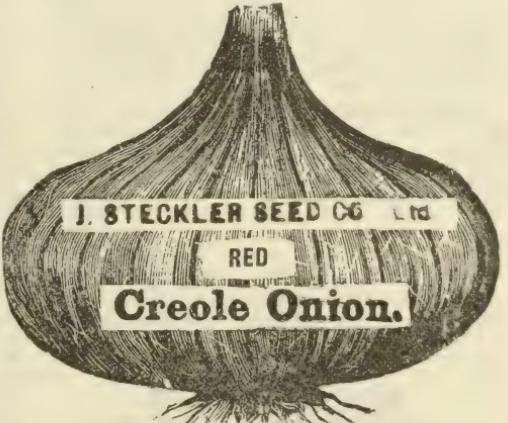
ONIONS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Ognon (Fr.), Zwiebel (Ger.), Cebolla (Sp.), Cipollo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—The Onion is one of the most important vegetables planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high. For transplanting, 3 pounds to the acre; when planted for sets, 30 pounds to the acre.

LOUISIANA OR RED CREOLE.—Has been cultivated here for a century—supposed to have been brought here first from the south of Europe, we presume the bulbs produced but few seeds. It is hard to say from what variety this Onion originated; having been planted here for so long it has become a distinct kind. It is not as red as the Wethersfield, and not as light as the Strassburg; in flavor it is similar to both varietals, but much stronger than the Italian kinds. In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 25th of October; if sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast, protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use lataniers for covering the bed. When the seed is coming up, say in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to be removed entirely; but if the weather is dry the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the onion



will be ready to be taken up. In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole seed can be sown in January and February; in that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce good size Onions. Growers here use very little, if any, fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage. For spring sowing we recommend the Berumda seed. The seed of the Creole Onion, which we offer, is grown for

us by experienced onion growers. No better stock can be found.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—An early and very hardy variety which does especially well in the South. Should be planted early, on low wet grounds to get large bulbs. The skin is thick and the color is a rich brown. Is especially noted as a long keeper, as it keeps well into spring, and much longer than other varieties.

RED BERMUDA.—Genuine seed imported direct from the Island of Teneriffe. A very early pale red Onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets. Grown in our climate the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the extremely mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones.

YELLOW BERMUDA.—This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Bermuda; the veins are clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities makes it a favorite Onion for shipping.

THE YELLOW PRIZE TAKER.—One of the largest Onions, more flat in shape than either Danver's or Wethersfield, and of yellowish red color. Flesh is firm and solid, of a transparent white and of excellent mild flavor.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—This is the handsomest and most richly colored of all red Onions. Perfectly globe-shaped, the onions measure two to three inches in diameter. Remarkably uniform in size and form, with the dark, rich coloring, they make a most attractive appearance. The plants are thin-necked, ripening down to a hard, solid ball—insuring the largest percentage of market onions and of the best keeping qualities.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—This is a beautiful, large, handsome globe-shaped red Onion. Earliness, productiveness and keeping qualities. It has perfect form; skin deep purplish white; fine grained, produces enormous onions.

DANVER'S YELLOW GLOBE.—Brownish yellow color; bulbs quite flat and of good size; largely grown for sets. In the Southern States they can be planted in autumn and will continue growing during the entire winter.



CRYSTAL WAX.—This variety is the best White Onion we have ever seen. It is of a pure white and sells on sight. Should be planted in rich soil; if left exposed to sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Excellent for shipping and the finest flavored onion in existence.

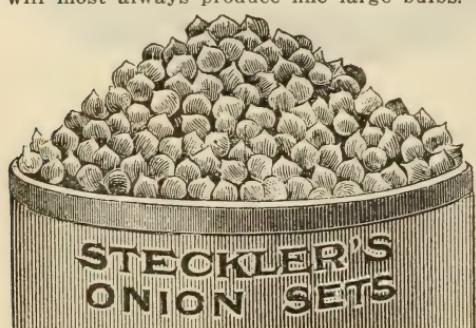
WHITE QUEEN.—(Italian Onion.) This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table.

LOUISIANA OR WHITE CREOLE.—Is similar in shape and hardness to Frotscher's Red Creole Onion, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite White Onion for shipping.

ONION SETS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—Onion Sets, when planted will most always produce fine large bulbs.



in January and February here in the South. They should be set out in rows five to six inches apart and about eight to ten inches in the rows. By planting sets you gain about three weeks in earliness of crop, hence it is advisable to plant Onion Sets instead of seed. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch onions to pull early in the Spring and for the earliest ripening bulbs. In addition to the varieties listed here we refer to price list in back of this book. One quart to 20 feet of drill; 8 bushels to the acre.

RED CREOLE.—The seed was brought here years ago by the Spaniards, and after continuous planting in Louisiana has become a special variety in itself. It is hardy, productive and of good flavor.

WHITE CREOLE.—Same as foregoing, except color is white.

RED WESTERN.—Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

YELLOW WESTERN.—Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

WHITE WESTERN.—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets.

PARSLEY.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Persil (Fr.), Petersiliè (Ger.), Perjil (Sp.), Prezzemolo (Ital.).

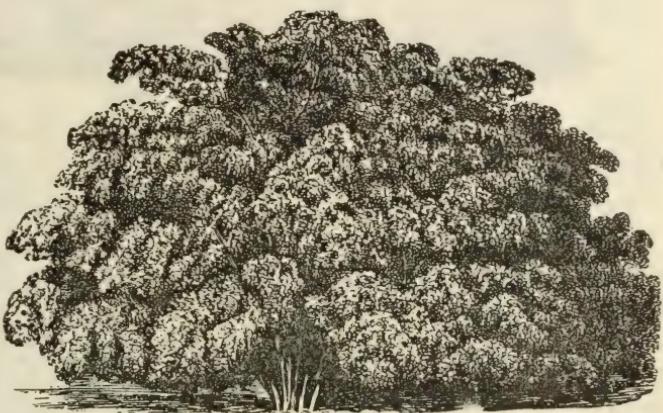
CULTURE.—Sow in rows, in good rich soil; it makes a very good edging for beds or walks. Should the weather be dry, watering will hasten their germination. The Garnishing varieties are decidedly the prettiest for ornamenting a dish, but for seasoning they are all equally as good. The seed will also germinate more freely by soaking it twenty-four hours in water, and mixed with sand before sowing. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; 8 pounds to the acre.

MARKET GARDENERS' CURL ED.—A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

DOUBLE CURL ED.—The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind, extensively raised for shipping purposes.

PLAIN LEAVED.—This is the hardiest variety, foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong Parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking.

CREOLE PLAIN.—This Parsley originally comes from the imported French strain, but after being grown in Louisiana for a number of years it has a tendency to grow taller; it is claimed by some gardeners that this Parsley does not go to seed as quickly as the Northern and imported varieties. It can be planted during the



Market Gardeners' Curled.

months of November, December, January and February, also in June or July, and is the best variety for all around purposes.

IMPROVED GARNISHING.—This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

PARSNIP.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Panais (Fr.), Pastinake (Ger.), Chirivia (Sp.), Pastinaco (Ital.).

CULTURE.—Should be grown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to three inches apart in rows. Sow from September to November for Winter, and January to March for Spring and Summer crops. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; 5 pounds to the acre.

THE HOLLOW CROWN OR SUGAR.—Is the kind generally cultivated, it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

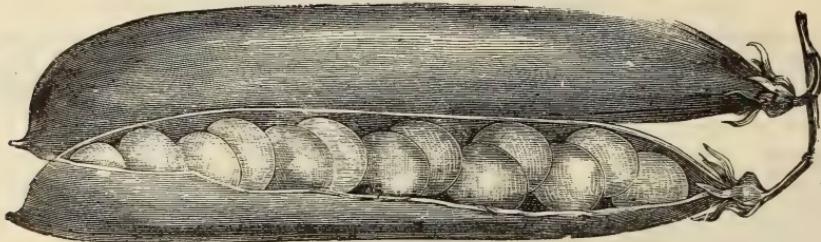
PEAS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Pois (Fr.), Erbse (Ger.), Guisante (Sp.), Pisello (Ital.).

CULTURE.—The ground should be manured the previous year; if it is heavily manured for the crop it causes them to grow more to vine and produces fewer pods. For the first planting (which should be as early in the season as the ground can be worked) select a light, dry soil. The drills should be from two to three feet apart, and

the seed planted two inches deep; when a few inches high, draw earth to them, and repeat it again when more advanced. When the tendrils appear, provide them with suitable stakes or branches, which should be of fan form, and placed in the ground in a slanting direction; on the other side of the row, reverse the position of the stakes, which affords the vines more protection and security. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, soak the seeds twenty-four hours in water. Peas for a general crop should always be planted much deeper than for the early one; they will not only produce larger crops, but will remain in bearing condition longer; the roots penetrating to a greater depth of soil, will always make a stronger growth, and are not so liable to be injured by dry weather. One quart to 160 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.



Carter's Telephone.

CARTER'S TELEPHONE.—A wrinkled English late variety; grows from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high. The pods are very long, containing from 8 to 12 fine flavored peas. It is productive.

LAXTON'S ALPHA.—Each year adds still more desirable features to this desirable early wrinkled variety; it produces fine, large-sized pods, very productive and of exquisite flavor, resembling the old Champion of England.

BISHOP'S DWARF LONG POD.—An early dwarf variety; very stout and branching, requires no sticks. It is productive and of excellent quality.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—A late, large vined and large podded sort. The peas are sweet, tender and delicately flavored and are borne until late in the season.

EARLY TOM THUMB.—Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

AMERICAN WONDER.—A wrinkled pea of dwarf growth; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra Early.

MELTING SUGAR.—This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet.

PRIZE WINNER.—One of the earliest sweet wrinkled Peas. An ideal pea for the market gardener. Decidedly superior to any other sort for the home garden.

MORNING STAR.—Where earliness, productiveness, large sized pods and sweetness of flavor are desired, this is the variety to grow; they stand at the head of the list for the above fine qualities. In a favorable season they are ready for market in forty-two days.

EXTRA EARLY OR FIRST AND BEST. Very popular with market gardeners. It is very productive and well flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any, no matter whose name is put before Extra Early.

EARLY ALASKA.—This is an extra early pea, blue in color, the earliest by a few days of any other kind; very pure and prolific; the best flavored pea among the Extra Early smooth podded kinds. Recommend it highly.

DWARF SUGAR.—A variety of which the whole pod can be used after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod.

TALL SUGAR.—Has the same quality as the foregoing kind, only grows taller, and the pods are somewhat larger.

CLAUDIT.—They are the same color and average about one and a half times as large as Alaska, the pods being in about the same proportion. The vines usually grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing seven to nine peas to the pod, and retaining their freshness a long time after picking. For early market planting it cannot be surpassed anywhere.

ECLIPSE.—A very early wrinkled pea, of excellent quality, for the home garden and for shipping.

EUGENIE.—A white wrinkled variety of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advance. Cannot be too highly recommended for family use.

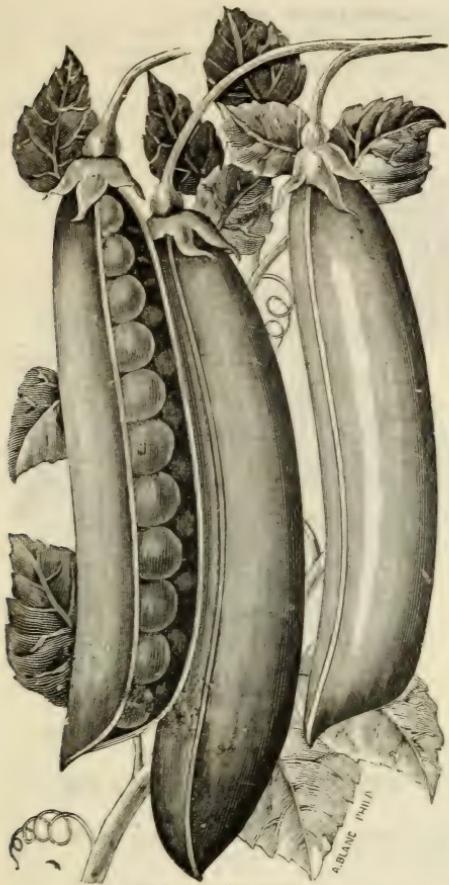
DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE.—Half dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous. Exceedingly productive.

DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL.—A very good bearer if planted early; pods are large and well filled.

ROYAL DWARF MARROWFAT.—Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about 4 feet high.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Similar to the above variety, except that it grows about two feet taller.



Carter's Strategem.

CARTER'S STRATEGEM.—This is a wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the largest podded variety ever brought out; pods 4 to 5½ inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor, and is very productive.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes and are sown broadcast; when in a good stand and of sufficient height they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the most popular. There are several varieties called crowders, which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green the same as snap beans, and, if dried, like dried beans, make a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small and white; they are generally planted between corn so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety for cooking. The Clay and Unknown Peas produce the most vines. 2½ bushels to the acre.

TENNESSEE CLAY CROWDER OR FORTY DAY.—The earliest and surest cropper of the Cow Pea family. For several seasons this variety has made good crops of seed in Louisiana where others have failed. We have had it grown from

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY.—This is the earliest large podded wrinkled pea in cultivation. The vine has heavy stems with dark green leaves, and grows 3 feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring 4 to 4½ inches long, nearly round and well filled with large hand-sized peas.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Hardy, vigorous and upright in habit. Flavor of first quality, which is true of nearly all white wrinkled peas. Height 2½ feet. Seed white, wrinkled and flattened.

EARLY WASHINGTON, EARLY MAY OR FRAME, which are all the same thing, is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive, and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

STECKLER'S FIRST AND BEST.—A selection made from the Extra Early or First and Best; an improved variety and selected strain; used largely by market gardeners of New Orleans, and recommended highly for home garden.

LAXTON'S PROLIFIC LONG POD.—A green, narrow pea of good quality. Pods long and well filled. It is second early, and can be recommended for the use of market gardeners, being very prolific.

THOS. LAXTON.—Pods large, long and deep green in color; seed wrinkled, sweet and of fine flavor.

MCLEAN'S ADVANCER.—This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.

BLUE BEAUTY.—An extra early variety of compact growth; productive and of fine flavor. Good market variety.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific, and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—This pea resembles in habit American Wonder, being more uniform and productive and earlier. Seeds are green, wrinkled and square at the end like American Wonder.

**All of our Peas are Hand Picked
and Thoroughly Tested.**

the lowlands of Louisiana to Minnesota and Colorado, where it made a fine crop of seed eight thousand feet above sea-level. The vines are strong growers. Pods large and well filled with peas of very large size. The peas grow so thickly in the pod that

they grow into each other; hence the name Crowder. This is one of our best varieties for table use; in fact, is used by many in preference to all others. Can be planted late in season as a catch crop after other crops are harvested.

WHITE SUGAR CROWDER OR FORTY DAY.—These are largely used in the Southern States for early Peas. They grow upright, bushy, and under ordinary conditions do not need support; very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods.

CLAY.—This is one of the best peas for our Southern country, being a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer, very moist, giving proper nourishment to the soil. Begins to bear about two months after being planted.

WHIPPOORWILL.—Dark grey in color; robust growth, but of dwarfish habit; considered by some equal to other varieties of peas; this, however, is a matter of taste.

CANADA FIELD.—A strong, vigorous pea often planted for green manure to plow under in the Spring. Makes an excellent Winter growth when sown in the Fall; very useful for fodder. Sow 100 to 150 pounds per acre broadcast.

WONDERFUL.—Similar to the Unknown in every respect, including habit of growth, color, etc. It is considered by those accustomed to all varieties to be somewhat superior to the Unknown.

UNKNOWN.—This pea is a cross between Clay and Crowder Peas, making it a very desirable variety for both fertilizing purposes and eating, in color almost same as that of Clay and a little larger in size than the Clay Peas.

RED RIPPER.—This pea is pink in color and very small in size, but is a vigorous grower and good bearer; is considered a good plantation variety and is usually planted in corn and cane.

STECKLER'S IMPROVED WILD LOUISIANA.—This Cow Pea is a native of Louisiana, seed is very small, about one-half the size of the Clay, consequently will go twice the distance of the others in planting. It will grow well on high or low land, and is claimed by people of the northern part of this State to be without an equal.

LADY.—These are small, round and pure white, and are generally planted between corn. A delicate vegetable.

NEW ERA.—This Pea is fully two weeks earlier than the popular Whippoorwill variety, a very great advantage to the farmer. In size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill—another great advantage. It is a so-called bunch pea, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. In sections of Illinois and Missouri, the New Era Pea is planted after the wheat crop has been cut, and matures early enough in the fall to harvest in time to sow Winter Wheat on the same field. This cannot be said of any other variety of Cow Pea. They produce more seed than Whippoorwill, and where known are used exclusively.

BLACK-EYED FIELD.—A very prolific early sort, vines erect. Very popular in the South, when peas are used both in a dry and green state for the table.

MIXED.—A mixture of the above varieties.



Soja Bean, or German Coffee Berry.

FERTILIZING BEANS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

IMPROVED VELVET BEAN.—The Improved Velvet Bean, or, more properly, "Pea," (as it belongs to the Cow Pea family), is a climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that orange growers in Florida plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. Plant in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past; cultivate once or twice to give the vines a start of weeds and grass. They grow very rapidly, and in two months the under leaves begin to drop, and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep. One peck will plant an acre, four feet apart in four-foot rows.

SOJA BEAN, OR GERMAN COFFEE BERRY.—One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford most nutritious forage. Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre, if drilled.

PEPPER.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Piment (Fr.), Spanischer Pfeffer (Ger.), Pimento (Sp.), Peperone (Ital.).

CULTURE.—Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown from December to February, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot and a half in rows. Sow in open ground during July and August for Fall crop. There are more Peppers raised here than in any other section of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce, the mild varieties are highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow two different kinds close together, as they mix very readily. Four ounces will produce 1,500 plants; 4 ounces to the acre.



Ruby King.

RUBY KING.—(Sweet.) This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish or Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten as a salad the same as the Sweet Spanish or Monstrous. One of the leading varieties for shipping.

COLUMBUS.—A large and popular variety of Sweet Pepper. It is mild and sweet and used principally for salad.

CHILI.—A small variety, from three-fourths to an inch long. It is strong and used for pepper sauce; very prolific.

BIRD EYE.—Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET.—One of the finest of the small sized varieties. Beautiful bright red pods so thickly set as to give it the appearance of a bouquet of corals. As a potted plant for florists it has proved a most rapid selling article.

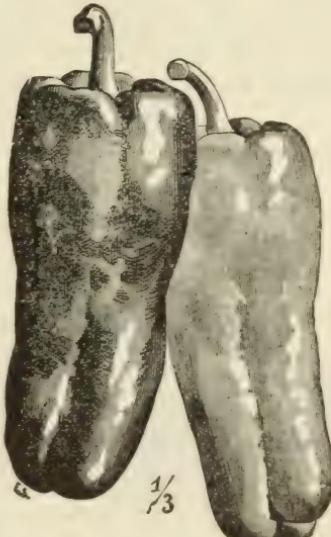
RED CHERRY.—An ornamental as well as useful variety, the plant being tall and bearing profusely small, bright red fruit. The fruit is small, round, very hot, and is largely used for pickles.

BELL OR BULL NOSE.—Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.

CHINESE GIANT.—Double the size of Ruby King and equally as mild. The compact plants produce four or more extra large peppers at the base very early in the season, which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Very vigorous, hardy grower, and a valuable variety for either the home or market garden and for shipping.

CELESTIAL.—Beautiful Chinese novelty; starts to bear early and continues until frost. Until fully ripe the peppers are of a delicate creamy yellow, then suddenly change to an intense vivid scarlet, carried upright. Superior quality, fair size, clear, sharp flavor. Valuable for pickles and pepper sauce.

GOLDEN DAWN MANGO.—Plants quite dwarf, but very prolific. Fruit medium size and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh.



Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.

SWEET SPANISH OR MONSTROUS.—A very popular variety, much cultivated. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end, and, when green, is used as a salad. Superior for that purpose to any other kind.



Long Red Cayenne.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for pepper sauce and seasoning purposes. There are two varieties, one is long and straight, and the other like shown in cut, which is the only kind we keep. Largely planted for drying and for shipping to Northern and Eastern markets.

RED CLUSTER.—A variety of which the pods grow in bunches upright like the Chili, which the pods resemble, but are a little larger. Quite distinct and ornamental on account of the bright fruit and compact growth of the plant. It is hot and pungent.



Frotscher's Tabasco.

FROTSCHER'S TABASCO.—This variety is grown for the market as well as for making sauce. It is pungent and strong, also very prolific. It is easily gathered, as the fruit does not adhere to the stem and grows almost erect on the branches, as may be seen in the cut. This variety is used in manufacturing the well-known Tabasco Sauce. It is splendid for family use.

SWEET ITALIAN.—(*Nocera*) One of the most prolific and largest of Sweet Pepper varieties. No other large pepper develops so quickly. Plants are strong and vigorous, grows 2 feet high by 18 inches across, completely laden with large, handsome fruit. They bear continuously until frost. Single plant bears 30 to 50 marketable fruit at one time. The skin and flesh are bright red; the meat is sweet and mild as an apple. Carry well and keep in fine condition a long time. Twelve plants will supply a family throughout the season.

WHEN BUYING SEED POTATOES BE SURE TO GET STECKLER'S SELECTED EASTERN GROWN STOCK.

POTATOES.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Pomme de Terre (Fr.), Kartoffel (Ger.)

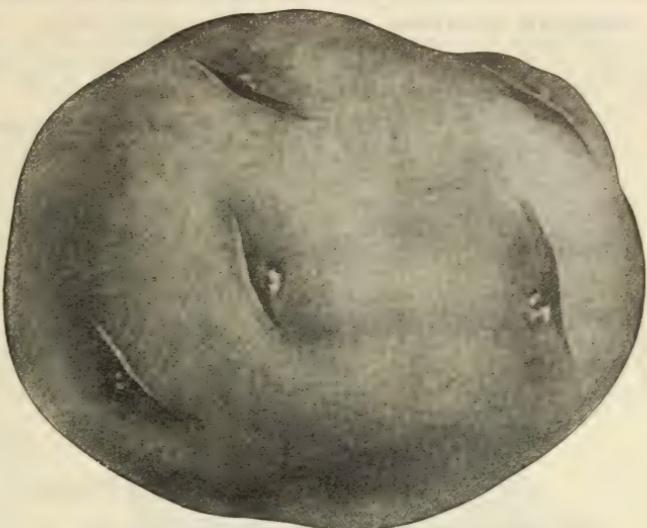
CULTURE.—The following varieties were tried on the grounds of the Louisiana Experiment Stations at Calhoun, La., and Audubon Park, New Orleans; among 150 different kinds tested they gave the best results, both in yield and quality. Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if not to be had, cotton seed meal, raw bone meal or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the Fall previous with Cow Peas, which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for Potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small; each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. For field culture, two and a half to three feet apart; for garden, two feet will answer. We plant Potatoes here from the end of December to the end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted earlier they should be planted deeper than if planted late and hilled up as they grow. If Potatoes are planted shallow and not hilled up soon, they will suffer more, if caught by late frost, than if planted deep and not hilled up well. Early Potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting gets cut down by a frost, and a late planting, which may be just peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of Potatoes can be raised here if planted in August; if the Autumn is not too dry, they will bring nice tubers by the end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting. Most people are not careful enough in selecting their seeds. Some of the Potatoes sold in this market for seed are not fit for planting. Ten bushels to the acre.

BLISS EARLY TRIUMPH OR IMPROVED BERMUDA.—One of the best early potatoes, combining the productiveness of the Peerless with the excellent qualities of Early Rose. It is more prolific than the former, and much earlier than the latter. Tubers are medium in size, round and very uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed and color of a beautiful light red and is a standard variety for shipping.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. This potato is of great merit; oval in shape, white skin and white flesh; one of the largest yielders; of fine keeping qualities; very dry and delicious flavor. We recommend it highly.

WHITE ELEPHANT. A fine late variety of excellent quality, fine flavor, wonderfully productive; of great beauty and a fine keeper. Tubers large and solid, growing closely together in the hills.

JACKSON WHITE.—An old variety known to Louisiana for many years. It produces large tubers of excellent quality; long in shape and similar in appearance to the White Elephant, but a little larger; sound white flesh and a good keeper, also a good yielder. We strongly recommend this for family use and market purposes.



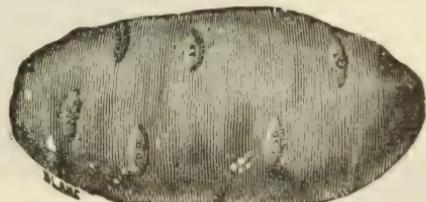
Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

in shape and size. Flesh white and excellent, skin cream with buff and white netting. It is a heavy cropper and has been extensively planted in the East and West and is going to be largely planted in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. We recommend it highly.

WHITE STAR.—A very handsome and productive variety of medium earliness; tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of a dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; an excellent table variety, and keeps well.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2.—This Potato is the nearest to perfection of any yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It is of large size, very smooth skin; few eyes, distinct and shallow. Flesh very white, of excellent table quality.

BURBANK'S.—Of late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor.



Vermont Early Rose.

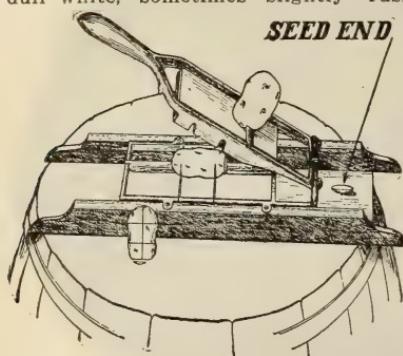
VERMONT EARLY ROSE.—This is without doubt the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost they suffer more than other varieties, but they want rich light soil to grow to perfection.



Irish Cobbler.

IRISH COBBLER.—A comparatively new and very early variety, extensively grown for market and shipping purposes. The tubers are very handsome, almost uniform

BREEZE'S PEERLESS OR BOSTON.—Several years ago this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading kind for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly russeted;



SEED END

eyes few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size; very productive, and earlier than the Jackson White. It is a general favorite in this section.

THE GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER.—Has all the essential features necessary to a first-class tool. It will cut any size potato in pieces uniform in size, thereby insuring more accurate planting when power planting is used. The operator, to get the best results, will pick up the tuber, look for the seed or blossom end, passing it over the knife on upper side of pressure lever, thus removing the cause of so many empty potato hills in your potato patch. Price \$2.50.

FORMULA FOR SCALY POTATOES.—One pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water, soaking the seed potatoes in the solution two hours before planting, allowing them to dry thoroughly before cutting. As the formaldehyde solution does not lose its strength, keep on using the same solution as long as there are potatoes to be planted. This is very effective.

SWEET POTATOES.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book. Slips 10c. per dozen; 30c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Convolvulus Batatas.

CULTURE.—The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. They are a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the Middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruits to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a Southern sun. Some plant early in Spring the potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes; others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready, and time for planting has arrived, do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure, in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones, and will, under favorable circumstances, answer best. Watering afterwards, if dry weather continues, of course will be beneficial. Otherwise plant your vines and slips just before or after a rain. Two feet apart in rows is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the potatoes are ready to be dug. Scrape off the grass and young weeds with the hoe, and pull up the large ones by hand. Under ordinary methods of planting, about 7,000 plants are set on an acre; it requires an excellent barrel of seed to produce this number of draws or slips. Varieties generally cultivated in the South are:



Pumpkin Yam.

PUMPKIN YAM.—Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without doubt the best potato for family use.

SOUTHERN QUEEN.—A distinct variety, oval in shape, white flesh, the tubers having no veins, or very few; bears early, yields bountifully and is largely used for canning purposes.

DOOLEY YAM.—Yellow skin and flesh, somewhat similar to the Pumpkin Yam; is very productive and yields a large crop. It is very sweet and sugary.

PUMPKIN.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Potiron (Fr.), Kurbiss (Ger.), Calabaza (Sp.), Zucca (Ital.).

CULTURE.—Usually grown in corn fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. When leaves die cut the Pumpkins from vine, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached, and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. One quart to 300 hills; 4 quarts to the acre. They ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a splendid feed for stock during the Winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. They are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant Pumpkins on the farm in 1914—it will pay you.

Frotscher's Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck Pumpkin, the Genuine Seed Can Only be Obtained from Us. This is the Best in this Market.

GOLDEN YELLOW MAMMOTH.—This is a very large Pumpkin. Flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained, and of good quality. Some were brought to our Store weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, raised on land which was not manured or fertilized.

SMALL SUGAR.—Very handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow; flesh fine grained, sweet and an excellent keeper. Very desirable for table purposes.

YELLOW CASHAW. — The vines are very strong growers and produce an enormous crop of large fine fruits, which are of superior quality. The fruits keep remarkably well. The vines are such strong growers that they resist attacks of the vine bug and other insects. The fruits makes the very best of pumpkin pies. This is also



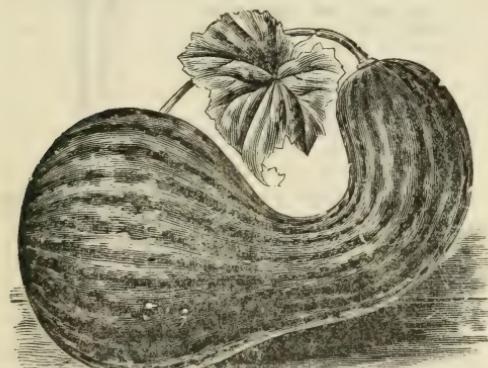
Golden Yellow Mammoth.

a very valuable variety to grow for feeding to the stock. Same shape as the Frotscher's Cashaw Crook Neck, and green striped.

FROTSCHER'S GREEN STRIPED CASHAW CROOK NECK.—This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. The flesh is fine grained, yellow, very sweet, and better than any Winter Squash. It keeps well; it takes the place here of Winter Squash, which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here for a century and never was found North or West.

LARGE CHEESE.—This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained, and used for table or stock feed.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.



Frotscher's Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck.

YELLOW STRIPED CASHAW CROOK NECK.—Same as the Green Striped except in color.

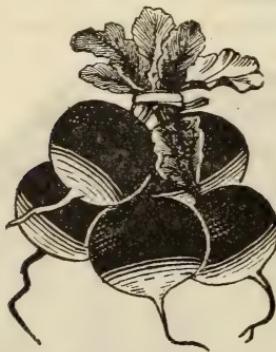
KENTUCKY FIELD.—Large round, soft shell, salmon color; productive; best for stock.

RADISH.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Radies, Rave (Fr.), Radies, Rettig (Ger.), Rabano (Sp.), Ravanello (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is a popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for Radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during Summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe, White Summer Turnip and White Strasburg are best for planting during the Summer months. Winter varieties, however, require some time to mature, and the seed should be planted in August and September for good Radishes in November and December. Very popular in the Spring for shipping North. Radishes constitute one of our most staple vegetables for shipping to Northern markets. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 8 pounds to the acre.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.—(Forcing.) One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

ROSY GEM.—Perfectly round, deep scarlet color on top, and pure white at the bottom, the colors blending with each other so delicately as to excite the admiration of every lover of this healthful and valuable vegetable. It is also exceedingly tender, crisp and very delicious. Well adapted for shipping or the home garden.

SCARLET, OLIVE-SHAPED, WHITE TIPPED OR FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A handsome Radish of the same shape as the Scarlet Half Long French, with end and root white. Quite tender.

BLACK SPANISH.—(Winter.) This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, solid, and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

WHITE VIENNA.—Root white, very smooth and clean skinned, straight spindle shaped, from 2 to nearly 3 inches long, and from 4-5 to 1 inch broad at the top; neck short, rounded, tinged with green and very narrow at the insertion of the leaf stalk; leaves rather large, broad and light green. An early variety.

CHARTIER.—A long Radish, deep crimson colored at the top, shading off lighter until at the bottom it becomes white.

EARLY LONG SCARLET.—(Short Top.) This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—A most valuable Radish of European introduction. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a larger size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed.

SHIPPERS' FAVORITE.—Extra early, bright scarlet and round. The tops are small; the flesh very crisp and tender; it is the very best for the market garden.

GLASS OR CINCINNATI.—This is a selection of the Long Scarlet, with exceedingly small tops, and grows from 6 to 7 inches long; of a beautiful bright scarlet color with a very delicate skin; one of the best and most attractive market varieties.

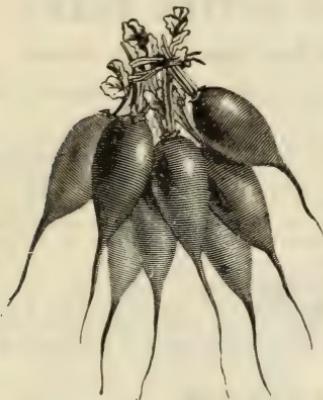
YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP OR GOLDEN GLOBE.—This stands the heat better than the foregoing kind. It is of an oblong shape, and of a beautiful bright yellow color. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED.—This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter and not quite so bright in color. It is early and of good quality. Top short.

BRIGHTEST SCARLET OR $\frac{3}{4}$ LONG.—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top, and no neck; bright scarlet color.



Chartier.



Scarlet Half Long French.

SCARLET HALF LONG FRENCH.—Bright scarlet color, and when well grown, from 2 to 3 inches long, very brittle and tender.

WHITE STRASBURGH.—Of an oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for Summer use, as it withstands the severest heat, and grows very quickly.

WHITE SUMMER TURNIP.—This is a Summer and Fall variety. Oblong in shape, skin white, stands the heat well.



Early Scarlet Turnip.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A small round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It is very early, crisp and mild when young.

CHINESE ROSE.—(Winter.) This is of a half long shape, and bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described, not so popular, but superior to the foregoing kind. Consider it the best Winter variety.

WHITE CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH.—This is a Winter variety of large size, but can be sown here in early Spring. It is the largest of all Radishes, and grows from 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

NEW AND EARLIEST WHITE.—Twenty days from planting to the table, the earliest on record. Pure white, olive shaped; very little top, quality unexcelled. Very mild and tender.

ROQUETTE OR ROCKET SALAD.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Roquette (Fr.)

CULTURE.—A low growing hardy annual from Southern Europe; the leaves resemble those of radish and turnip; much used by the French as a Spring and Autumn salad and pot-herb. The flavor of the young, tender leaves, which are the parts used, bears a strong resemblance to that of horse-radish. The first sowing may be made in early Spring, the seed being dropped thinly in shallow drills, a foot apart, with successive plantings each second or third week through the season. The soil must be rich and well supplied with moisture, else the leaves will probably be tough and acrid. Interculture is the same as for spinach, lettuce and similar crops. Frequent watering and tillage in hot, dry weather to insure rapid, vigorous growth should result in succulent, mild-flavored leaves. In Summer the plants run rapidly to seed; in Spring and Autumn they will produce abundantly after being cut. The pale citron-yellow flowers emit a perfume resembling that of orange blossoms.

It pays to buy Good Seeds. We have nearly 50 years of reliability and reputation to back us up.

SORREL.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Oseille (Fr.), Sauerampfer (Ger.),
Acedera (Sp.), Acetosa (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Plant in drills a foot apart, during the Fall of the year, and thinned out from 3 to 4 inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach, also in soup and as salad.



Sorrel.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Salsifis (Fr.), Haferwurzel (Ger.), Ostra Vegetal (Sp.), Sasseffrica (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the Fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the Spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills, about 10 inches apart, and thin out to three or four inches in the rows. One ounce to 60 feet of drill; 8 pounds to the acre.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—(Mammoth). This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation.

SHALLOTS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Eshallotte (Fr.), Schallotten (Ger.)

CULTURE.—A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are three varieties, the red, the yellow and the white; the latter variety is the most popular. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during Winter and set out again. Late in the Spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place. It requires two barrels of Shallots to plant an acre, and they should be planted in three-foot rows, nine inches in the row. They should be set out from August till March.

Sandwich Island
Mammoth.

Gardener's looking to us for their seeds get only the most Satisfactory Stocks.
Crops are assured when sowing Steckler's Seeds.

SPINACH.

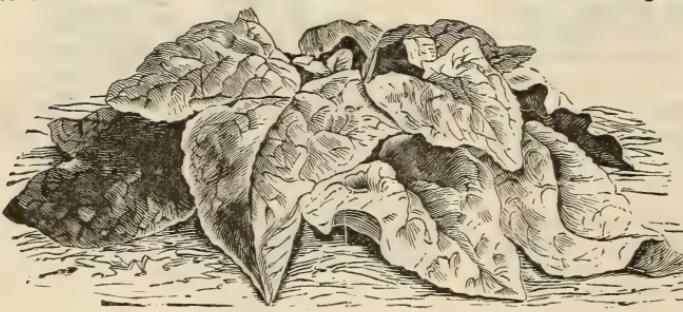
For Price List See Red Pages in Back
of Book.

Epinard (Fr.), Spinat (Ger.),
Espinago (Sp.), Spinace (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the Fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 10 pounds to the acre.



Extra Large Leaved Savoy.



Broad Leaved Flanders.

EXTRA LARGE LEAVED SAVOY.—

The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS.—This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and succulent.

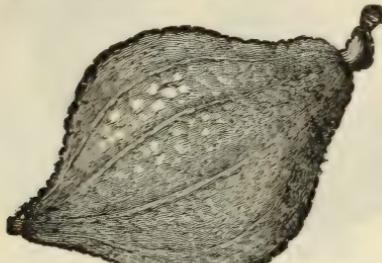
It Will Pay You to Buy From a Reliable House.

SQUASH.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Courge (Fr.), Kurbiss (Ger.), Calabaza Tontanera (Sp.), Zucca (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds. When well up thin them out to three of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some, who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant corn it is also time to plant Squash. One ounce to 40 hills; 3 pounds to the acre.



The Hubbard.

THE HUBBARD.—This is a winter Squash highly esteemed in the East. If planted here can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the other kinds.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—The "Jumbo" of the Squash family. Outer color rich orange yellow; skin is quite smooth with wide fissures. Flesh very thick and of a yellow color. Keeps well, is good for the table and profitable for stock. Have been known to weigh over 200 pounds.

BOSTON MARROW.—Cultivated to a large extent North and East for winter use, where it is used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality.

LONDON VEGETABLE MARROW.—A variety producing large, oblong fruits, dark green at first, but becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes as they mature.

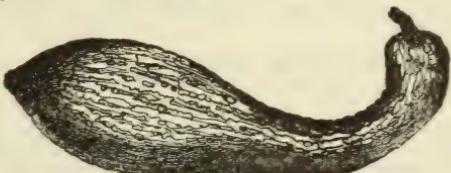
ORANGE MARROW.—This is quite a distinct variety, very early, of running habit and of most delicate flavor and of an orange color.

GOLDEN CUSTARD.—The mammoth strain of the Golden Bush Squash. Flesh golden yellow, very fine quality; unsurpassed in keeping qualities; excellent for preserves, pies, etc. No garden is complete without it.



Early Bush or Patty Pan.

EARLY BUSH, OR PATTY PAN. is earlier than any other variety; of dwarf habit and very productive; grows in a bush form, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort; it is the variety that is grown the most extensively for market and shipping purposes. Summer Squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail.



Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck.

LONG GREEN OR SUMMER CROOK-NECK.—This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than some of the other varieties. It is of good quality.

LARGE WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH. A very large strain of the famous Hubbard, retaining all the excellent features of the parent with the additional merits of thicker flesh, fine color, increased size, better constitution and productiveness. It has an extremely hard, tough and densely-warted shell, which not only indicates superior quality, but renders it one of the best winter keepers.

TOMATOES.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Tomate (Fr.), Leibesapfel (Ger.), Tomate (Sp.), Pomo D'Oro (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in January, in hot bed, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four inches apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or Fall crop the seed should be sown toward the latter part of May or during June. One ounce to 3,000 plants; 3 ounces will plant an acre.

For Blight on Tomato Plants:—Use Grasselli's Bordeaux Lead Arsenate Mixture Paste, 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water, and spray freely until disease disappears.

LIVINGSTON'S ACME.—One of the prettiest and most solid Tomatoes ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, strong grower, and a good and long bearer. It is the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender, and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none has surpassed this kind when all qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

LARGE YELLOW.—This is similar in shape to the Large Red, but more solid.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—The earliest large smooth Tomato in the world. Of large uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and as solid as a beef-steak. Most vigorous grower. A prodigious bearer, continuing until frost.

LIVINGSTON'S PARAGON.—A very solid variety, of a bright crimson color. It is productive and keeps long in bearing. Well adapted for shipping.

MATCHLESS.—A tall-growing, prolific variety with large fruit, which is rather flattened, smooth and uniform. Color, bright scarlet. For canning and general main crop market there is no better tomato grown.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—This variety is quite distinct in color, being a very glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple (lighter than the Acme). It ripens with the Acme or Paragon, but keeps longer. It is very perfect in shape and does not crack, like some of the thin skinned sorts.



Livingston's Acme.

LIVINGSTON'S STONE.—An excellent variety; one of the best and most desirable for our truck farmers. Thousands of bushel boxes are annually shipped from Florida to Southern and Northern markets, and no variety gives better satisfaction than this. For shipping it cannot be surpassed. The fruit is of the handsomest, brightest scarlet; more globular in shape than the Beauty or Favorite, and perfectly smooth and glossy. One of the best varieties for our climate. Recommended by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station for canning.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF.—This is the earliest in cultivation. It is dwarfish in habit, fruit larger than the Dwarf Champion and more flat; bright scarlet in color, ribbed, and very productive. For an early market variety it cannot be surpassed.

EARLY DETROIT.—The vine is more vigorous than that of Acme and is more productive. Not only are more fruits produced, but they average more; nearly globe shaped, are heavier and are equally as firm, smooth and suitable for shipping. The fruits are of good size throughout the season, which is unusually long for so early a variety.

MONTEREY.—Although not new, still we consider it worth mentioning, as a good many of our customers are looking for quantity as well as quality, and they are combined in the Ponderosa Tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, fruit smooth and free from ridges and skin firm. Its color is a rich crimson. It is a splendid variety for home use.

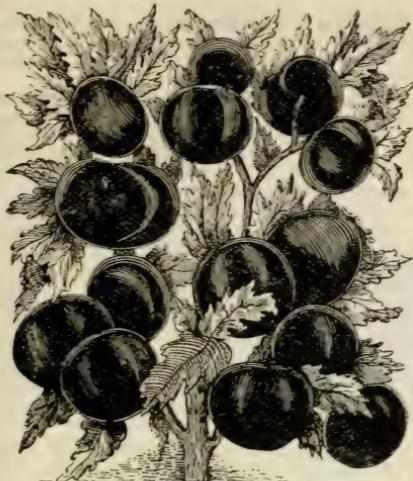
LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.—A very desirable early variety, which is more largely grown than any of its class. The fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor; the skin is both thin and tough, making it a good shipper, while its clear, bright scarlet color makes it very attractive in appearance.

EARLY LARGE SMOOTH RED.—An early kind of medium size, smooth and productive.



Livingston's Favorite.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—This Tomato is as perfect in shape and as solid as the Acme, but much larger, and of a handsome dark red color. We had some sent to our store by a customer, and they surely were the finest specimens of tomatoes we ever saw, and were admired by everybody who saw them. They will keep well, and do not crack. It has become the standard variety for this market.



Dwarf Champion.

DWARF CHAMPION.—This is a distinct kind. The plants grow stiff and upright, and need no support as other kinds do. Can be planted closely together, three feet apart. It is early and productive; the fruit resembles the Acme, but is of lighter color, ripens up even and does not crack.

YELLOW CHERRY.—Similar to Red Cherry except in color.

YELLOW PLUM.—Fine flavored; much esteemed for preserves.

PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear-shaped.

PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—Similar to Red Pear-Shaped, except in color.

NEW PEACH.—Resembles a peach in size and shape; color red; fine for preserves, pickles, and for exhibition.

TREE TOMATO.—A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit. It is very productive, and quality excellent. A fine Tomato for the home garden.

SELECTED TROPHY.—A very large smooth Tomato, more solid and heavier than any other kind. Has become a favorite variety.

TURNIP.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

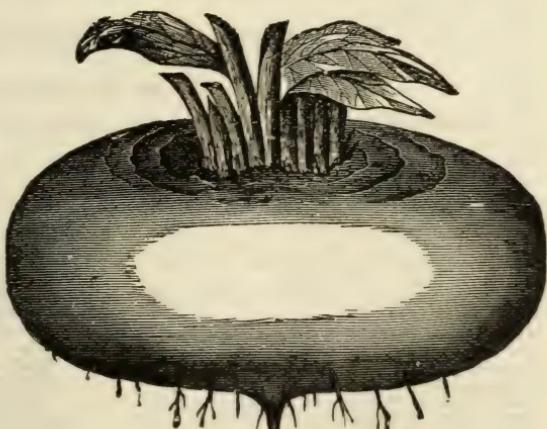
Navet (Fr.), Ruebe (Ger.), Nabo Comun (Sp.), Navone (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long, it should receive a top dressing of ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the Spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the Turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for Fall and Winter, and in January, February and March for Spring and Summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The Early White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomeranian Globe are the best for Spring, also good for Autumn. One ounce to 260 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.
(Strap-Leaved.) This is the earliest variety, and can be sown either broadcast or in drills; it is, without exception, the best and most popular sort for either table use or for market; is of a beautiful flat form, of pure white color, and of a delicate, mild flavor; it produces bulbs entirely free from small roots and with long narrow strap-leaves, growing erect, which permits close culture.

ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL.
Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the Fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—A very large kind, mostly grown for stock. It can be used for the table when young. Flesh coarse, but sweet; tops large.



Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved.)

POMERANIAN GLOBE.—This is selected from the Large White Globe. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early in spring, when pulled before it is too large, it is a very saleable Turnip in the market.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—A splendid extra early turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.



Early Red or Purple Top. (Strap-Leaved.)

EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP.—(Strap-Leaved.)—This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat, with a small taproot and a bright purple top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is finely grained and rich.

AMBER GLOBE.—This is a very beautiful formed variety, quite productive, solid flesh and attractive color; it keeps well and is desirable for either table use or for stock feeding.

YELLOW ABERDEEN.—It is shaped like the Ruta Baga; color, yellow with purple top. Good for table use or feeding stock.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE FRENCH OR WHITE EGG.—Is very early, tender and crisp. The shape is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet.

WHITE SPRING.—This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large, but round in shape. The tops are large. It is early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.

SEVEN TOP.—This variety is quite largely planted in the South for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce bulbs, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections Turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil, and this variety is one of the best for the purpose.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MUNICH.—Introduced from Germany; flat, with red or purple top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very hardy, tender and of fine flavor.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE.—A large, handsome, globe-shaped variety; white flesh, fine-grained, tender and sweet; surface color white, with a purple top; a true table Turnip and one of the best; extensively grown and pitted for fall and winter, being a good keeper; it produces enormous crops.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should be sown in rows or ridges.

LARGE COW HORN.—A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name is derived. It is good for table use as well as for feeding stock.

SWEET GERMAN, OR HANOVER.—Resembles the Ruta Baga in growth; it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring without getting pithy like the flat varieties.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—Some of these herbs possess culinary as well as medicinal properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well prepared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown, to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deeply they cannot come up. Early Spring is the best time to sow them. Some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

Anise, Pimpinella Anisum.

Balm, Melisse Officinalis.

Basil, large and small leaved, Ocymum Basilicum.

Bene, Sesamum Orientale.

Borage, Borago Officinalis.

Caraway, Carum Carvi.

Catnip, Nepiptia Cataria.

Coriander, Coriandrum Officinalis.

Dandelion, Taraxacum Officinalis.

Dill, Anethum Graveolens.

Fennel, Sweet, Anethum Foeniculum.

Horehound, Marubium Officinalis.

Lavender, Lavendula Vera.

Majoram, sweet, Origanum Majorum.

Pot Marigold, Calendula Officinalis.

Pennyroyal, Mentha Pulegium.

Rosemary, Rosemary Officinalis.

Rue, Ruta Graveolens.

Sage, Salvia Officinalis.

Summer Savory, Satureja Hortensis.

Thyme, Thymus Vulgaris.

Tansey, Tanacetum Vulgaris.

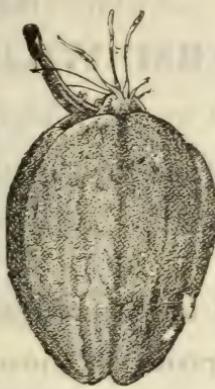
Tarragon, Astragalus Comunis.

Wormwood, Artemisa Absinthium.

THE VEGETABLE PEAR.

Sycos or Sechium Edulis.

The Vegetable Pear, or "Mirliton," as the Creoles here call it, belongs to the Gourd family, and is known to botanists under the name of One-Seeded Cucumber. Like most of the gourds the plant is a vine and may be trained upon a trellis, on a fence or arbor; it is very ornamental and an abundant bearer. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish, much finer in flavor than either eggplants, squashes or pumpkins, and may be cooked in half a dozen different ways, stewed, baked, or as batter cakes. As the fruit contains but one seed, the whole fruit has to be planted, 15c. each. Postpaid, 25c. each. Selected fruits.



TOBACCO SEEDS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

One ounce to 5,000 plants; 2 ounces to the acre.

IMPORTED HAVANA.—We import from one of the principal growers the finest and purest strain of Vuelta Abajo, which is considered the best of the Havana varieties.

GENUINE GRAND POINT PERIQUE.

This variety of Tabasco is one of the best in the world, excelling in flavor and quality in the far famed "Vuelta Abajo." The only genuine Perique is grown at Grand Point, and as the supply does not meet the increased demand many imitations are put on the market.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.

A well known American variety.

VIRGINIA.

"One Sucker;" large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine.

SUMATRA.

The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos; grows tall, fine texture, small fibre.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY.

This is especially valuable to manufacturers either of cut or plug tobacco. It is often used for wrappers.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

One of the most remarkable metamorphoses in the history of agriculture of any land has cover over the entire South since the arrival of the boll weevil, the agitation caused by the removal of the tariff on sugar, and the consequent diversification of the cotton fields and sugar lands. It has been proven by actual experiment along practical lines that there is as much profit in diversified farming as there ever was in the palmiest days of the production of sugar and cotton, and that corn and oats and live stock, together with the production of truck and other things give by far larger returns than did the soil before it was drained of its fertility by the one crop system.

In former days a large part of the income from the plantation went elsewhere to pay for the corn, the oats, the hay, the meat, the mules and other things that have been the main stand-by of the farmers of the North and the West. But now matters have changed and some of the products that were once imported are now being exported. To-day the States of Louisiana and Mississippi are more nearly independent than they were ever before in their agricultural history, and the time is not far distant when these States will experience such an impetus in the direction of diversification that they will become financially the richest of the Union.

That one crop system, however, has brought about a condition of affairs that was not experienced during the days when agriculture was young in these States. It has reduced the once natural fertility of the soil to such an extent that the Southern farmer of to-day must take immediate steps to prevent further loss of the elements and to enable him to take advantage of the free gifts of nature in the shape of an almost unlimited growing climate and an abundance of water. In other words, he must replenish the worn out soil with those elements that have been so freely taken, before he can hope to reach the full measure of his profits.

In no other way can this be done so well or so quickly as to cultivate those legumes that grow so well in the South and at the same time supply the soil with the nitrogen that has been stolen. Simultaneously the farmer must use these crops for the live stock that also thrives and is raised so cheaply that his profits are added to more largely than in any other section of the country. By the practice of these two things the farmer not only adds the elements that have been stolen but also increases his bank account and finds himself on the highway to prosperity never dreamed of when the land was continually tied up in the one staple crop.

Alfalfa, Cow Peas, the Velvet Bean, the Soy Bean, the Clovers and the like are, among other plants of a similar nature, admirably adapted to this double purpose and the farmer of to-day is growing them and making his pork at the rate of only 3 cents per pound where it costs the Northern farmer from 9 to 11 cents. The corn crop of this State now is worth more than \$20,000,000 more than the cotton crop, and the hay crop from these other products will be worth more in dollars every year to the farmer than was the crop from the cotton fields when it averaged a million bales per annum.

The farmers have learned the great lesson. The history of the past two years has proved it. Financial prosperity is at hand if but the practices of those years are followed.

FARMOGERM

HIGH-BRED NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:—

1. *Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth, and earlier maturity.*
2. *Increase the food value of legumes.*
3. *Make legumes grow in new localities where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.*
4. *Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.*
5. *Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.*

Better crops--better soil--less fertilizer--less labor.

FARMOGERM FOR ALFALFA

This wonderful forage crop is fast being accepted by the farmers throughout the country as one of the most valuable of all farm crops. In former years it was considered impossible to grow alfalfa except in certain sections of this country, but Experiment Stations and progressive farmers have clearly demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown profitably in almost all parts of America if the alfalfa bacteria are supplied. Alfalfa yields from 2 to 5 tons of dry hay per acre, containing nearly twice as much digestible protein as clover hay and four times as much as timothy.

For best results, the land should be well drained, and well limed, free from weeds and carefully prepared, and the seed should be inoculated with Farmogerm for alfalfa. Alfalfa requires more lime than other hay and forage crops, and it will not grow unless the alfalfa bacteria are present.

Inoculation for COST OF FARMOGERM Inoculation for

Alfalfa or Lucerne	Regular or Farm Size .5 acres	\$9.00	Cow Peas
Red Clover			Soy Beans
Crimson or German Clover			Velvet Beans
Alisike Clover	Farm Trial Size 1 acre	2.00	Garden Beans
White Clover			Lima Beans
Burr Clover			Horse Beans
Sweet Clover			Vetch (Spring and Winter)
Japan Clover	Garden Size for Peas and		Peanuts
Garden Peas			Beggars Weed
Canada Field Peas	Beans only, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	.50	Sanfoin
Sweet Peas			



Red Clover.

When sown by itself, sow 5 to 8 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—Farmers all through the Middle Atlantic and Southern States are increasing the acreage of Crimson Clover very materially, as they find it one of the best and most satisfactory of early forage and soil-improving crops. Its greatest value is as a soil-improver, practical farmers maintaining that a crop of Crimson Clover turned under is equal to a good application of stable manure. It costs less to seed per acre than any other similar crop; and the results, in putting the much-needed nitrogen and humus into the soil, are considered superior even to cow peas, or any other known crop throughout this section. The best time for seeding is during July, August or September. It should be sown at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds to the acre. The sowing of Crimson Clover at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to get a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and specially prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it does start, and a good firm seed-bed is of prime importance to secure a good stand. When Crimson Clover is sown by itself, the best preparation is to prepare the land some time previous to the seeding, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil, in order to break the crust; then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably secure a good stand and good crop, no matter what the weather may be afterwards. Crimson Clover, in addition to its great value as a soil improver, makes a splendid Winter cover crop, excellent grazing during the late Fall, Winter and early Spring, and is one of the earliest, best and most nutritious crops that can be put in for cutting for early green feed. Crimson Clover also makes a first-class hay crop, provided it is cut just as it is coming into bloom, before the seed forms. It can be used for any of these purposes, grazing, early green feed or hay, and even then the condition and productiveness of the land will be improved to a wonderful extent wherever it is grown.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—(*Trifolium Hybridum*)—Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than

RED CLOVER (Trifolium Pratense).—Not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced. Red Clover will yield crops two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and better quality of hay than sowing either alone. One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre, either in the Fall or Spring, or at the last working of corn.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout the South. It makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the Spring or Fall.



White Dutch Clover.

Red Clover, making better hay and grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drought and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being rapidly appreciated everywhere. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture with Red Clover. The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 10 to 15 pounds. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, sow 3 pounds Alsike and 8 pounds Red Clover per acre.

BURR CLOVER.—For South Atlantic and Gulf States this is a most valuable winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably

adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated. The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseeding is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass. Sow at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.



Alfalfa or Lucerne.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.—(Medicago Sativa.)—Alfalfa is a deep rooting perennial plant, sending up enormous small clover like shoots. The flowers are violet purple, and instead of being in dense heads, as in red clover, are in erect racemes. The seeds are in spirally coiled pods and abundantly produced. The roots will penetrate to a great depth and are known to have gone 10 and 12 feet deep in 3 years growth. It has been recorded as sending its roots to a depth of over 50 feet. Its great rooting accounts for its long life and rapid growth, as it consumes food, moisture and the leach of fertilizers from depths entirely beyond the action of the drouth or heat, which have been for years beyond the reach of ordinary plants. Where, 50 years ago, sage-brush was the only sign of vegetation, now fields of green Alfalfa are raising the crops of hay to feed sheep, hogs, horses and cattle that are, every winter, fattened to supply the market. It will grow anywhere, from sea level to 7,500 feet eleva-

tion, provided the water does not stand close to the surface of the ground. It grows best in a rich sandy loam, underlaid by a loose and permeable subsoil. It is a heavy feeder on lime, potash and phosphoric acid, but most essentially on lime, which is so common in this country, and which produces its rapid growth. Alfalfa will thrive well in any kind of soil except where it is wet; it is a forage plant for dry lands and it is known to have yielded one and two crops a year, in places, where other crops have failed entirely. Though it will do best in a rich sandy loam, it stands drought better than any other cultivated grass. Alfalfa is grown more or less in every State or Territory in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; in Canada in the North and in Mexico in the South.

Its use as a forage plant is getting more and more every year. It is hardy and stands our winter better than any other kind of clover. The seed should be sown about one inch deep. The seed does best planted here in Louisiana in late fall, during September, October or November, while it is planted almost the year round. The way to plant it to be successful is as follows: The ground should be thoroughly plowed, leaving no weeds. Plow first one way and then crossways, making thorough drainage, allow no water to remain on the seed beds or meadow, nor around them. To be successful it should be planted three consecutive years. The first year, work as above with 30 pounds of seed broadcast. The second year, about the same time, 20 pounds of the seed, without disturbing the ground. The third year, about the same time, 15 pounds of seed, without disturbing the ground; but simply broadcasting the seed by hand in the gaps, for no matter how carefully you are in sowing the seed you will have gaps. Then you will have a meadow forever.

All farm animals are very fond of Alfalfa, green or dry, and it is calculated that one acre will, during the growing season from May till October add 150 pounds of meat to each of the 12 or 15 growing pigs which can be kept on it. Even the chickens and other fowls will, in winter, devour with relish a mash made up of scalded Alfalfa leaves mixed with bran and corn chop, and will amply repay the careful keeper by filling the egg basket with eggs, when they are worth 35 and 40 cents a dozen. Bees do very well on a field of Alfalfa in bloom, and bee keepers are sure of a good crop of honey, the finest, richest, thickest, whitest and best flavored in the world. No honey can equal it and it runs from 12 to 13 pounds to the gallon, while the other honey runs from 11 to 12 pounds. The nectar is so abundantly secreted, during the time it is in bloom, that for a given acreage no plant will support as many colonies.

BOKHARA MELITOTUS OR SWEET CLOVER.—A hardy perennial Clover, growing wild in many sections, particularly the prairie States. Will thrive and prosper wherever Blue Grass, Red Clover and Alfalfa grow. May be sown in most any month; late Fall and early Spring is considered best. A frequent practice is to sow it with Winter grain. Flowers furnish abundant forage for bees.

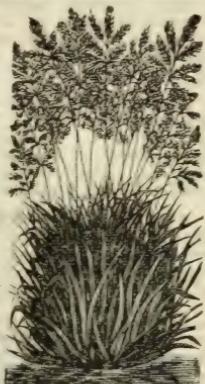
ARCTIC OR RESCUE GRASS (Bromus Unioloides.)—Makes fine Winter grazing or a good early hay crop. It can be sown any time from August to the middle of Oc-

tober. The ground should be thoroughly plowed and prepared as for other grasses and clovers. The seed should be sown broadcast and covered to an average depth of about one inch. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. It is very spreading, and quite shortly after it comes up will form a permanent sod, capable of standing any amount of grazing. The first year after sown it will furnish considerable grazing in the Winter and into the Spring, and if stock is taken off it by the first of April, it will grow rapidly, making a large yield of excellent and nutritious hay. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. It is easily cured and possesses high feeding value, with all proper constituents. It is an excellent grass to sow on sandy land, hill-sides, ditches or embankments, as its roots spread out and hold the soil, preventing washing and gullies. The use of Rescue Grass is extending very rapidly all through the South wherever it has been introduced. It is the standard grass in Texas for Winter pasture, and is found growing there on large areas of prairie ground, forming almost the sole grazing crop for cattle in Winter.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—(*Poa Pratensis.*)—This is also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names, but Blue is a misnomer for this grass.

It is not blue, but green as grass, and the greenest of grasses. Kentucky Blue Grass, with its underground stems and many roots, sustains the heat and drought of the Southern States. It may be sown any time from September to April, preferably perhaps in the latter half of February or early in March. The surface of the land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and harrowed, it should be rolled also. One year here gives a finer growth and shows two in Kentucky, or any other State so far North. Sown alone, one bushel should be used; in mixture, 4 to 6 pounds.

ORCHARD GRASS.—(*Dactylis Glomerata.*) This is one of the best grasses for pasture. It grows quickly. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enables it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, which has similar roots and characteristics. It grows well in open lands and forests of large trees, the underbrush being all cleared off.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

ENGLISH, OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—(*Dolium Perenne.*) This is the first grass cultivated in England over two centuries ago, and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass, became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the past century, English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades, being easily affected by frost, become red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March, at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels of seed per acre.



English Rye Grass.

BERMUDA GRASS.—(*Cynodon Dactylon.*) Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a Lawn Grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet, when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only of late years that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots; 6 pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows very rapidly. Used extensively by levee contractors for planting on new levees.

MEADOW FESCUE.—(*Festuca Pratensis.*) As a pasture grass we consider this one of the most valuable. It is not affected by dry weather, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches; it is much relished by all kinds of stock on account of its long and tender leaves. It yields a very superior hay when cured. It is deserving of much more attention. Sow in spring or fall. Two bushels to the acre. In some sections it is called Randall Grass. This should not be confounded with the English Rye Grass, offered by some dealers as the same variety.

PASPALUM PLATY-CAULE, OR CARPET GRASS.—This Grass grows tenaciously in any sandy soil. Excellent for lawns or pasture purposes on the Gulf Coast and all sandy lands, and grows equally as well on clay uplands. Green all the year in lower Gulf States. It stools heavily and is one parent stalk; in nineteen

months will spread several feet in circumference. Blades are wide and give fine foliage and when well set form a thick green carpet that cannot be uprooted by any amount of grazing. It has transformed New South Wales into one of the greatest dairying countries in the world. The United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 248 on "Lawns" says: "In the Gulf coast country the grass known as Carpet Grass has for a number of years been attracting considerable attention for use upon lawns. It has a habit of growth very similar to Bermuda grass and under same conditions it thrives and maintains itself to even a greater extent than does the Bermuda grass." This grass is easily eradicated and one year's cultivation of the turf in any other crop will entirely eradicate it. Ten pounds mixed with sand for hand sowing will sow an acre. The best time to plant Carpet Grass is from the latter part of November to the middle of March. Have the ground well prepared, broadcast the seed, and do not try to cover, as the rains will bury seed deep enough.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—(Arrhenatherum Avenaceum.) Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States, and it is the Tall Oat (*Avena Elatior*) of Linnaeus. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing two to three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Wherever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown.

RED TOP GRASS.—(Agrostis Vulgaris.) This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top Burden's Grass. It grows two to three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow. Cut before maturing seeds it makes a good hay and large quantity. Red Top and Timothy, being adapted to the same soil and maturing at the same time, do well together and produce an excellent hay. Sow two bushels per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with Timothy for hay from 6 to 10 pounds; if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 pounds. It is an excellent pasturage grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil.

SEED RYE.—(For Forage.) This crop is used all over the South for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy, and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown

early enough, makes a good fall pasture also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest bite of green stuff; makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom, or before it is fully headed out. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre.

ITALIAN RYE.— Is coming into great favor wherever it is grown. Sown in the fall it comes up quickly and makes a dense matter turf, which gives most excellent grazing during the fall, winter and early spring. If it is desired to be used as a hay crop it should not be grazed too long in the spring, as it shoots up very early, making a thick growth of grass which, when cut, cures up splendidly for hay. With a favorable season it will yield three or four successive cuttings of most excellent and nutritious hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown during August, September and October. It should be sown at the rate of 80 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when in bloom for hay.

SEED WHEAT.— Usually ripening in May in the South. It is an early ripening prolific sort. Principally planted here for early feed to cut green, also for hay and grazing. Seed is valuable for poultry and fowls. Two bushels will plant an acre.

Egyptian Wheat.—(Shallu.) This Wheat properly belongs to the family of non-saccharine sorghums. Our many trials with this plant convinces us of the value of same, and that too much cannot be said in its favor. The great value is in the seed, which are most excellent food for poultry, and, in fact, for all stock on the farm. From fifty to one hundred bushels of seed may be easily grown on an acre. It should be threshed as wheat or other grain. It would prove far more valuable to grind the seed for all stock except poultry. Often land that will not grow ten bushels of corn per acre will grow forty to fifty bushels of Shallu seed. As the seed contains 80 per cent of the feeding value of corn, as a food for stock, it can be made far more valuable as a stock food on many farms than our common corn. Every farmer should plant at least a few acres of this Wheat so that if a drought occurs he will be sure of grain for his poultry and stock. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH.— Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all Winter, and should be sown during August and September mixed with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in Spring with Oats and Barley. It is the earliest crop for culture, being nearly a month earlier than Crimson Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting Spring crops. Two bushels per acre.

OREGON OR SPRING VETCH.—Our best leguminous soil-enriching crop. Vetch hay is the equal of Alfalfa and can be Winter grazed. It grows 3 or 4 feet high, and is easier cured. Hay making time is too weeks earlier. Two bushels to the acres. Sow during late Winter and early Spring.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED.—One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are: Restoring worn-out land. Is an annual, when once established it requires no further attention. Is easily eradicated when desired. Requires no cultivation. Does not interfere with the growing of the other crops, and is sown like oats. Sow broadcast from March to June. Ten pounds will plant an acre. Recommended highly for the South.

WILD RICE.—The natural time for sowing is in the Fall, although seed can be sown any time. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being made in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing so that it will not drift into too deep water. Wild Rice is unequalled as an attraction for wild fowl, and for this reason is in great demand for planting in game preserves and small lakes by gun clubs and owners of private estates in this country and Europe. Sow 14 to 20 pounds to the acre.

BUCKWHEAT.—For a late Summer crop Buckwheat is very profitable, especially in sections where cow peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, and is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Sow one bushel per acre.

Japanese.—This variety yields very largely. The kernels are larger than other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown so thickly.

Silver Hull.—A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—This Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and harrowed in. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. In the Northern States it



Oregon Vetch.

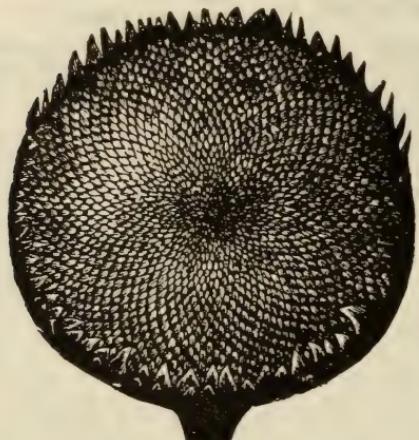
should be sown from May to September for Fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather it should not be sown in the Southern States until September or October for Winter pasture.

RED RUST PROOF OATS.—Have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These Oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

EARLY WINTER TURF OATS.—Stoole more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole Winter, and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties. One to one and a half bushels to the acre.

PARA GRASS.—(*Panicum Barbinode*.) Para Grass is a native of South America and is grown somewhat commonly in Florida, to a rapidly increasing extent in Southern Texas, and throughout the Gulf Coast region. It is a perennial which makes its best growth on damp soils, though it has been fairly successful on Texas ranches on heavy soils without irrigation where irrigation is needed for most other crops. It is not injured by prolonged overflows and makes a vigorous growth where the land is under water several

weeks. It is especially valuable for planting on ditch banks, on the margins of ponds, and on soils too wet and seepy for the cultivation of other crops. It is used for both hay and pasture. Para Grass will not withstand a lower temperature than about 18 degrees F. It is therefore adapted only to the extreme southern portion of the country, but has succeeded as far north as Charleston, S. C. Para Grass is usually propagated by planting pieces of the running stems, which often make a growth of 20 to 30 feet in a season. Pieces of the stems from 6 to 12 inches long and having three or four joints grow rapidly when simply pushed down into freshly plowed ground, so propagation is neither difficult nor expensive. The first growth from the cuttings is in long prostrate runners, but as soon as the ground becomes fairly well covered the plant becomes more erect, soon reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, so the closer the cuttings are planted the sooner a crop will be secured. If planted only 1 or 2 feet apart in each direction, early in the Spring, two or three good cuttings for hay may be made the first season. Cuttings may be planted at any time from early Spring until as late as September, though late plantings will make little growth until the following season. For a good stand the first year plant 7,000 to 8,000 roots, and at the end of the second year 3,500 to 4,000 roots; 75,000 plants are required to plant 10 acres. Price of roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Single heads measure 15 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.—Eight pounds to the acre should make a good stand on land which should produce 12 bushels of corn or 25 bushels of oats. If mixed thoroughly with dampened oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel oats to 8 pounds of Paspalum Dilatatum, this would scatter the seed sufficiently when sown, then harrowed and dragged well—putting in the seed an inch or two. A peck of dry Paspalum Dilatatum seed usually weighs 6 pounds. When well up and rooted a slight grazing and tramping causes it to stool out the more. It may be sown on Bermuda sod. Purposes: Specially for grazing cows, horses, colts, etc. Our domestic poultry are very fond of it, and a drove of turkeys pick it with delight. We know of no plant that is such a conservator of the soil—enriching and preventing washes. The seeds are so small and light that they are troublesome to gather and cure. Only about 4 to 6 seed stalks push out from a tuft of roots; growing 2 to 3 feet high. It flourishes mostly in rich meadow like lands; an overflow will not kill it, as it is all the time asserting itself. A good plowing and cultivation will kill it, changing a field to other farm purposes. Plant from November to March, as a frost will not kill it.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.—This grain grows tall like rye and matures early like barley, and each year, when tested by the side of each, it has yielded twice as much per acre as oats, and three bushels to one of barley, and it is much better feed for stock than either. It yields 40 to 80 bushels to the acre, and from 4 to 6 tons of straw hay. Tough and hardy, it stands the drouth better than any other grain, making it a sure crop. It is a grain to sow for profit. Your chickens and geese, your horses and colts, your cows and calves, your sheep, lambs and swine, all will eat it eagerly and flourish. The culture of Speltz is simplicity itself. It is just as easy as sowing oats or wheat. Prepare your land as you would for wheat or oats, and sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. Sow very early in the spring or fall, and do not let it stand until it gets too ripe before cutting, as any grain that yields well shells easily. In the green state it makes an excellent pasture. Has given good results both in Texas and Oklahoma.

SEED BARLEY.—The particular value of Barley for growing in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut, before it heads out full, to use as a hay crop. Barley stools out more, and makes fall, winter and spring grazing. Cut for hay, it cures up splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities. It is so easily grown, and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown than at present. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring, and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton, and prevents winter leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre broadcast.

ONOBYRCHIS SATIVA.—(Esparsette Sanfoin.)—This perennial, European, pea-like plant, has a high character as a feed in France. It is cultivated to but a limited extent in the South. It is worthy of a trial as it belongs to a warm climate. Twenty pounds to the acre.

TIMOTHY.—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

STECKLER CO.'S SPECIAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE.—Makes one of the best pastures for hogs. Three bushels per acre. See Price List on Red Pages.

STECKLER CO.'S MIXED LAWN GRASS.—For lawns of any extent we recommend this our best mixture. We have combined all the most suitable varieties that are necessary for making a beautiful lawn. It is the best proportioned mixture of grasses in the South. Three bushels to the acre.

STECKLER CO.'S GRASS SEED MIXTURE.—For meadows and pastures.—No. 1, for light soils; No. 2, for heavy soils; No. 3, for shady soils. When ordering, please state condition of soil and location. Three bushels per acre.

Descriptive List of the Different Varieties of the

SORGHUM FAMILY.

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

For Prices See Red Pages in Back of Book.

SORGHUM.—Is planted for feeding stock during the Spring and early Summer. For this purpose it should be sown as early in Spring as possible in drills about two to three feet apart; one peck per acre. It makes excellent green fodder. As a forage plant for early cutting, to be fed to stock, we do not think that anything is equal to the Early Improved Pedigreed Amber Sorghum, such as we have been selling for years. After several cuttings the branching varieties of Sorghum, also called Millo Maize, may be preferable, but more so for seed than forage. The Teosinte will give more fodder than any of the Sorghums. Some varieties not before described and rather new are the following: White and Yellow Millo Maize or Branching Dhouro should be planted in four or five foot rows and two to three feet in the drills, according to the strength of the land. The cultivation is like corn. It gives an abundance of leaves and seed; the latter are good for fowls.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about 10 days later than the Amber. Culture the same as the Amber.

EARLY IMPROVED AMBER SORGHUM.—More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; 12½ pounds of seed will plant an acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 seed, 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; ½ bushel per acre.

RED TOP, OR SUMAC SORGHUM.—Stems sweeter and juicier than other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go further in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about five tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 90 to 100 days; 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all varieties in portions of Tennessee, and in North Georgia, and in these sections for syrup and forage universally used and preferred.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM OR MILLO MAIZE.—Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties. The stalk grows very large and produces a



Early Improved
Pedigreed Amber
Sorghum.

good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drill four feet apart, 18 to 20 inches in the drills. One peck per acre.

GUINEA GRASS.—Although this grass will do well on rather poor sandy land, it does much better on richer or fertilized land. Wherever it has had proper care the crop is enormous and satisfactory. A tropical grass originally from Africa, it is now grown largely in the East and West Indies. In Jamaica it is held next to sugar in value of crop, a single farmer producing five thousand dollars worth per annum of the hay. Propagated to any desired extent by rapid increase of tillers, it is esteemed in Florida and other parts of the South as a first-class forage. Cattle eat it with avidity, green or dry. Three pounds to the acre, planted in hills same as corn.

JERUSALEM CORN.—This belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. Grows about three feet high. Makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Ten pounds will plant an acre.

GERMAN MILLET.—Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom. Recommended for this climate.

PEARL OR CATTAIL MILLET.—Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. Makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all through the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three to four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the Summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drill three feet apart, or sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

JAPANESE BARN-YARD MILLET, OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS.—This wonderful forage plant is a recent introduction from Japan. The name Billion Dollar Grass has been given it because of its enormous yields and great value. It is now being grown over the greater part of the United States. Two and three crops of hay can be cut from one seeding. Grows four to six feet tall, stools like wheat or oats. Seed may be sown any time in August and make a crop of hay. By beginning sowing early in the season and sowing the first of every month up to September, for the Southern States, we can have fine soiling crops all through our hot Summer months. The seed are highly valuable for poultry and for stock of all kinds. One-half bushel per acre.

SIBERIAN MILLET.—This plant comes from Russia. This is the earliest known Millet. Should be sown early and continue sowing at intervals any time during the season when it will afford an abundance of green forage as well as making a fine crop of hay. This Millet has been successfully grown from the Gulf of Mexico to Manitoba. Siberian Millet belongs to the family of Foxtail Millet. Many growers claim that it is from two to three weeks earlier than German Millet. Half bushel per acre.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.—This Millet makes a valuable crop on rich soil, especially on low lands. It is considered very nutritious. It is important in buying Millet, as well as other seeds, to get the true seed. Sow in this climate from the latter part of April to the end of July, at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre.



German Millet.



Teosinte.

TEOSINTE.—(Reana or Euchloena Luxurians.)—One of the most luxuriant growing forage plants introduced, of South American origin, and one which in point of growth and amount of nourishing foliage excels any other forage plant known. In good soil and with proper cultivation it will throw up from 15 to 30 stalks on one plant to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, densely covered with foliage. In order to be successful with Teosinte it should be sown in drills as early as the beginning of March, as it takes generally from 14 to 20 days before the seed germinates. In this manner a good stand may be had at the beginning of April. For green fodder Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three or four feet. In cutting it is advisable to cut it clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Teosinte in its own native country is a perennial, but with us it is invariably killed during Winter and may therefore be considered an annual. The seed, which we have on hand, is imported, as in our climate it will never produce any. Two pounds per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS.—(Sorghum Halapense.)—Perennial and has cane-like roots, or, more properly, underground stems, from the size of a goose quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in Winter. One to one and a half bushels of a good sample of this seed is sufficient for one acre of land. The leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like the latter, the better the

land the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms obtain a size of over half an inch in diameter, and a height of seven feet. It should be cut while tender, and then all live stock are fond of it, for a few weeks are enough to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it or eat it sparingly. When once planted it cannot be eradicated.

EVERGREEN BROOM CORN.—There are many farmers who make this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce about 500 cwt. of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed which is equal in value almost to oats for feed. Requires soil similar to corn, same cultivation, but should be planted some later in the season. Put ground in prime condition. We think that more of our Southern farmers should grow Broom Corn for market. It is profitable. Frequently planted in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving plants 6 inches apart; 20 pounds to an acre.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—(*Sorghum Kaffirorum*)—This is a variety of Sorghum non-saccharine and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect; the foliage is wide, alternately closing on either side of the stalks. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow, and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight 50 pounds per bushel. The average height of growth on good strong land, 5½ to 6 feet; on thin or poor land 4½ to 5 feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable, easily handled. A boy can

gather the grain heads or fodder. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches in length, and product of grain on good land easily reaches 50 to 60 bushels per acre. It may be planted in the latter part of March or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or Sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of Sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes. Ten pounds per acre.

RED KAFFIR CORN.—The same general description as the White Kaffir Corn, except the color of seeds, which are red.

DHOIRO OR EGYPTIAN CORN.—(*Sorghum Vulgare*)—This is a well known cereal; it produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring the seed will not come up well; they require more heat than the other sorghums.

RED DHOIRO.—Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size and shape, but of red color, instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Millo Maize and is a sure cropper every year. Raised more for the grain than for the fodder. Yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The following list of Flower Seeds is not very large, but it contains all which are desirable and which will do well in the Southern climate. We import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same source as ourselves; but they, on the average, sell them much higher than we do. Some varieties, which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of Summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to greater perfection than in a more northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than the vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather; the other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds, which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spot are very fine, should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

The seeds are put up in 5c. and 10c. packages; 15 and 24 packages for one dollar, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color, we generally import them mixed, as we find that most of our customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more of one variety to get all colors. One package of Aster, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca, and others, will always contain an equal mixture of the best colors.

ANTIRHINUM MAJUS—Snapdragon.—Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine.—A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.



Althea Rosea.

ALTHEA ROSEA—Hollyhock.—Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six feet high.

AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS—Love Lies Bleeding.—Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS—Found Plant.—Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR—Three-colored Amaranth.—Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

AMARANTHUS BICOLOR—Two-colored Amaranth.—Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

AMARANTHUS ATROPURPUREUS.—Is covered with long drooping spikes of purple flowers; four feet.

ASTER—Semple's Branching.—Beautiful for cut flowers. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are large double, with graceful wavy petals borne on long stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. Excellent for cutting, 2 feet. December till March.

ASTER—Queen Margaret, German Quilled.—Perfect double quilled flower, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high. Sow from December till March.

ASTER—Trufant's Paeony Flowered Perfection.—Large double paeony-shaped flowers of fine mixed colors, one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a green-house, or near a window; when large enough, transplant into the border. Put three to four plants together and they will show better.

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS—*Flos Adonis*, or Pheasant's Eye.—Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April.

ALYSSUM MARITIMUM—Sweet Alyssum.—Very free flowering plants, about six inches high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

BALSAMINA.—Improved Camellia-flowered, very double and beautiful colors. In rich ground and during dry weather they require plenty of water.

BALSAMINA CAMELLIA FLORA ALBA.—Pure white flowers, about two feet high, used for bouquets. Sow all Balsaminas from February till August.

BELLIS PERENNIS—Daisy.—Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. October till January.

SHASTA DAISY—Burbank's New Double Fringed.—This new one is an absolute perpetual bloomer throughout the whole year wherever it has a chance. In fact the blossoms must be cut or it will blossom itself to death.

PARIS DAISIES—French Marguerites.—A beautiful plant of easy culture, flower white and yellow; 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. October till March.

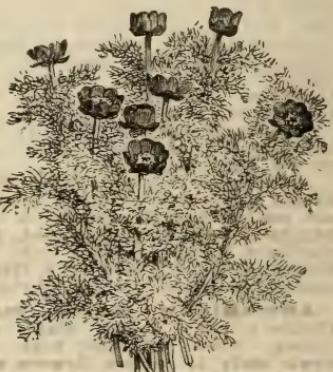
BEGONIA TUBEROSA.—A very thankful green-house plant with tuberous roots and large showy pink, white or red flowers. It is of easy culture and can be kept out of doors in a half shady place after the 15th of April. Sow from October till March, in flower pots. Price, per packet, 25 cents.



Amaranthus Caudatus.



German Quilled Aster.



Adonis Autumnalis.

BEGONIA REX.—A beautiful and showy green-house foliage plant of easy culture. Will do well out of doors during summer months, but requires a shady place. Sow like above. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS—**Pot Marigold.**—A plant which properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet high. From January till April.

CANNA INDICA—**Indian Shot.**—Handsome foliage plants with large spikes of bright crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, orange and spotted flowers of great attraction. Sow in boxes or flower pots from November to March. If sown in November they must be kept in a cold frame over winter.

CAMPANULA SPECULUM—**Bell Flower, or Venus' Looking Glass.**—Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December till March.

CELOSIA CRISTATA—**Dwarf Cock's Comb.**—Well known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large head of crimson and yellow flowers one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

CENTAUREA SUAVOLENS—**Yellow, Sweet Sultan.**—December till April.

CENTAUREA CYANUS—**Bottle Pink.**—A hardy annual of easy culture; of various colors; two feet high.

CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR—(*Carinatum*).—**Summer Chrysanthemum.**—Showy summer bloomers of different colors, 12 to 15 inches high. If grouped together they have a pleasing effect. Sow in March and April.

COLEUS.—A well known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.



Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida.

COSMOS BIPINNATA HYBRIDA.—**Mixed and White.**—A very showy annual similar in shape to the Bright-Eye Daisy or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color. December till April.

CORREOPSIS—(*Calleopsis*)—**Bright Eye Daisy.**—Handsome free blooming plants, of the easiest culture, two or three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

CHIERANTHUS CHEIRI—**Wall Flower.** This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, produces large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.—A beautiful green-house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, in flower pots and they will flower in the spring. Must be kept in a green house. Per packet, 25c.

CINERARIA MARITIMA—**Dusty Miller.** A very handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM—**Alpine Violet.** A green-house plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture. It should not be missing in any collection of green-house plants. Sow in August and September in pots, transplant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in green-house or a room near the window, and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Price, per packet, 25 cents.



Dianthus Picotee.

DIANTHUS PICOTEE.—Finest hybrids, Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per packet, 25 cents.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—**Carnation Pink.**—This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, or different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS MARGARITAE ROBUSTUS, fl. pl. Semi-high double Margaret Carnation. This beautiful pink originated in Italy. It is of a dwarfish habit, grows from 12 to 15 inches high; the stalks are exceedingly strong, and therefore need no support. The flowers are much variegated, occasionally producing yellow ones. What makes this variety remarkable is that it flowers after four months from the time of sowing the seed, and produces about 80 per cent. of double flowers, unlike other Carnations, which are biennial and only bloom the second year. October to April.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—Sweet William.—A well known plant, which has been much improved. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS—Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors which flower very profusely in early spring and summer, one foot high. From October till April.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIS—Border Pink.—A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGGII—Japan Pink.—This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.

DIANTHUS PUMILA.—Early Dwarf Flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

DELPHINUM IMPERIALIS, fl. pl.—Imperial Flowering Larkspur.—Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; 1½ feet high.



Delphinium Chinensis.

DELPHINUM CHINENSIS—Dwarf China Larkspur.—Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. All Larkspurs should be sown from November till April.

Note.—None of the Delphiniums or Larkspurs transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

DELPHINIUM AJACIS—Rocket Larkspur.—Mixed colors; very showy; two and a half feet.

DAHLIA.—Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed, the semi-double or single can be pulled up as they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from the double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA—California Poppy.—A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

GAILLARDIA LORENTZIANA—Two Colored Gaillardia.—Very showy plants which continue to flower for a long time, flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. 1½ feet high. January till April.

GLOXINIA HYBRIDA.—Splendid mixed finest varieties. 25 cents per packet.

GOMPHRENA ALBA AND PURPUREA White and Crimson Bachelor Button or Globe Amaranth.—Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February to August.

GERANIUM ZONALE—Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots when they can be left or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

GERANIUM PELARGONIUM—Large Flowering Pelargonium.—Spotted varieties; 25 cents per packet.

GOLDEN GLOW—(*Rudbeckia*).—Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Per packet, 25 cents.

GERANIUM ODORATISSIMA—Apple Scented Geranium.—Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves, 25 cents per packet. This is a pot plant and requires shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

HELIOTROPIUM—Heliotrope.—Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well known plant esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in hot bed if sown early.

HELIANTHUS, fl. pl.—Double Flowering Sunflower.—A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers, the double is often cultivated in flower gardens. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high. February till May.

IBERIS AMARA—White Candytuft.—A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.



Heliotropium.



Ice Plant.



Lobelia Erinus.

IBERIS UMBELATA ROSEA—Purple Candytuft.—One foot. October till April.

LOBELIA ERINUS.—*Lobelia*.—A very graceful plant with white and blue flowers, well adapted to hanging baskets or borders. Half foot. October till March.

MIMULUS TIGRINUS.—*Monkey Flower*. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM.—*Ice Plant*.—Neat plant with icy looking foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till March.

MATHIOLA ANNUA.—Ten Weeks Stocks.—This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

MIRABILIS JALAPA.—Four o'clock or Marvel of Peru.—A well known plant of easy culture; producing flowers of various colors. It forms a root which can be preserved from one year to another. Three feet. February till June.

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS.—Forget-Me-Not.—A fine little plant, with small, blue, star-like flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Half foot high. December till March.

NASTURTIUM.—*Tropaeolum Majus*.—See vegetable plants, page 48.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA ALBA.—Pure white, some with purple or violet eyes. December till April.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.—For a permanent flower bed few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose, while others are striped and mottled or blotched. They blossom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often five or six inches in diameter. December till April.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—Mixed Drummond Phlox.—One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. One foot high. December till April.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA STELLATA SPLENDENS.—This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers. December till April.



Papaver Ranunculace Flowered.

PAPAVER RANUNCULUS FLOWERED. Double fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, or Carnation Poppy.—Double flowering Poppy. Of different colors; very showy. October till March.



Shirley Poppies.

SHIRLEY POPPIES.—**Single.**—A very beautiful selection of Ranunculus-flowered Poppy. The range of colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose, and carmine to crimson. Whilst edged, shaded and striped. The form is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days. October till March.

SINGLE POPPIES.—The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white. October till March.

PARIS DAISIES.—**French Marguerites.**—A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that generally gives best satisfaction, flower white and yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter.



Petunia Hybrida.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA.—**Petunia.**—Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. October till May.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIA.—Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful, either for house, garden or conservatory. The double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary window. Packet, 25 cents. October till May.



Portulaca.

PORFULACA.—A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots, or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

PORFULACA GRANDIFLORA., fl. pl.—**Double Portulaca.**—The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—**Chinese Primrose.**—A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed; per packet, 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.



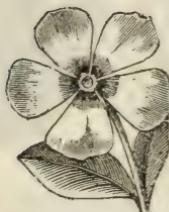
Primula Veris.

PRIMULA VERIS.—**Cowslip.**—An herbageous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

PYRETHRUM AUREA.—**Golden Feather.**—The flowers resemble Aster. It has bright yellow leaves which make it very showy as a border massed with plants such as Coleus, etc.



Reseda Odorata.



Vinca Rosea and Alba.



Tagetes Erecta.

RESEDA ODO RATA GRANDIFLORA.—**Sweet Mignonette.**—A fragrant plant with large spikes of yellowish red flowers and a favorite with everybody. Fifteen inches high. December till April.

SALVIA SPLENDENS.—**Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage.**—A pot or greenhouse plant, but which can be grown as an annual as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

TAGETES ERECTA.—**African or Tall Growing Marigold.**—Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. Two and a half feet high.

TAGETES PATULA.—**French or Dwarf Marigold.**—A very compact dwarf growing variety, covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.



Torenia Fournieri.

TORENIA FOURNIERII.—A plant of Mexican introduction, which has become very popular. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easily.

VERBENA CANDIDISSIMA.—**White Verbena.**—Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

VERBENA STRIPED ITALIAN.—These are beautiful striped kinds of colors, with large eyes.

VERBENA HYBRIDA.—**Hybridized Verbena.**—A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden, however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

VIOLA ODORATA.—**Sweet Violet.**—Well known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

VINCA ROSEA AND ALBA.—**Red and White Periwinkle.**—Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

NON PLUS ULTRA.—**Benary's Elite Pansy.**—This variety from Germany is the finest of all pansies. Endowed with well formed flowers in endless colors and shades, they form a valuable acquisition to our many varieties in cultivation, and should not be missing in any garden. Price, 25 cents per packet.

BUGNOT'S IMPROVED BLOTTED PANSY.—This variety is certainly the handsomest of all the pansies, and like the Odier's are five blotted, and generally yellow or white edged. The flowers are of the most perfect form and beautiful coloring. This variety is one of the best and forms a fine acquisition to our already large collection. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

PANSY.—**Odier or Blotted.**—Superb large-eyed flowers. Of very good shape and beautifully blotted with rich and varied colors. 25 cents per packet.

CASSIER'S IMPROVED PANSY.—A beautiful variety with large flowers of most compact growth. The flowers are generally five-spotted, but more distinctly marked than the Trimardeau. Price, 25 cents per packet.

STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA

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LARGE TRIMARDEAU PANSY.—This is the largest variety in cultivation, the flowers are well formed, generally three-spotted, quite distinct; the plants grow compact.



Choicest Large English Pansy.

VIOLA TRICOLOR MAXIMA.—Large Flowering English Pansy.—This is one of the finest little plants in cultivation for pots or the open ground. They are of endless colors and markings. When planted in the garden they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the garden. Half foot high. October till March.

PANSY.—Lord Beaconsfield. Large flowers, of deep purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue. Packet, 25 cents.

ZINNIA ELEGANS, fl. pl.—Double Zinnia.—Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall; producing double flowers of all colors, almost as large as the flowers of a Dahlia. Three feet high.

ZINNIA ELEGANS PUMILA, fl. pl.—Dwarf Double mixed. A new dwarf selection especially desirable. The compact, bushy plants rarely grow over two feet high, and are covered with large flowers of great beauty.

ZINNIA ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ROBUSTA PLENISSIMA.—A variety introduced here from Germany. The plants of this class of showy and attractive annuals are of very robust growth and produce very large and extremely double flowers, measuring from four to five inches in diameter. The seeds we offer for sale come direct from the originator, and contain about eight beautiful different colors, mostly very bright.

STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA.—This Zinnia is without doubt the largest and finest thus far introduced. It is a cross between the Elegans pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans grandiflora robusta varieties. The flowers measure from tip to tip fully $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; half early; semi-high and perfectly double. Each package contains a fine selection of beautiful colors. 15 cents per packet.

Plant all Zinnias from February till August.

**See Back Inside Cover for
Special Collections at
Low Prices.**

CLIMBING PLANTS.

These Seeds are all put up in 5c. and 10c. Packages.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.—*Rosa Montana, Mountain Vine.*—One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight cover of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.—A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

BENINCASA CERIFERA.—*Wax Gourd.* A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

CARDIOSPERMUM.—*Balloon Vine.*—A quick growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod, shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

COBAEA SCANDENS.—*Climbing Cobaea.* Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in a hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.—*Morning Glory.*—A well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

CUCUREITA.—*Ornamental Gourd.*—Mixed varieties of Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

CUCURBITA LAGENARIA DULCIS.—*Sweet Gourd.*—A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squash. February till April.

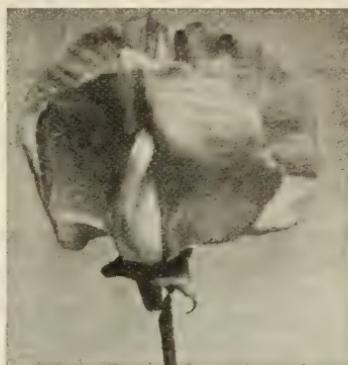
DOLICHOS LABLAB.—*Hyacinth Beans.* Free growing plant, with purple and white flowers. March till April.

IPOMÉA BONA NOX.—*Large Flowering Evening Glory.*—(The White Moonflower.) A vine of rapid growth with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June.

IPOMÉA QUAMOCЛИT ROSEA.—*Red Cypress Vine.*—Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth with scarlet star-shaped flowers.

IPOMÉA QUAMOCЛИT ALBA.—*White Cypress Vine.*—The same as the Red variety.

IPOMÉA LAEVI.—*The Blue Moonflower.* This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower.



Sweet Peas.

LATHYRUS ODORATUS.—*Sweet Peas.* Beautiful flowers of all colors, very showy. Good for cut flowers. December till April. We handle two varieties, mixed and white.



Mina Lobata.

MINA LOBATA.—A showy plant from Mexico of the well known Ipomaea family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellowish white flowers. February till July.

MAURANDIA BARCLAYANA.—*Mixed Maurandia.*—A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

MAMORDICA BALSAMINA.—**Balsam Apple.**—A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain medicinal virtues. They are put in jars with alcohol and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc. February till July.

LUFFA ACUTANGULA.—**Dish Rag Vine.** A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as a dish rag. February till July.

THUNBERGIA.—**Mixed Thunbergia.**—Very ornamental vines, with yellow, bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till July.

GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—This is a type of the well known Morning Glory. The vines are of robust growth, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The foliage varies greatly, some plants having yellow or silvery foliage, while others are blotched and mottled; but the great charm of this wonderful introduction lies in the great beauty and gigantic size of the flowers, which often measure six inches across, and their great substance causes them to remain much longer in perfection than the ordinary type. February till July.



Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.

WISTARIA.—This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing rapid, in bloom is truly magnificent, bearing long, pendulous clusters of blue flowers; growing to a height of fifty feet or more.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

These Prices do not include Postage or Expressage.



Anemones.

ANEMONES.—**Double Flowering.** Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color. Double Dutch; 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

NEW OXALIS BUTTERCUP.—This neat little plant should not be missing in any collection of pot plants. Although it is not directly a pot, but a border plant, but it is so well adapted to pot culture and will grow especially well in a hanging vase or hanging basket, that it may well be classed among the pot plants. Its hanging habit and bright golden yellow flowers make it especially attractive. Being of an easy culture it is a good acquisition to our collection of bulbous plants; 40 cents per dozen.

CROCUS.—Handsome little bulbous plant, producing an abundance of various colored flowers, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. Excellent to border off Hyacinth or Tulip beds. Per dozen, 25c.; per 100, \$1.50.

DAHLIAS.—The following is a collection of Large Peony-flowering Dahlias, improved varieties produced by Mr. Wm. Pfitzer of Germany. We feel that every lover of flowers should have a few of these elegant specimens.

La Belle.—Large, white, suffused blush or shrimp pink; 30 cents a bulb.

Big Chief.—Bright, rich crimson, marined maroon, very effective; 40c. a bulb.

Sensation.—The most striking and sensational of this type; bright vermillion, heavily tipped white; 50c. a bulb.

Maid of Kent.—Red tipped with white. One of the largest of the improved varieties of Dahlias. Fine grower, robust and does well in this climate; 50c. each. If by mail, add 5c. for postage.

DAHLIAS.—Fine double varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy, diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities that they require no recommendation. Can be had in the following colors: White, Yellow, Red, Pink, Maroon and variegated. They can be planted from February till May. \$2.25 per dozen; 20c. each.



Freesia Refracta.

FREESIA REFRACTA.—Mixed.—An excellent bulbous rooted plant for florists use. The tubular flowers are used for fine floral work, and for such are even superior to Roman Hyacinths. The plant is quite hardy in our climate, as well adapted for out of doors as for pot culture; 25c. per dozen. September till March.



Hybrid Gladiolus.

GLADIOLUS.—Hybrid Gladiolus.—One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved, and almost every color has been produced, tinged and blotched in all shades from delicate rose

to dark vermillion. The roots should be taken up in the fall. Hybrids mixed, first choice (extra), 5c. each, 50 cents per dozen. Hybrids, white ground, first choice, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. Hybrids, mixed, 5 cents each; 40 cents per dozen.

GLADIOCUS AMERICA.—The sterling qualities of this variety has placed it in the foreground of all Gladioli, and it has come to be used as a standard by which all others are judged and compared. It has outdistanced all others in point of quantity grown and sold as well as in prices realized for the blooms when grown by florists. It is conceded to be the florist's variety. Other points of merit: Ideal color, flesh pink tinted with lavender. Vigorous and easily grown. Long spike. Large flowers well placed. Excellent foliage. Earns certificate of merit wherever exhibited. Price, \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

GLOXINIAS.—These are really bulbous green-house plants, but they can be cultivated in pots and kept in a shady place in the garden or window. They are very beautiful; color from white to dark violet and crimson. French Hybrids, strong bulbs, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Roman Hyacinth.

HYACINTHS.—(Roman).—White. For florists' use Roman Hyacinths are of great value, blooming at the time when flowers, even in our Southern climate, are very scarce. The bulbs will produce from two to five spikes of flowers, and may be forced so far as to have them bloom early and from then until flowers out of doors are plentiful. Price, each 5c., per dozen 50 cents.

HYACINTHS.—(Dutch).—Double and Single.—The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, in all colors, well suited for open ground or pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single 5c. each; 55c. per dozen.



Double Jonquil.

JONQUILS.—Very popular flowers on account of their easy cultivation and delightful fragrance, golden yellow blooms. They can be readily forced in the house, or planted in the open ground for early flowering.

Single.—Rich yellow, perianth deeply lobed.

Double.—Full, double, golden yellow.

Campernelle.—True large flowering variety.

Campernelle Rugulosus.—The largest flowering Jonquil. Pure yellow and very fragrant. Very desirable for winter flowering; 5c. each; 40c. per dozen, all the above or assorted.



Von Sion Narcissus.

NARCISSUS.—Bulbs of the earliest culture, planted from September to February.

Paper White Grandiflora.—An improved flowering form of the Paper White and now the principal forcing variety. The flowers are very beautiful, and emit a delicious odor. Very useful for bouquets. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Trumpet Major.—(Single.)—The most popular forcing sort, deep yellow. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Double Von Sion.—The popular double yellow Daffodil, in great demand for forcing and growing in pots or pans for Easter sales. Pure golden yellow stock. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Giant Princep.—Pale sulphur perianth trumpet, rich yellow, very showy, grand variety for florists. They begin to bloom about the middle of February and last for a whole month. They produce beautiful flowers with long stems and very desirable for our Southern country. 40c. per dozen.

RANUNCULUS.—**French Double.**—The roots can be planted during fall and winter either in the open ground or in pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and the flowers are larger. The ground should be rather dry, and if planted in open ground it will be well to have the spot a little higher than the bed or border. 25c. per dozen.

TUBEROSES.—**Double Flowering.**—They are ornamental for the garden and very valuable for making bouquets on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs, 5 cents each; 40 cents per dozen.



Chinese Sacred Lily.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.—This is not, properly speaking, a Lily, but a Narcissus, with pure white flowers similar to the Paper White. Some years ago the bulbs of

this variety were brought here by Chinamen and grown in dishes filled with pebbles and water where they bloomed to perfection, hence the name "Chinese Lily." The word sacred has been added since, as it was supposed that this Narcissus was held sacred by the Chinese in their native country. The plant is of an easy culture and will bloom well if grown in dishes filled with water. 10c. each. September till March.

CALLA ÆTHEOPICA.—*Lily of the Nile.* As a Winter blooming bulbous rooted pot plant there is hardly anything to come up to the beautiful Calla Lily. The plant, which is of an easy culture, will bloom in the green-house as well as in a room near the window, or even on the veranda, as long as it is kept frost free. It may also be grown in a fish-pond or tank in a greenhouse and produce its large pure white flowers. Bulbs should be potted in the months of October, November, December and January, and may be had to bloom from Christmas to March; 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SPOTTED CALLA.—Leaves dark, rich green exquisitely dotted with white marks. Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat; 25c. each. January till March.

BLACK CALLA LILY.—*Arum Sanctum.* A handsome pot plant, producing a flower similar in shape to the White Calla Lily, Calla Ætheopica, but of a dark purplish maroon color. This plant is of an easy culture, requiring the same treatment as the White Calla, and blooms equally as freely. Price per bulb, 25c.; per dozen, \$2.00. January till March.

SCILLA PERUVIANA.—These are green house bulbs in the North, but here they are hardy and do well in the open ground. There are two varieties, the blue and the white. They throw up a shoot, on the end

of which the flowers appear, forming a truss. Plant from October till March; 20c. each.

CANNAS—(*King Humbert*).—Dormant bulbs, \$2.00 per dozen.



Double Tulip.

TULIPS.—Double and Single. Should not be planted later than February, and placed very shallow in the ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. 40c. per dozen. September to March.

JAPAN LILIES.

SPANISH IRIS.—*Fleur-de-lis.*—Mixed. The colors comprise yellows, purples, blues, scarlet, red, white and bronze, marbled, veined and striped in bewildering beauty; 25c. dozen, 2 for 5c. September till March.

LILUM LONGIFLORUM.—The old St. Joseph Lily. This variety, is an old standby with us, is so well known here that it requires no further description. The long white tubes generally open shortly after Easter and are often used for church decoration on Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's day, hence the name St. Joseph Lily. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. December till March.

LILUM AURATUM.—*Golden Band Lily.* This is a very handsome lily; the flowers are large and white, each petal having a yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, if planted one inch deep. We have seen these noble lilies bloom, and they were really fine; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time and measuring from six to nine inches across. Very fragrant. We have fine bulbs, imported direct from their native country. Flowering bulbs, 25c. each. January till April.

LILUM HARRISSII, OR BERMUDA EASTER LILY.—This handsome white Lily is similar in shape to our St. Joseph Lily, except that the tube is a little shorter and the outside petals a little more recurved. Excellent for forcing and principally adapted for church decorations. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. September till March.

LILUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM.—*Pure White Japan Lily.*—25c. each. January till April.

LILUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM.—White and red spotted; 20 cents each. January till April.

LILUM LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM.—Rose spotted; 20 cents each. These Japan Lillies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from January till April. Perfectly suited to this climate.

LILUM TIGRINUM., fl. pl. This is a very fine variety; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regular as a camelia flower. Very fine. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. January till April.

LILUM TIGRINUM.—Same as above, only single. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. January till April.

ROSES.

SEASON 1914.

From a thorough practical experience and knowledge of the Rose and its requirements we have selected only the choicest varieties, freedom of bloom, size, color, vigor, form and substance of each variety considered. Propagated and grown at our nursery and thoroughly acclimated, our smaller size Roses are grown in pots, which gives more satisfaction, being more adapted to the usual handling in packing, shipping and planting on arrival. We also grow a great number in open ground, which gives a large size plant for those who want immediate effect. We do not grow any plants for their flowers especially, thereby assuring you good stock. The so-called one and two year old plants which are advertised and catalogued as good stock, having been worked and forced for their flowers, are worthless in any garden. Our Field Roses are all lifted and established in pots and hardened before shipping, thereby insuring perfect success, and to reduce charges soil is removed to some extent.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.—See that your ground is well loosened and fertilized before planting your roses. Press the soil firmly around the plants with your foot and do not plant them too deep, just a trifle, perhaps, deeper than they were in the pots, and water well after planting.

While we are prepared to fill all orders for field grown Roses at any time, we advise our patrons to reserve their orders until November 1st, as this will give them an opportunity to become better matured, and can be transplanted to better advantage.

If sold out of any variety of Plant we will substitute another equally as good, unless expressly instructed to the contrary.

FORMULA FOR DISEASE OF BLIGHT ON ROSE BUSHES.—½ ounce sulphate of copper, 1½ ounces ammonia. Dilute in 5 gallons of water and spray the plants once a week for about 4 weeks. For insects use tobacco water. We find this to be a safe remedy.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

All claims for plants, trees, shrubs, etc., arriving damaged, broken or dead, must be made immediately upon receipt of the goods.

Select New Varieties.



Mrs. Benj. R. Cant.

MRS. BENJ. R. CANT.—Clear bright rosy pink, large size, double and full. The most vigorous of all tea roses. Blooms the entire season; we highly recommend it.

ORLEANS.—The showiest and prettiest of all the Baby Ramblers; producing huge bouquets of deep cerise or Geranium pink with distinct showy center of pure white. The color is irresistible; a very strong grower.

MRS. AARON WARD.—Coppery-orange in the open bud, golden orange when partly developed, pinkish fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full fluffy silk rosette. One of the most beautiful roses in existence. 50c. each; larger, 75c. and \$1.00.

FREIHEER VON MARSHALL.—As an outdoor bedding rose it has no superior. The flowers are large, beautifully shaped, double and full, borne in great profusion all through the growing season. One of the brightest red tea roses in existence. Be sure to try it.

HELEN GOOD.—A sport from Maman Cochet, delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper. A good garden rose.

RADIANCE.—This fine American rose is rapidly gaining popularity; it is very free in growth and in the production of bloom; has a grand habit and strong, upright canes; a lovely rosy pink color.

PRESIDENT TAFT.—Shining, intense deep pink, good size and form; free bloomer. Color possessed by no other rose. The most remarkable of all pink roses.

DEAN HOLE.—An intense salmon pink, with bud of extraordinary length opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance.

WM. R. SMITH.—As a summer bedder will rank with the two Cochets, produces immense quantities of fine flowers of creamy white, with pink shadings. The strongest grower of all the summer bedders.



Jonker J. L. Mock.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK.—The blooms are produced very freely, of the largest size, of perfect formation and highly recommended. Young plants 50c. each; larger, 75c. and \$1.00.

ETOILE DE FRANCE.—Color a lovely shade of clear red crimson velvet. Very fragrant and keeps well. It is a good grower and a free bloomer, deliciously fragrant.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL.—Rosy scarlet buds, opening reddish salmon, semi-double flowers, a good decorative variety.

KILLARNEY.—An exquisite shade of deep sea shell pink. The buds and flowers are of good size.

WHITE KILLARNEY.—Pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form. Planted

out it comes sometimes with a delicate pink tinge, which, if anything, adds to its beauty.

QUEEN BEATRICE.—One of the very finest bright pink roses, buds and flowers of fine form, very free in bloom.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER.—Deep intense pink, rich fragrance, largest size, perfect form.

Prices, 25c. and 50c. each. Stronger plants, 75c. each, except where otherwise noted.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

Choice Everblooming Varieties.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES.—Also called Confederate rose. Opens bright red, changing to silvery pink.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE.—Creamy-white, delicate pink tinge, resembles a Camelia flower. A grand rose.

BESSIE BROWN.—Color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed pink. It is erect and vigorous in growth. Flower very large.

BEAUTY OF STAPLEFORD.—Rosy crimson shading to pink.

BON SILENE.—Deep rose, sometimes bright rosy crimson.

BRIDE.—The well known white rose, habit of growth good, freedom of bloom unexcelled.

BRIDESMAID.—A grand pink rose for all purposes. Especially good for cut blooms.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA.—Also called White Malmaison. A very vigorous growing and free blooming rose.

CATHERINE MERMET.—A good grower and one of the best of the pink roses.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—Pink; an improved Hermosa.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Variable from pure white to pink. Flowers are produced in profusion.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY.—Lovely shade of deep rose.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—Everybody's favorite. No Southern garden should be without it. Color a lovely shade of light rose shading to salmon.

EMPERESS EUGENIE.—One of the sweetest of all pink roses, strong robust grower and prolific bloomer.

ETOILE DE LYON.—A good yellow rose, free bloomer.

GOLDEN GATE.—Flowers shell pink shading to creamy-flesh; beautiful buds.

GENERAL DE TARTAS.—Light red, a constant bloomer; fine for cut flowers. Of vigorous growth.

HELEN GOOD.—In color a delicate yellow suffused with pink, very chaste and beautiful. It is a true Cochet rose, its immense size and exquisite form makes it a very desirable rose.

HELEN GOULD OR BALDUIN.—Large handsome foliage, rosy crimson flowers of the largest size. Long pointed buds and vigorous. Be sure to try this rose.

ISABELLA SPRUNT.—Clear lemon yellow, pretty buds, free bloomer and good grower.

K A I S E R I N A U G U S T A V I C T O R I A.—Pure white, extra fine.

LA FRANCE.—Delicate silvery rose color, shaded with pink.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Brilliant fiery red, the best red bedding rose; very sweet.

MADAME JENNY GUILLEMOT.—Buds long and pointed, deep saffron yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings, a fine upright grower of branching habit.

MADAME LOMBARD.—A beautiful shade of reddish bronze, passing to salmon fawn. A very strong grower and good bloomer.

MADAME DE VATRY.—Rich red changing to silvery peach. An old rose of merit.

MADAME E. DURANTHON.—This is a very unique colored rose, produces a distinct globe-shaped bloom. It is indeed a beauty. Don't fail to try it.

MAMAN COCHET.—Pink, deserves to rank as the best in its color, the flowers are large and full. Strong stems and fine foliage. One of the very best roses.

MAMAN COCHET.—White. Same as preceding, except color is pure white.

MADAME CAMILLE.—Rosy blush, with salmon shades.

MADAME SCHWALLER.—Bright pink, delightfully fragrant.

MADAME WELCHE.—Amber yellow with crimson rose center.

MADAME CAROLINE KUSTER.—Long buds, light yellow. A strong grower and free bloomer.

MADAME FRANCISKA KRUGER.—Deep coppery-yellow, shaded to rose. A splendid sort.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—Sometimes called white Duchess de Brabant, similar except in color, which is white flushed with pink.

MARIE GUILLOT.—Pure ivory white.

MARIE LOUISE.—Profuse bloomer, color light blush. An excellent bedding rose; free bloomer.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE.—A beautiful pale canary yellow edged with rose. A strong vigorous grower.

METEOR.—A deep velvety crimson, constant bloomer and thrifty grower.

MONTHLY CABBAGE.—A lovely pink rose, similar to Archduke Charles.

PAPA GONTIER.—Carmine, flushed crimson. Produces beautiful buds very freely.

SAFRANO.—Saffron yellow with orange. Grandmother's favorite; elegant buds.

SOMBRIEUL OR CAMELIA.—White tinged delicate rose, very vigorous grower.

SOUV. DE LA MALMAISON.—Flesh color, cup-shaped, full to the center. An old favorite, still one of the best roses.

SOUV. DE PRESIDENT CARNOT.—A grand rose. A beautiful light fawn color; very free flowering.

SOUV. DE PIERRE NOTTING.—Creamy-yellow, shaded light peach.

THE BABY RAMBLER. (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur).—Is a cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the dwarf Polyantha sorts, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers similar to Crimson Rambler, making dwarf compact bushes not over 18 inches high.

THE WHITE BABY RAMBLER. (Catherine Zeimet).—Produces double white flowers in abundance, of free compact growth.

THE QUEEN.—Beautiful long snow white buds.

TRIOMPHE DE PERRET PERE.—Magenta red, passing to rich crimson.

Prices: 4-inch pots, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. Stronger plants, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen. Strong field grown plants, 40c. and 50c. each; \$4.00 and \$5.00 per dozen.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

Climbing Roses.

AGLIA—(Yellow Rambler).—This comes next to Crimson Rambler for beauty. It is a hardy climbing yellow rose.

CHROMATELLA, OR CLOTH OF GOLD. Clear golden yellow.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS.—Pink.

CLIMBING MALMAISON.—A lovely flesh color. Strong grower.

CLIMBING METEOR.—Rich velvety crimson. Extra fine; hardy.

CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON.—(Madame Wagram).—Large pink flowers of magnificent satin rose color. Extremely beautiful.

CLIMBING WOOTEN.—Deep, rich red, fragrant.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Bright scarlet in immense panicles of fifty or more blooms. Magnificent and hardy.

LADY BANKS.—Yellow and white.

LAMARQUE.—Pale canary yellow, almost white.

JAMES SPRUNT.—Crimson.

MAD. ISAAC PERRIER.—Crimson, very fragrant.

MARECHAL NEIL.—Everybody's favorite, deep golden yellow. Best yellow rose.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

MRS. ROBT. PEARY, OR CLIMBING KAISERIN.—The greatest of all climbing hardy roses. Largest size buds and flowers of pure white. This is a grand rose.

PINK RAMBLER.—Deep, rich pink, very handsome; hardy.

PILLAR OF GOLD.—Color rosy-pink, base of petals yellow; an extra fine rose in every detail.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—(Climbing Marie Guillot).—The Queen of White Roses. It is one of the most rapid growing and vigorous climbing roses we have ever seen. It blooms continuously throughout the season. The flowers are magnificently made, extra large, deep and double.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.—Cherry red, sweet scented. A general favorite.

REVE D'OR.—Buff Yellow; good.

SOLFATERRE.—Fine clear sulphur yellow.

STRIPED REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.—A sport from the old favorite, R. M. Henriette, has the splendid vigorous climbing

habit of the mother rose, while beautifully striped, flamed and shaded in light carmine over pale rose.

W. A. RICHARDSON.—Orange-yellow. Coppery shades.

WHITE RAMBLER.—Pure white, an elegant rose. Hardy.

ZELIA PRADEL.—Pure white, full and sweet.

Prices: 4-inch pots, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants, 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen; 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Extra strong climbing roses, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

We also have extra strong grafted Marechal Neils, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—A universally admired red rose.

BALL OF SNOW.—White.

BLACK PRINCE.—Deep crimson.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY.—Pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson.

J. B. CLARKE.—Deep scarlet, shaded blackish crimson, flowers large and beautifully formed.

COQUETTE DES BLEANCHES.—Pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with rose.

DINSMORE.—Deep cherry color and very fragrant.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.—One of the grandest of the white roses. A very vigorous grower.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety.

GIANT OF BATTLES.—Crimson.

JNO. HOPPER.—Brilliant rose changing to bright glowing pink.

LA REINE.—Clear bright rose.

MADAME MASSON.—Large, full, double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance; clear bright rose.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Pink.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep shining rose, very large.

Prices: 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen; 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown, 75c. and \$1.00.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES.—We have a nice collection of Tree Roses in various colors; very ornamental. Strong plants \$1.50 each. Can only be sent by express or freight.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA.—Lemon Verbena. This plant has the most fragrance of any grown. One plant will scent a whole garden, the fragrance is that of the lemon, really exquisite. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII.—A strong growing variety with large yellow flowers. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

AMAGLYPTUS.—A pretty purple leaved plant of trailing habit. Fine for baskets or as a cover plant. 15c. and 25c. each.

ALTERNANTHERA.—Splendid for bedding or bordering. Grows very compact, and so well known that a description is superfluous. Red and yellow. 5c. each; 40c. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

AGAVA AMERICANA.—Century plant, green. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

AGAVA AMERICANA.—Variegated. 50c. and \$1.00 each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA.—Tough, hardy foliage plants, suitable for house decoration or the garden. Beautiful dark green. Price, 25c. and 50c. each. Extra strong plants. \$1.00 each up.

Lurida.—Variegated. Dark green, handsomely margined yellow and white. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 up.

ACALYPHA.—Showy class of foliage plants that are becoming very popular for ornamental and sub-tropical bedding. The colors are as bright as in the best of the Coleus and the plants are much harder and not so liable to wilt in the hottest and driest weather.

Marginata.—Fine large foliage, dark olive, margined rose. A very desirable

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variety, standing upright in hot and dry weather.

Macafeana.—A grand foliage plant with bright orange red leaves, very showy. Prices: 10c. to 50c. each; \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen.

climber for arbors, trellises, etc. 15c. each; larger plants, 30c., 50c. and 75c.; extra large plants, \$1.50.



Acalypha Sanderii.

Sanderii.—The most sensational introduction of the century. Under a variety of names this remarkable plant has been praised by experts the world over. It has been called the "Philippine Medusa," "Dewey's Favorite Plant," "Chenille Plant," "Blazing Cat Tail" and many other names of similar character. We know of no plant so unique and sensational in appearance. It is an absolutely new departure, totally unlike any other plant now known. It is an extraordinary free grower and bloomer, small plants blooming from January to December. As an ornamental plant, it is the most striking ever seen. Of branching habit, the branches spread widely and throw out their long, dazzling crimson, fluffy spikes 12 to 18 inches long, between the large, bright green leaves, in the most effective manner. Strong plants, 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

ASPARAGUS—Sprengeri.—A beautiful variety of this graceful class of plants, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for house decoration, or planting in hanging baskets, where it makes a graceful drooping plant with branches or fronds 4 to 5 feet in length, of a rich shade of green. 10c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. Extra large plants, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Plumosus and Plumosus Nanus.—An excellent plant for window culture, the lace-like texture of its foliage excelling that of Maidenhair Fern in grace and daintiness. It is fine as a pot plant, and in floral decoration the sprays are almost indispensable. It can also be trained as a



Abutilon.

ABUTILON.—Singularly beautiful flowering Maples and worthy a place in any garden, producing their flowers in great abundance the entire year, beginning to bloom when quite small. Ours include the best varieties. Price: 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Larger plants 25c. and 50c. each. We have a good collection.



Araucaria Excelsa.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.—Norfolk Island Pine.—This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, and slightly pendulous branches, grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size: 12 inches high, \$1.25; 15 inches, \$1.50; 18 inches, \$2.50; 24 inches, \$4.00. Araucaria Robusta Compacta, 12

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$3.50; 24 inches, \$5.00. *Excelsa Glauca*, 12 inches, \$2.00; 18 inches, \$3.50; 24 inches, \$5.00.

AZALEA INDICA.—Chinese Azalea.—Our stock of these useful plants is exceptionally fine, every plant being a perfect specimen.

We offer a grand list of standard varieties embracing all shades of white, pink, crimson and rose colored, as well as variegated pink and white, and rose and white. No plant yet introduced gives better satisfaction for Winter and early Spring flowering in the house. Name the color or shade desired and we will not fail to please you. Price, well budded, 10-inch crowns, \$1.75; 12-inch crowns, \$2.00; 14-inch crowns, \$2.50; 16-inch crowns, \$3.00.



Begonia Rex.

BEGONIA REX.—Theses handsome foliage plants far outshow all others, their lustrous tints, making irregular blotches and shades of color combination, classes them amongst the very finest of plants. They delight in a warm shady place; when watering avoid wetting the leaves; a rich sandy soil is their delight. Try them and see their comforting variations of color. Price, 15c. and 25c. each; extra specimens, 50c. and 75c. each.

FLOWERING BEGONIA.—The Begonia is to-day the most popular house plant, and deservedly so, for there is nothing that gives such a magnificent display of bloom all through the year, or grows as well as in the average dwelling house.

President Carnot.—A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, somewhat in style with *B. Rubra*, but more than twice as large; upper side deep green, under-side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral in large pendant panicles.

Rubra.—This Begonia is still a great favorite. The flowers are rich coral red, hanging in large pendant clusters; these combined with the rich green foliage, make it one of the best plants for the house.

M. de Lesseps.—A very showy grower, large darkened leaves, with silvery spots; it blooms in clusters, flowers white.

Fairy.—A nice glossy leaf of medium growth, a profuse bloomer producing a mass of white flowers.

Thurstonii.—This Begonia is admired above many, having large glossy dark red leaves and blooms very freely, bearing light pink flowers.

Sanguinea.—One of the hardiest; pink flowers produced in great abundance.

Argentea Guttata.—A handsome foliage variety, purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery marking, with white flowers. An excellent pot plant.

Alba Picta.—Leaves glossy green, thickly spotted with silvery white; flower white.

Gracilis Luminosa (New).—Always in bloom, very showy and robust, the flowers when first open are a bright cherry red changing to a clear coral red.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; larger plants 25c. each.

NEW LOERAIN BEGONIA.—Glory of Cincinnati.—A variety which can be grown with greater ease than the old type; the flowers are larger and it retains its flowers longer. Price, 50c. to \$1.00 and \$2.00.

BEGONIAS FOR BEDDING.—The well known varieties Vernon red and Erfordii pink, well adapted for planting out in the garden in slightly shaded places. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

BANANA PLANTS.—Tall, 50c. and \$1.00 each. This variety is very easily kept over winter in a warm cellar; cut off all the leaves and keep dry. For tropical effect this variety is superb.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDEERIANA.—Chinese Paper Plant.—A beautiful free flowering plant, strong growing and beginning to bloom when quite small. Flowers produced in bracts of a brilliant crimson rose color with yellow stamens. Destined to become very popular and yet quite new in the South. Very adaptable for green-house, conservatory or garden. Price, strong plants, 25c. and 50c. each. Specimens, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.



Chrysanthemums.

We grow only the best varieties and take great pride and care in their cultivation, always adding the best of the new introductions as soon as proved worthy. We are prepared to supply the popular early varieties generally used for All

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

Saints' Day in quantities, such as Mrs. H. Robinson, Mrs. Bassett, Honesty, H. Cannell, Monrovia and Col. Appleton. When ordering state whether you wish early or late flowering kinds. If selection is left to us will give you a good assortment of various colors.

Cultural Directions for Chrysanthemums.

When to Plant.—Any time after the ground can be worked up to July 1st will give good blooming plants in the fall.

Soil.—Dig the ground deep, mix a quantity of well rotted manure or bone meal with the soil, as the Chrysanthemum is a gross feeder; if fed well the flowers will be large and the plant strong.

Disbudding, Stopping and Tying.—When your plant is 8 inches high cut back to 6 inches, allow your shoots to grow from the main trunk. Repeat this operation if you want many flowers, but if you desire to grow large blooms let only two or three shoots grow, removing all others. As the shoots lengthen tie each one separately to a stake to insure straight stems. Disbudding means to remove all the buds save one. With most varieties it is safer to remove the first bud, which usually appears during June or July, the next shoot developing will produce what is called a terminal bud, and it gives as a rule, with few exceptions, the best flower. Any shoots appearing from the roots and the side of the stems must be carefully removed in order to concentrate all the strength in the flower.

Feeding.—The application of stimulants requires careful consideration, the safest plan is to steep fresh cow manure in water and applying the clear liquid diluted to the color of weak tea. Discontinue feeding after the buds begin to show color. Nitrate of Soda is one of the best feeders.

WHITE.

Mrs. H. Robinson.—One of our best white. Can be depended on for blooming November 1st; very double and of easy growth.

Convention Hall.—Pure white, center petals incurving.

October Frost.—Take early bud, otherwise will show open centre; one of the earliest in white.

Miss Alice Byron.—One of the grandest white introduced for some time, and the purest in color of any we grow.

W. H. Chadwick.—White showing a tinge of pink, one of the most beautiful chrysanthemums. 25c. each.

Timothy Eaton.—Very large flower on stiff stem. Take first or second crown for best results.

Ben Wells.—Blush white; produces a very fine flower. Price, 25c. each.

Honesty.—Pure white, narrow petals, very pretty flower, can be had in bloom latter part of October; of easy growth.

Yanoma.—A good late white. Can be had as late as Christmas.

PINK.

Dr. Enguehard.—One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Pure pink without a trace of purple, of easy growth.

Mrs. Coombs.—Bright rose color; blooms early.

Mrs. Mary Mann.—Fine shade of rose pink; good stem and foliage.

M. L. Rousseau.—Enormous incurving pink; a grand flower. Price, 25 cents.

YELLOW.

Monrovia.—The best early yellow, grand stem and foliage and splendid shade of yellow.

Gen. Hutton.—Yellow, shaded orange; always a prize winner; enormous flower. A very fine sort; 25c.

Mrs. F. O. Bassett (Yellow Mrs. Robinson).—A fine lemon yellow; blooms same time as Mrs. Robinson.

Golden Wedding.—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold.

Col. Appleton.—Golden yellow, produced on stiff stems; fine foliage; a fine variety.

Golden Chadwick.—For a late yellow variety it has no equal. 25c. each.

Major Bonnaffon.—This splendid yellow is grown in large quantity by some growers.

Edgar Sanders.—A beautiful bronze, of large size; 25c.

Golden Eagle (New).—This variety has taken first rank among the late golden yellows. A dwarf grower of easy management. 25c.

Golden Age.—Bright yellow, slightly reflexed; a monster flower and of easy growth; ranks with the best.

Buff Globe.—Buff, shaded orange; large blossoms.

H. Cannell.—A good early variety of a clear yellow.

RED.

Geo. W. Childs.—The best known of the red and gold varieties. Easily injured by over-feeding. Also good for bush plants.

Black Hawk.—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

Intensity.—Reflexed bright crimson, very free.

Red Duckham.—Like Wm. Duckham, except in color.

We also handle many of the well-known older varieties, not listed here, and are prepared to fill all orders for same.

POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Silver Thimble.—Single flowering, white, resembling a large Marguerite Daisy.

Baby Margaret.—White.

Lula.—White.

Jitsu-Jetju.—Frizzly, white.

Alma.—Pink.

Ladysmith.—Single, pink.

Baby.—Yellow.

Klondike.—Yellow.

Quite hardy and very decorative class of Chrysanthemums, many people prefer them to the large flowering kinds.

All the above, except where otherwise noted, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen until July 1st; after that date 25c. to 50c. each.

Cannas.

Hungarian (New).—The ideal pink bedder, flowers large in good trusses; color not unlike that of the Paul Neyron rose; one of the best of the new introductions. 3 to 3½ feet, 50c. each.

Mont Blanc Improved.—Very large creamy white flowers, very free flowering; 3½ feet.

King Humbert.—In this grand new Italian Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest

bronze foliage. Its flowers, which under ordinary cultivation, will measure six inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size are of a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery bronze with brownish green markings, bold and effective; 5 feet.

Mrs. Kate Gray.—The most robust growing Canna in our collection, with broad and massive foliage of a bright glossy green, and forming a beautiful foil to the gigantic trusses of flowers, which are of a rich shade of orange-scarlet overlaid with gold, and measures from 6 to 7 inches across.

Mlle. Berat.—This is a pink variety of French origin. Entirely distinct from any other sort. It is much the darkest of all the Cannas, being dark carmine-red. Heads of bloom are held very erect and well above the foliage. A showy, effective bedder. One of the finest introductions.

President McKinley.—Color, fiery crimson-scarlet. An early, constant and profuse bloomer. Dwarf habit, stools freely, making a valuable bedder; height, 2½ feet.

Queen Charlotte.—Rich crimson, with a broad margin of yellow. Although old, it is still considered one of the best of its color.

Alphonse Bouvier.—Bright crimson flowers in large, full spikes; height 5 feet. One of the best crimson bedders.

Black Beauty.—The darkest and most handsome colored foliage of any Canna. Unequalled for center of groups; 5 to 7 feet high.

Mme. Crozy.—Scarlet bordered with golden yellow. Height, 2½ feet. One of the most popular varieties.

Pennsylvania.—One of the best of the Italian hybrids with flowers 6½ inches in diameter, produced with remarkable freedom in many branched panicles and of an intense vermillion scarlet overlaid with an orange-scarlet sheen. Rich, massive, deep green foliage, 6 to 7 feet.

Florence Vaughan.—Rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with red. One of the finest variegated varieties.

All the above Cannas 25c. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

COLEUS.—Fancy varieties. 10c. each, 75c. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100. Standard varieties, 5c. each, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

COLEUS—Christmas Gem (New).—Has broad leaves that often measure 8 inches across, beautifully marked with yellow and bright crimson. 10c. each. Specimens 25c. and 50c. each.

CACTUS—Crab Claw.—A beautiful red flowering variety, usually grafted on the Snake Cactus. Makes pretty specimens in a short while with ordinary care. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

We also have a number of other varieties of Cactus, from 25c. up.

CARNATIONS.—There is no sweeter flower than the Carnation, and they are without question the best of all plants for winter blooming. We have a good collection of the very choicest kinds in various shades of red, pink and white, and know you will not be disappointed in getting these varieties. They are large plants, ready to begin blooming at once. Many of them will be in bud when we send them to you. 25c. and 50c. each; \$2.50 and \$5.00 per dozen. Young plants, ready from February 1st, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.



Croton.

CRETONS.—Splendid pot plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds great brilliancy to their colors. A plant that is sure to please everyone. We offer strong plants 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger sizes, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

CALLA AETHIOPICA.—(Pot Grown.)—Ease of culture, freedom of bloom and beauty of flower have made these lilies almost indispensable; 40c. and 50c. each.



Carnation.

Crimson King.—Hardy Everblooming Pink.—Color, rich glowing crimson; always in bloom. Can be grown either outdoors or in pots. Will not fail to please. 15c. and 25c. each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

Marguerite.—Seedlings, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen. Ready from December 1st.

CALADIUM, FANCY-LEAVED.—Especially desirable for green-house or window culture or for out of doors decorative effect. Easily grown, thriving in pot or box or in shady situation in garden or lawn. The root should be set in fairly enriched sandy loam. If grown in open air the bulb should be dried off in October and kept warm and dry during winter. There is a wide range of color and markings, the handsome leaves being spotted and variegated with white, pink, scarlet, etc. We have the choicest strain of this fancy-leaved caladium, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.—**Elephant's Ears.**—A handsome plant of tropical aspect, bearing leaves sometimes a yard or more in expanse. Effective as a single plant on a lawn, or in groups; also useful for decorative effect near streams or ponds. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter and kept from year to year. Desirable and widely popular, 25c. each.

CALADIUM.—Dark leaves, similar to the above, except leaves are smaller. Thrives well in partly shaded situations. 15c. each.

CISSUS DISCOLOR.—A beautiful climbing plant, also called Trailing Begonia. Velvety green, mottled with white, under-surface of leaf reddish purple. 25c. and 50c. each.

CLEODENDRON BALFOURI.—A fine plant for either pot culture or beddings, very showy, 25c. and 50c. each.



Camelia Japonica.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.—The royal family of plants. Leaves glossy and the flowers of the most exquisite beauty and waxy texture. From pure white to crimson, in almost endless variegation. The pure white ones are generally prized above the colored varieties. Their culture is nearly related to that of the Azalea, but their success is more certain. Requires shade and moisture throughout the hot season. Their time of blooming is Winter and early Spring. Requires a moderate and uniform temperature with as little artificial heat as possible. When set in flower beds great care must be taken in watering—when left too dry the buds are sure to drop. Prices: Semi-double, red, 15 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each; 20 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.00 each. Double, pink, white, red and variegated, 18 to 20 inches, \$1.50 each; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.00 to \$2.50, according to grade.

CUPHEA PLATYCENDRE.—Also called Ladies' Cigar Plant. A free flowering shrub, always in bloom. Also suitable for cutting; of the easiest culture. 25c. and 50c. each.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM, or Alpine Violet.—Excellent for winter and spring blooming in the house or conservatory. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 up.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.—**Umbrella Plant.**—This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a Palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant. It will grow luxuriantly in winter, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Try it. Prices, 15c. and 25c. each.

DAISY.—**Shasta.**—A hardy free flowering perennial, producing an abundance of flowers on long stems, fine for cutting. 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

DAISY.—**Shasta (Alaska).**—Larger than the foregoing. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. **DRACÉNAS.**—We have a very fine collection of this ornamental foliage plant consisting of many beautiful and new varieties. Prices, 50c., \$1.00 and \$2.00. We have small Dracaena Terminalis, red leaved variety, 25c. each.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS, or Crown of Thorns.—A free flowering plant of the easiest culture. Price, 15c. and 25c. each.



Ficus Elastica Belgica.

FICUS ELASTICA.—India Rubber Plant. A most hardy decorative house plant. Our stock is very large, and we recommend it to you as strictly first-class properly grown stock, which will endure the ordinary house culture far better than when ordinarily grown. Thick, healthy, well-colored leaves. Price, strong, healthy, well-shaped plants, 8 to 10 inches high, 25c.; 15 to 18 inches high, 50c.; 18 to 24 inches high, 75c.; 24 to 30 inches high, \$1.00; extra large specimens, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

FICUS PANDURATA.—The new Rubber plant, quite distinct from the old variety. The leaves are very large and the midribs are well defined; it is well suited for house decoration. We have a nice stock of this scarce plant at prices ranging from 50c. to \$5.00 each.

FICUS REPENS.—A plant suited especially for covering the walls, pillars, etc., or outside decorations in the South, as it clings to stone or woodwork with the greatest tenacity. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Stronger plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

FUCESIA.—We have these in various colors, white, red, purple and intermediate shades. A good collection. Prices, 15c. and 25c.



Geraniums.

Alphonse Ricard.—A strong grower, dwarf and branching and producing flowers in great masses. Both floret and truss are of enormous size, single, or slightly doubled, and color a brilliant shade of orange red.

Beaute Poitevine.—Semi-double. Enormous flowers, aurora pink, shading to bright salmon center. The grandest of all the light fancy Bruants.

Marquis Castellane.—A shapely dwarf grower, with immense flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. Two beautiful shades

of red; petals undulating on the edges; very fine and distinct. This magnificent new red variety ranked as high as Vialaud in the open ground, which is the highest praise we can give it as a bedder. We predict that this variety will become as popular as A. Ricard, and is a distinct and lovely color, besides blooming freely in winter.

S. A. Nutt.—The very best of the dark crimson-scarlet bedders. Always in heavy demand. We have a very large stock of it. Stands the sun perfectly, and is always a mass of bloom.

Mme. Jaulin.—Semi-double. Very large florets compose a truss of grand size; center, tender pink, surrounded by border of white. For freshness and beauty this color is without parallel among outdoor bedding varieties, and is equally fine as a pot specimen.

Mme. Landry.—Double. One of the choicest and most beautiful of Bruants. Very free and constant in bloom throughout the season. Trusses large and florets of the finest size and circular in form. Color, clear salmon, center shading to copper, with a white eye. Very distinct.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Single. Floret, 2½ x 2 inches. The center of each petal is a soft, light salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose. Frequently throws six petals.

Jacquerie.—One of the largest of florets, longer than wide; very velvety in texture, and a magnificent shade of very dark crimson scarlet. One of the finest of single geraniums; always in heavy demand.

La Favorite.—Still a standard among double whites.

Mme. Charlotte.—Distinct pure salmon, occasionally veined with white. Semi-double Bruant. A decided improvement on Beaute Poitevine, both in color and growth.

Jean Vialaud.—Semi-double Bruant. Color, a beautiful shade of bright rose which does not fade in the hottest weather. Extra strong grower. The best pink bedder.

John Doyle.—A very free, semi-double, bright scarlet. Dwarf, robust grower. As a pot plant it ranks as one of the best.

Mme. Buchner.—Double white. More vigorous constitution than La Favorite.

Secretaire de Chatenay.—The darkest red in the market, dwarf grower.

Double Gen. Grant.—Semi-double, clear orange scarlet. An old, well-known variety, probably more used for bedding than any other variety in commerce.

Duc De Montemort.—Deep brilliant carmine-purple, one of the most novel and striking shades yet seen; a profuse bloomer; foliage deeply zoned. Exceptionally novel.

Richmond Beauty.—Brilliant scarlet crimson, with large white feather on the two upper petals; the finest bedder; single Geranium. 25c.

Double Dryden.—A fancy variety with most beautiful arrangement of colors. Delicate pink, shading out to glowing crimson. 25c.

Nuit Poitevine.—Rosy purple with maroon shading, lower petals clear, the upper scarlet at the base. 25c. each.

Berthe de Pressilly.—Flowers large silvery rose color. Most beautiful shade.

Kleber.—Deep violet of velvety texture; a free grower and very free in bloom. 25c.

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Triomphe de Nancy.—Semi-double carnine red, with white markings. Large trusses of immense florets. 25c.

Francis Perkins.—In our estimation this is one of the best double pink bedding Geraniums. The plant is an extra strong, vigorous grower, throwing out tall spikes of well-formed flowers of a bright pink color. For massing there is no pink variety that equals it.

Bruanti.—Clear orange scarlet. A very good bedder.

Prices, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen; 5 inch pots, 25c. each; excepting where noted.

Ivy Geraniums.—A good collection. Prices, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen, and 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geranium Pelargonium. (Lady Washington.)—We have a good collection of these fine pot plants in large variety; 25c. and 50c.

Scented Geraniums.—Rose, everybody likes it. 10c. to 25c. each. Nutmeg and Apple scented. 15c. to 25c. each.

GREVILLEA RO-BUSTA — Australian Silk Oak.

A magnificent plant for decorative purposes, of rapid, easy growth; cut foliage rivaling a rare fern. 25c. each. Large plants, 75c. and \$1.00.

HELIOTROPE.—

Light and Dark.—Of these popular fragrant blooming plants we have selected those which are most adaptable to our Southern climate, size of flower, color and fragrance, our standpoint in selection. Price, 10c. and 25c. each.

HYDRANGEA.—

Beautiful blooming plant, adapted rather to shady location. The large clusters of flowers resemble the snow ball, only being much larger.

Otaksa Monstrosa.

A very beautiful variety from Japan, giving large clusters of bluish pink flowers in great abundance through the season; the flowers are very persistent, lasting two or three months.

Thomas Hogg.—

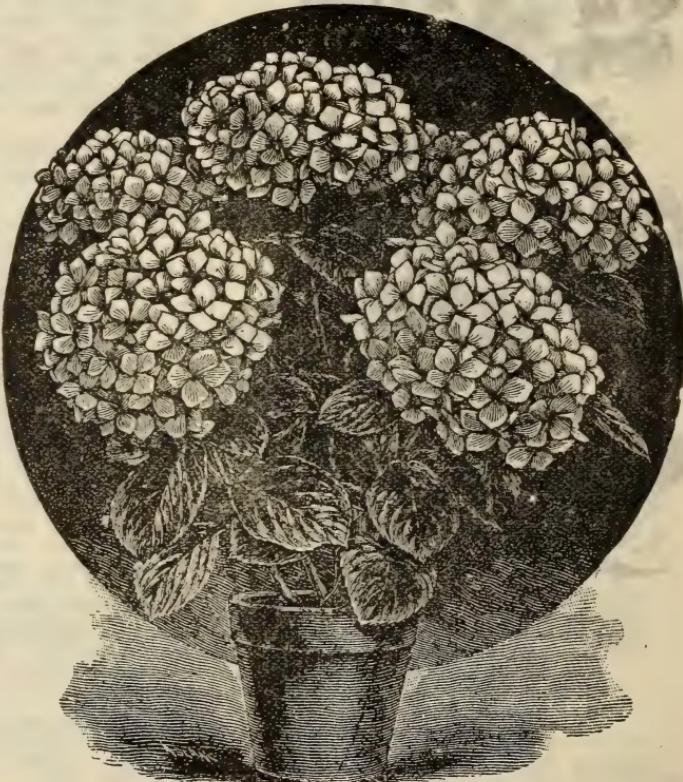
This is the finest of all Hydrangeas. It

is a more free and abundant bloomer than any other; for the florists and all decorative purposes it will be invaluable. The flowers are all the purest white, of very fine texture, and continue to flower for a great length of time; quite hardy in open ground.

Snowball.—New Hardy Hydrangea (Arborescens alba grandiflora).—This magnifi-

cent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blossoms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color. It comes into bloom just after the passing of the early spring flowering shrubs, and is perfectly hardy. Prices of all the above varieties, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS.—This plant rivals the geranium in popularity. A very good way to make them bloom freely and facilitate the lifting in fall is to transplant each year into a pot two or three sizes larger than the one it has grown in, then plunge the pot altogether into the ground, the soil to cover over the surface two inches. Then in the fall the plant can be lifted without injury, and being transplanted again, and kept in a shady, cool place until fully recovered, it will, in a warm sunny window, in a warm room, bloom constantly. We can supply them in either colors of crimson, red, pink, yellow



Hydrangea.

and salmon. Price, 15c. to 25c. each; large plants, 50c. to \$1.00 each.

WATER HYACINTHS.—Easily grown, floats on water by means of curious inflated leaves; a mass of feathery blue roots growing downward into the water. The flowers are as large as a silver dollar, and are borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long, resembling hyacinths, and are as hand-

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

some as an orchid; of a beautiful sparkling, rosy-lilac color. Prices, single plant, by mail, 20c.; by express, 4 for 50c.; 9 for \$1.00, or \$1.25 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

IXORA Coccinea.—Bright red in very large corycombs, very showy tender flowering plant. 35c. and 50c. each.

JASMINS.

Jasminum Grandiflorum or Gracilis.—This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmines. It flowers nearly the whole season, and is especially valuable as a house plant in winter; flowers star-shaped, pure white and very fragrant; 20c. and 50c. each.

Maid of Orleans or Arabian.—Large double waxy-white flowers of great substance, produced freely through the summer. We know of no pot plant more desirable than this; the fragrance of the flower is delicious, sweet and elegant. Prices, 15c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

Grand Duke of Tuscany.—A magnificent ever-blooming plant with large double, waxy creamy white flowers, with the most delicious fragrance of any flower we know, sweeter than a Tube-rose; looks like a large, double, white Rose. Blooms throughout the season. A superb pot plant of dwarf, sturdy habit of growth. Prices, 15c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

Gardenia Florida (Cape Jessamine).—Nothing finer for conservatory or open ground wherever hardy. Its double pure white flowers are delightfully fragrant, while its deep green glossy foliage adds materially to its beauty. 25c., 50c. and 75c. each. Extra strong, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Cestrum Nocturnum (Night Blooming Jasmine).—Free blooming shrub, very fragrant at night. 15c., 25c., and 50c. each.

Cestrum Diurnum (Day Blooming Jasmine).—15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

Jasminum Revolutum.—Yellow flowered hardy Jasmine. 25c. and 50c. each.

Jasmine (Confederate or Mayalan).—A strong climbing variety, dark green waxy leaves with flowers very fragrant; one of the hardest. 25c. and 50c. each.

Jasminum Primulinum.—Of recent introduction; hardy, large yellow flowers; young plants, 25c. each; larger, 50c. each.

LANTANAS (Weeping).—Very rapid grower and very showy, being covered with lavender blooms the year round; 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen. Larger plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

LANTANAS.—A good collection, including yellow, pink, orange and white; 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen. Larger plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS (The Climbing Fern).—Has dainty lace-like foliage, is of rapid growth and very pretty. 15c. to 50c. each.

MOSCHASMA RIPARIUM (The Musk Plant).—The leaves emit a delightful odor, and the flowers are produced in winter if kept warm. It is of very easy culture and does not seem to be troubled with any insect pests. Young plants, 25c. each; larger plants, 50c. each.

MYOSOTIS OR FORGET-ME-NOT.—Blue; an old favorite, always in bloom. 10c. each. Strong clumps, 25c. each.

NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING MARGUERITE DAISY. (Mrs. F. Sander.)—In this we have unquestionably the most im-

portant flowering plant introduced in many years. Unlike all other Marguerites, its color is of the purest glistening white throughout; in size it measures frequently 5 inches across; the center of the flower is a mass of closely arranged fringed florets; these are surrounded or edged by the broad, shining, white ray petals, forming a beautiful flower. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

NEPETA VARIEGATA (Variegated Ground Ivy).—The foliage of this charming novelty is a bright green marked with pure white. Has a refreshing fragrance similar to mint. 10c. each; large plants 25c. each.

OLEANDERS.—Nothing nicer for porch or lawn decoration. Give good rich soil and plenty of moisture during growing season. White, pink, red, rose and variegated; 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

OPHIOPOGON JABURANA (Evergreen Edging).—A pretty border plant with dark green foliage, used principally for edging in shady places where other plants will not thrive; it is perfectly hardy. 10c. each; 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

PAMPAS GRASS (Gynnerium).—Very ornamental grass, beautiful plumes. 25c. to 50c. each.

PANDANUS UTILIS.—Another of the grand decorative plants. Its dark bronzy green foliage, gracefully arranged, renders it most attractive. Suitable for center of vases and baskets, or as a single specimen. 25c., 50c., \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

PANDANUS SANDERI.—The inner leaves are of a deep yellow, outer leaves light green, making a beautiful contrast. Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.



Pandanus Veitchii.

PANDANUS VEITCHI (Variegated Screw Pine).—The aristocrat of fancy-leaved decorative plants. We have them in sizes ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet. Strong, healthy, highly colored, and well grown. Their adaptability to ordinary house culture has won for them great favor. Foliage a beautiful green, variegated and striped white. Prices range from 25c., 50c., \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.

PARIS DAISIES. (French Marguerites).—A beautiful plant of easy culture, and one that generally gives best satisfaction; two varieties, white and yellow, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; large plants, 25c. each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

PETUNIAS (Double).—In all colors. 15c. and 25c. each.

PARROT'S FEATHER.—Fine plant for hanging Aquariums. 15c. each.

PHLOX (Perennial).—A collection embracing every color from purest white to darkest crimson. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Steckler's Blue Perennial Phlox.—Used very largely for border plants. 10c. each, 75c. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

PILEA (Artillery Plant).—Fine for pots; of easy growth. 10c. each.

PLUMBAGO (Capensis).—A plant worthy of more general cultivation; producing large trusses of delicate azure flowers. Excellent for bedding out in summer, or growing in pots for single specimen plants. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

Capensis Alba.—Equally as desirable as Plumbago Capensis, and identical in every respect but color, which in this vicinity is beautiful creamy white. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

PRIMULA (Chinese Primrose).—Splendid winter blooming plants, doing well in cool rooms. Colors include white, rose, blue, crimson and other shades; flowers variously cut and fringed. Prices, 25c. and 50c.

PRIMULA OBCONICA.—A lovely perpetual blooming primrose, and admirably adapted to growing in a cool room. The flowers are not large, but are profusely borne in loose trusses, and are of a delicate rosy lilac, shading to white, and possess the true primrose fragrance. 25c. to 50c.



Poinsettia Pulcherrima.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.—A tropical plant of gorgeous beauty, the bracts of leaves that surround the flower being in well grown specimens one foot in diameter and of the most dazzling scarlet. 25c., 50c., \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow).—Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds on long graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Strong plants 15c. each; larger plants, 30c.

BUSSELIA.—A most useful basket or vase plant, producing numerous long, wiry stems, which are virtually leafless. Upon

these stems and branches the flowers are borne, which are about one inch long, tubular and brilliant scarlet color, and are produced in the greatest freedom. 15c. and 25c. each.

SWAINSONIA OR SWANFLOWER.—A Superb Ever-Blooming Plant.—Just imagine a plant that is fully as pretty as a Fern bearing the utmost profusion of flowers in elegant sprays of 30 or 40 flowers each, which in form and fragrance are equal to Sweet Peas, which it strongly resembles. You can then form an idea of the Swainsonia. Of vigorous, healthy habit of growth; it blooms the year round.

Alba (White).—Magnificent large satiny-white flowers just like Sweet Peas. When you see them you will agree with us that they are simply exquisite.

Splendens (Pink).—An exceedingly rare and beautiful variety, identical with Alba, except the flowers, which are a deep shiny pink. The contrast between the two varieties is strikingly beautiful. Be sure to try both. Strong plants, prices, 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA.—A decorative plant of great beauty and value. A beautiful plant, splendidly adapted for the decoration of drawing-rooms or halls, as it stands drought and dust with impunity, and requires scarcely any water. The leaves grow to a length of three or four feet, and are beautifully striped crosswise with broad, white variegations on a dark green ground. It is difficult to find a more unique or ornamental plant than this, especially when it is in bloom. 25c. and 50c. each.

SAXIFRAGE SARMENTOSA.—(Beef-steak Plant).—Fine for hanging baskets and partly shady locations. 15c. and 25c. each.



Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

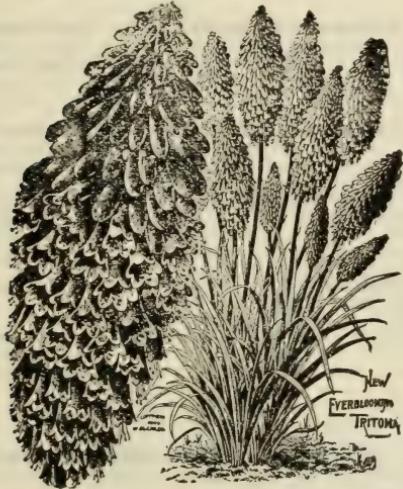
STROBILANTHUS DYERIANUS.—An excellent bedding plant as well as a beautiful foliage plant for pot culture, it forms a compact bush, 18 inches high, with leaves 6 to 9 inches long; of a beautiful metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin, a combination unapproached by any other plant. The

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flowers are violet blue, borne in immense racemes. 15c. to 25c. each.

SALVIA SPLENDENS.—*Bon Fire* and *Silver Spot*.—This magnificent scarlet sage or salvia has three times the flowering capacity of ordinary scarlet sages. The flowers are produced so abundantly as to bend the branches and suggest the name, *Drooping Spikes*, for this superb type. It is altogether attractive and showy and one of the best for decorative purposes, whether used singly or in mixed groups. The plant blazes out in dazzling scarlet and the color lasts all summer and fall. Price, 10c. and 15c. each.

SALVIA PATENS.—A hardy free flowering light blue variety, fine for cut flowers. 10c. and 15c. each.



Tritoma Pfitzerii.

TRITOMA PFITZERII.—*Red Hot Poker Plant*.—The greatest bedding plant ever introduced, surpassing the finest Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy, showy as the Gladiolus as a cut flower, and blooms incessantly from June until November. Plants perfectly hardy with protection. Plants show from 6 to 20 grand flower stalks all the time, each holding a great cluster of flame-covered flowers of indescribable beauty and brilliancy. Each cluster keeps perfect several weeks, and when it fades two or three more are ready to take its place. For cutting it is unsurpassed, as the beautiful long spikes keep several weeks in water. Strong plants that will bloom the first summer. Each, 30c.; 4 for \$1.00.

VIOLETS.

The California.—This splendid single violet has a flower much larger than any other in cultivation. Violet-purple in color; delightful fragrance. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Lady Hume Campbell.—A vigorous variety, blooming with extraordinary freedom. Large double flowers, of azure blue; richly perfumed. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Giant.—Large dark purple violet of great substance. 5c. each, 30c. a dozen, \$1.50 a hundred; large clumps, 25c. each.

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Swainley's White Violet.

Swainley's White.—Perfectly double, pure white flowers of fine size and rich fragrance. By far the best of all white Violets in freedom of bloom. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

VERBENAS.—We offer the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. All are of the mammoth or large-flowering type. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc. Mixed seedlings, 5c. each, 50c. per dozen; pot grown to color, 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

FINE NEW FERNS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Choice varieties of special merit, particular attention is given these little plant pets, and we take great pride in growing them to the best treatment possible. We offer them to you in first-class condition.

We have one green-house devoted specially to the growing of Ferns, and have the most popular varieties by the hundred, especially Maiden Hair and Boston Ferns.

NEPHROLEPIS SMITHII.—An improved variety of the Baby Breath Fern. The fronds are of much stronger substance, upright growing habit; quite an improvement on the old variety. 50c. and \$1.00 each.

NEPHROLEPIS TUBEROSA PLUMOSA. The fronds are long and narrow; the pinnae beautiful plumose, which are of light color, giving the fronds a beautiful effect on account of the two distinct shades, as well as its graceful waviness. 50c. and \$1.00 each.

NEPHROLEPIS ROBUSTA.—As the name indicates, a robust growing variety of the Pierson type. The introducer claims that it never reverts to the Boston type, producing only character leaves. A novelty of merit. 50c. and \$1.00 each.

NEPHROLEPIS ELEGANTISSIMA.—*Tarrytown Fern*.—This is a "sport" from the Piersonii, in which, the plump pecu-

liarity of the original form is even more distinctly developed, the side pinnae being again subdivided and standing at right angles to the midrib, making both sides of the frond equally beautiful, while at the same time the plant is of much more compact habit, growing only one-half as tall, but with fronds nearly twice as wide, making it a much more desirable plant for all purposes. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00; extra large specimens, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

CYRTOMIUM ROCKFORDIANUM (*The Crested Holly Fern*).—Its foliage is of a rich deep glossy green color; the leaflets, besides being wavy or undulated, are also deeply cut or toothed, giving the plant a graceful light appearance which makes it valuable for decorative use. 25c. and 50c. each.

ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE GLORIOSA (*The Glory Fern, or Ruhm von Mordrecht*).—It closely resembles Adiantum Farleyense and will make a splendid substitute for that fancy variety. It will thrive under the same condition as given to the Nephrolepis and develops fronds of great beauty on longer stiffer stems than Farleyense. Do not fail to give it a trial. 50c. and \$1.00 each.

NEPHROLEPIS SUPERBISSIMA (*The Fluffy Ruffles Fern*).—Foliage dark green, irregular shaped fronds, heavily imbricated, the pinnae over-lapping; very sturdy in its habit. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

NEPHROLEPIS WHITEOLDII.—A scarce variety quite distinct from other Nephrolepis, leaves grow erect, slightly recurving near the ends; leaves very broad, sometimes 7 to 8 inches across in fully developed fronds. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 up.



Boston Fern.

BOSTON FERNS.—A large stock in various sizes. 25c., 35c., 50c. and \$1.00. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

NEPHROLEPIS WHITMANII.—Philadelphia Lace Fern.—The most graceful of all the Nephrolepis; very choice. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.50 each.

NEPHROLEPIS PIERSONII.—Ostrich Plume Fern.—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.



Australian Tree Fern.

ALSOPHILA AUSTRALIS (*Australian Tree Fern*).—A rapid-growing fern with finely divided fronds, of a pleasing shade of light green, thickly covered with light brown hairs. Do not let it get too dry at the roots. 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

NEPHROLEPIS CORDATA COMPACTA.—Compact Sword Fern.—Adaptable for hanging baskets. 25c. and 50c. Extra large, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

NEPHROLEPIS AMERPOLI (or Baby Breath Fern).—The latest novelty; the foliage is finely divided and very graceful in appearance. It is indeed a beauty. 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

NEPHROLEPIS SCOTTI (*Dwarf, Compact Boston Fern*).—This is a sport from the well-known Boston Fern, and is a novelty that will command itself to all. It is quite distinct from the Boston Fern, the fronds being shorter and narrower, and they are much more freely produced, making a very compact, finished plant, particularly in the small sizes. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

NEPHROLEPIS DAVOLIOIDES FURCANS.—Fish Tail Fern.—25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.



Adiantum Cuneatum.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD VARIETIES, 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, except where noted.

Adiantum.—Maiden Hair Fern.

A. Capillus Veneris.—One of the hardiest, suitable for pot culture and outdoor planting.

A. Capillus Veneris Magnificus.—Also hardy, leaves are larger than the preceding variety, very desirable for general culture.

A. Cuneatum.—A very choice variety.

A. Hybridum.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

A. Croweanaum.—A good and pretty variety. 50c. up.

A. Farleyense.—The finest of all the Maiden Hairs. 50c. up. Does best in a greenhouse.

Climbing Fern (Lygodium Scandens).—Of rapid growth, very graceful.

Holly Fern (Cyrtomium Falcatum).—Strong, robust growth, easy to manage. 25c. and 50c. each.

Elegantissima.—50c. up.

HARDY FERNS for house culture or making up fern dishes, a good collection. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

RESURRECTION PLANT.—*Selaginella*. Two varieties from Mexico. Very peculiar; when dry it can be laid away for several months, but at any time when placed in a dish of water, it will revive, open out and look like a beautiful fern. If planted in a moist, shady place, it will grow nicely. 25c. each.

SELAGINELLA KRAUSSIANA.—A fine creeping sort, admirable for covering soil in tubs, for baskets or rockwork. 15c. to 25c.

SELAGINELLA UNINCATA.—Rainbow Moss.—A creeping species, the fronds showing peacock blue, bronze tints. Fine for edging or baskets. 15c. to 25c.

SELAGINELLA EMILLIANA.—A new upright growing moss with numerous feathery stems branching from the base, forming a dense tuft. 15c. and 25c.

HANGING BASKETS.—Our baskets are well established, and will greatly enhance the beauty of your residence. They are filled with Asparagus and Boston Ferns, but we can make them of assorted plants and ferns as desired. 8 inch, 1.00; 10 inch, \$1.50; 12 inch, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A most satisfactory and beautiful climber; it is entirely hardy, and can adapt itself to any locality or exposure; clings fast to stone, brick or wooden walls, and is extensively used on residences, churches, factories, etc., where in summer it covers all with perfect mat of dark green leathery foliage, which changes as autumn approaches to brilliant crimson; the foliage serves as a great protection to buildings, the leaves lapping over like tiles on a roof, preventing effectually the rain from penetrating the walls. Strong field grown plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.—(The Mountain Beauty or Rosa Montana).—A handsome climber of Mexican origin. It is quite hardy where strong roots are deeply planted. Flowers of a bright rose color, borne in graceful racemes or clusters, with tendrils at the end of the racemes. Outside of flower rose color; centre of a much deeper tint. To insure early flowering procure strong plants, then plant deeply in good, well-drained soil. 15c. each; blooming size, 25c. and 50c.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.—A variety of the well-known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. Strong plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Creeper).—One of our handsomest hardy perennials, bearing large clusters of orange red flowers freely during summer, and always attracting numbers of humming birds. Mostly grown on trees or walls, though it can be cut

back and restrained. Usual height, ten to thirty feet. Prices, 35c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA.—A very well-known vine producing yellow flowers; will make a good specimen plant in a large pot. Try it. 25c. and 50c. each.

BIGNONIA LAURIFOLIA.—Evergreen glossy foliage, lavender flowers; finest vine for the veranda, not subject to insect pests. 25c., 50c. and 75c.

FINE HARDY CLEMATIS.—Those who have seen the magnificent masses of exquisite flowers produced by Jackmanii and other choice varieties of English Clematis, do not need to be told that these Clematis are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The flowers are grandly beautiful and of very large size, often measuring from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne in gorgeous wreaths and clusters of bloom that hang in graceful festoons from the vine during July and August. We offer strong 3 year old plants of their own roots. Superior to grafted plants.

Jackmanii.—Rubra red flowering.

Jackmanii.—Purple, immense flowers.

Henryii.—Immense pure white flowers.

The Gem.—Deep lavender, very striking. \$1.00 each.

Paniculata.—One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white, and are borne in great panicles or clusters of the bloom, fairly covering the plants so that it is a mass or sheet of fleecy white. Strong field-grown plants, flowering size, 50c. and 75c. each; young plants, 25c. each.

IPOMEA PANDURATA.—Flower rose pink, deepening to purple in the throat; will grow anywhere. The plant is beautiful when in flower. 25c. and 50c. each.

IPOMEA MAXIMA (Moonflower).—Flowering evening glory, a great grower of wonderfully immense white flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Price, 15c. and 25c. each.

IPOMEA LAERI (The Blue Moonflower).—This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower (described above); habit of growth and flowering the same. The color is exquisite clear satiny blue, with well-defined crimson bars; very distinct. We recommend planting the Blue Moonflower with the White one (Ipomea Maxima), as the effect will be novel spring and summer; leaves beautifully marked and variegated. 15c. and 25c. each.

IVY (Hardy English).—An evergreen vine suitable for covering unsightly objects. 25c. and 50c. each.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle; Aurea Reticulata).—Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems, changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant. 35c. to 50c. each.

Belgica.—Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush. Small plants ready in March. Strong plants, 35c. and 50c. each.

Chinese Sweet Scented Honey-Suckle.—A fine variety of vigorous growth, white and yellow flowers; a very fragrant and constant bloomer. 25c. and 50c. each.

MADEIRA VINE.—A half hardy, well adaptable climber in our Southern garden, wonderfully prolific in blooming qualities.

flowers very fragrant. White, foliage olive green. One plant will cover 20 cubic feet of space in early season. Dormant bulbs, 10c. each.

MANETTIA BICOLOR.—One of the most handsome and desirable of all climbing vines, either for house or garden. A free and continuous bloomer, completely filled at all times with small tubular flowers of brilliant scarlet, shading into yellow at the tips. Especially desirable for baskets, vases or trellises. 15c. to 25c. each.

MARIETTA CORDIFOLIA.—Rapid growing vigorous vine, producing masses of bright red tubular flowers along the whole length of the vines throughout the Summer. It is quite hardy, being dormant in Winter. Do not fail to try this plant. 15c. and 25c. each.

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM.—**Blue Solanum.**—An excellent climbing plant, one that can be used to good effect as a pot plant in the house or for summer planting in the garden. The flowers are bright lilac blue, produced in large pendulous clusters. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES.—A hardy vine producing white flowers with yellow stamens; a strong growing variety. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

SOLANUM WENDTLANDII.—Immense panicles of lilac flowers produced in great abundance; it is a very desirable vine. 25c. and 50c. each.

TRADESCANTIA.—**Wandering Jew.**—Fine for hanging baskets. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA.—**Variegated Periwinkle.**—Can be trained either as a climber, trailer or hanging vine. A rapid grower; leaves glossy green, marked with white. Combination beautiful. 15c. and 25c. each.

WISTARIAS.—For training over buildings, piazzas, verandas or trellises, the Wistaria is of superior excellence, and decorative features which their long, graceful blossoms afford, make a particularly pleasing effect. They are entirely hardy, rapid growers and easy of cultivation. They may be trained to a shrub form of habit by paying attention to pruning, by cutting away the new growth for several seasons.

Chinese Blue.—One of the most beautiful of all Wistarias; a vigorous, strong growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely rich, violet blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome.

Light Blue.—Very fast grower; blooms several times during the season.

First size, 35c.; larger, 50c. Extra heavy plants, 75c. each.

Chinese White.—Same as Chinese Blue, only difference being in color. 50c. to \$1.00 each.

Our Leading Specialty in Plants.

PALMS.



Phoenix.



Kentia.



Cocos.



Latania.

We call special attention to our stock of Palms, which is the largest and most complete in the South.

ARECA LUTESCENS.—One of the best for house culture. 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.50 each.

CHAMEROPS EXCELSIA.—The hardiest palm of all. 50c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each.

COCUS PLUMOSA.—\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

COCUS WEDDELIANA.—The finest table palm. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

CYCAS REVOLUTA.—**Sago Palm.**—The Cycas makes a magnificent specimen plant, and is one of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house. Their heavy, deep green fronds resist alike dust, gas and cold to which decorative plants are often exposed. Fine shapely plants. Price, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; extra large specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

PHENIX RUPICOLA.—This variety is always scarce. We offer a limited lot of finely developed plants. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

PHENIX CANARIENSIS.—**The Date Palm.**—And one of the hardest of the genus. The plants offered are fine decorative stock. 3 inch pots, 35c.; 5 inch pots, 75c. each; 6 inch pots, \$1.00 each, and extra strong, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5.00 each.

KENTIA BELMOREANA.—Four inch pot, 50c. each; 5 inch pot, \$1.00 each; 6 inch pot, \$1.50 each; 7 inch pot, \$2.50 each; extra large specimens, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each.

KENTIA FORSTERIANA.—Prices same as Kentia Belmoreana.

LATANIA BORBONICA.—**African Fan Palm.**—Three inch pots, 25c. each; 4 inch pots, 50c. each; 5 inch pots, 75c. each; 6 inch pots, \$1.25 each; 7 inch pots, \$2.00 each; extra fine plants, large, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

LIVISTONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA.—A very pretty dwarf growing palm. Fine plants, 5 inch pots, 75c. and \$1.00 each.

WASHINGTONIAS.—We have a large stock of this hardy Fan Palm, which is used so extensively in the South for outdoor planting; specially adapted for lawn or sidewalk ornamentation. 3 inch pots, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; larger, 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

We can furnish larger sizes of any of these Palms, prices on application.

ANNUALS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

Plants Ready from November 15th to May 1st.

Asters, assorted, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Calendula or Pot Marigold, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Chinese Pinks, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Daisies, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Golden Feather or Pyrethrum, 40c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Marguerite Carnations, 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Petunias, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Phlox, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Pansies, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Sweet Alyssum, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Verbenas, 50c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Plants Ready from April 1st to August 1st.

Alternantheras, red and yellow, for borders, 40c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Amaranthus, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Blue Phlox, perennial, 75c. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

Cosmos, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Zinnias, mixed, 40c. per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALTHAEA VARIEGATA.—This is a hardy shrub, with foliage beautifully variegated, each leaf being broadly margined white. Flowers dark crimson, very double. It forms a handsome shrub six to seven feet high. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Double White.—Continuous bloomer. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Double Purple.—Continuous bloomer, 25c. and 50c. each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Double Rose.—Very delicate rose. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

Banner.—The most beautiful variety ever introduced. The flowers are as large as good-sized roses, and very double; the color is pale rosy pink, elegantly striped with rich crimson. It blooms in July and August, when every branch is loaded and crowded with flowers. It is a very handsome, erect growing little tree or tall shrub. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

Rose of Sharon.—Sometimes called confederate rose. The flowers on first opening are pure white gradually changing to pink and towards evening it is of a reddish color; the most popular of all the Altheas. 25c. and 50c. each; extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET SHRUB.—Flowers chocolate color and deliciously fragrant; very desirable. 35c. to 50c. each.

CRAPE MYRTLE. (*Lagerstroemia indica*).—Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate flowered Lagerstroemias, universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crapemyrtle takes the place of the lilacs so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering plant known. A success with every one.

White.—This is quite scarce, and very lovely. A most desirable sort, 75c.; larger plants, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Purple.—A good sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet.—A very dark-shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

Pink.—Same as Scarlet except in color. Price, 50c. and \$1.00; larger plants, \$2.00 each; extra large, \$3.50 each.

DURANTA PLUMIERII.—A hardy free flowering shrub producing light blue flowers and pretty yellow berries in clusters resembling a currant. Very desirable. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

ERYTHRINA CRISTO GALLI. (*Coral Plant*).—Produces throughout the summer large spikes of brilliant crimson scarlet flowers. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 each.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM (*St. John's Wort*).—A plant of free and graceful growth, it is marvelously free flowering of a rich golden yellow color, very effective. 25c. and 50c. each.

INGA PULCHERRIMA (*Scarlet Acacia*).—A handsome evergreen shrub with feathery foliage and bright crimson flowers very showy. 75c. and \$1.00 each.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.—Banana Shrub. A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

OLEA.—*Fragrans*. (*Tea or Sweet Olive*). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs for Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." It is of easy culture. 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50. Large specimens, \$5.00 each.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.—Fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant. Young plants, 25c. each. Bushy plants, 50c. and 75c. each.

POMEGRANATE.—This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf States, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. 50c. and 75c. each. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 each.

SPIRAEA, OR BRIDAL WREATH.—Spring bloomers. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

TREE MIGNONETTE.—A very fragrant blooming shrub, continuing its sweet fluffy flowers from early summer till late cold weather. Very pleasing. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

WEIGELIA.—Very free flowering shrubs, blooming in spring. 35c. to 50c. each.

EVERGREENS.

ARBOR VITAE.—*Chinese.* (Sometimes called *American Arbor Vitae*).—A slender tree with flat foliage, also suitable for hedges. 35c., 50c. and up.

ARBOR VITAE. (Compacta).—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. 50c. and \$1.00 each.

CEDRUS.—Cedar Deodara.—The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.—A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. \$1.00 each; larger size, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

JAPANESE BAMBOOS.—In variety, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

RETINOSPORA.—Japan Cypress.—Plumosa or Plume Like.—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 75c. to \$1.00; large specimens, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

RED CEDAR.—50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.



Standard Bay Tree.

BAY TREES.—Standards.—Stem (from tub to first limb) 46 to 48 inches, crown 22 inches in diameter, per pair \$18.00; stem (from tub to first limb) 46 to 48 inches, crown 54 to 60 inches, per pair \$24.00.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 25 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage, as plants, shrubbery and seeds take a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

BAY TREES.—Pyramids.—54 to 60 inches high, 20 inches in diameter at base, per pair \$17.00; 72 inches high, 22 to 24 inches in diameter at base, per pair \$22.00.

BOXWOOD.—Standards.—1 foot stem, 14 inch crown, per pair \$5.00; 1½ foot stem, 18 inch crown, per pair \$7.50; 20 inch stem, 24 inch crown, per pair \$12.00.

BOXWOOD.—Pyramids.—2 feet high, per pair \$4.00; 2½ feet high, per pair \$5.00; 3½ feet high, per pair \$7.00.

HEDGE PLANTS.

SICUS VITIDÆ.—Box Tree.—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing. 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE.—Armoor River Privet.—Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in Northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Armoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year and are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is therefore the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart. After plants are set cut back one-third of growth in order to make a dense hedge. Strong plants 2½ to 3 feet 10c. each, \$8.00 per 100. Extra strong plants 15c. each, \$12.00 per 100.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.—This is the hardiest known variety of the Citrus family. Green bark and numerous stout branches armed with strong, sharp thorns. Very valuable as a stock for citrus trees of different kinds. White, fragrant flowers resemble those of true orange. Excellent for hedge for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. Fruit, golden yellow, as large as a walnut. It is deciduous, grows well in the open ground as far north as Washington, D. C., and withstands temperatures of 15 degrees below zero and lower.

It has become of great importance as a stock for citrus trees of all kinds. Varieties budded on it are made harder because of its dormant and hardy character, and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier than if budded on other stocks. It has been claimed that it dwarfs the trees budded upon it, but the tests of years in our test groves have not proven this to be so, except in the case of a few varieties. For the Satsuma orange, it is the only stock to use.

Citrus Trifoliata is adapted for planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy lands lacking in moisture. On such soils it is a failure. Seedlings can be used as a hedge, and it forms an impenetrable bar-

rier to man or beast, and, with proper care, can be made rabbit proof.

We do not attempt to propagate all our varieties on Citrus Trifoliata, and carry only a select list of those varieties which our experience has proven will give satisfaction on this stock. Our list will be found on pages 112 and 113.

Our stock of Citrus Trifoliata seedlings consists of 50,000, running from 10 to 36 inches:

8 to 15 inches, \$20.00 per 1000; \$3.00 per 100.

15 to 20 inches, \$22.00 per 1000; \$4.00 per 100.

Citrus Trifoliata seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; 1 lb., \$1.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Sour Orange Seed, oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The proper way to keep Deciduous Seeds, such as Citrus Trifoliata and Sour Orange, after they are out of the orange, is to put them in charcoal, after they have been well dried, and place in a box in a dry, cool place.

HARDY SHADE TREES.

A SELECTED LIST OF THE BEST SHADE TREES FOR THIS SECTION.

We will be pleased to furnish prices on large quantities of any of the following shade trees on application.

RED FLOWERING MAPLE.—A very pretty tree in the spring. It flowers before the leaves start. The flowers can be seen for some distance and are very attractive. The tree is easy to transplant and is not a very rapid grower. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50; 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50.

BOX ELDER.—6 to 7 feet. \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00.

SILVER LEAF MAPLE.—5 to 6 feet. 90c.; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.00; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

CATALPA SPECIOSA.—Large luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.75.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM.—Best evergreen shade tree; very hardy, and can be trimmed into any shape. 4 to 5 feet, 75c.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 to \$3.00, according to grade.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA.—The Camphor Tree.—This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce. Prices, pot grown and from tubs, 10 to 12 inches, 25c.; 18 to 20 inches, 50c.; 24 to 30 inches, 75c.; 30 to 36 inches, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.00;

4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 to \$3.00; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Same sizes in heavy, bushy plants, 50 per cent. advance.

Camphor seeds, 25c. per oz., \$2.00 per lb. **MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.**—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. 3 feet, \$1.00 and \$2.00. Fine specimens, field grown, \$3.00 each. Extra large trees, \$5.00 up. Seed, 25c. an ounce, \$2.00 per pound.

MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA.—A very fine variety of the deciduous Magnolias, bearing beautiful pure white flowers, very early in the spring before any leaves appear. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

MAGNOLIA PURPURA.—A very distinct Magnolia bearing clear purple flowers of large size. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.—Bears beautiful pink flowers in great profusion. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

OAK.—**Live Oak.**—A typical Southern shade tree, nursery grown, well formed head. 3 to 4 feet, 75c.; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, \$2.25; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.75.

Water Oak.—Very popular. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.75; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.50.

Laurel Oak.—Similar to Live Oak. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.50.

Red Oak.—4 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.75; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.50.

POPLAR, CAROLINA.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves, valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons; succeeds everywhere. 5 to 6 feet, 90c.; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.30; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY.—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. 5 to 6 feet, 90c.; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.30; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

UMEREILLA CHINA TREE.—**Melia Azederach Umbraculiformis.**—A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable tree of rapid growth. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.; 4 to 5 feet, 75c.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.75; 7 to 8 feet, \$2.50. Seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 50c.; by mail, 10c. per pound extra.

WEEPING WILLOW.—It forms without any trimming an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. 4 to 5 feet, 75c.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.75.

HACKBERRY OR SWEET GUM.—These trees are rapid growers, very hardy, and easy to transplant. The foliage is a small delicate leaf which becomes a light orange yellow in the Fall and in budding out in the Spring. After the tree becomes five or six years old, it bears the berries from which it derives its name. The berries are red when ripe and very ornamental and of a pleasant flavor. The tree is shapely and requires but little care to make grow. 4 to 5 feet, 75c.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.25.

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CHERRY LAUREL (*Gloria Mundi*).—12 to 18 inches, 50c.; 2 to 3 feet, 75c.; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00.

THE BEAUTIFUL TEA WEEPING MULBERRY.—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamental lawns, parks or

for cemetery planting. Price, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Extra large size, \$5.00.

SYCAMORE.—6 to 7 feet, \$1.50; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.75; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.25.

ELMS.—6 to 7 feet, \$1.50; 7 to 8 feet, \$2.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$3.00.

COTTON WOOD.—5 to 6 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, \$2.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.25.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES, GRAPE VINES AND BERRIES.

A Few of the Best Acclimated Varieties Suitable for the Southern States. Southern Grown, and Consequently are Worth Double the Price of Northern Stock, as Southern Grown Stock is Best Adapted to Our Climate and Soil.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although there are numerous books and papers published on arboriculture, giving necessary information how to plant trees, yet we are so often asked by some of our customers how to plant and prepare the soil for fruit trees; we therefore deem it necessary to give here some short instructions:

Make the ground thoroughly mellow, at least 15 inches deep and 3 or 4 feet wide each way if holes are to be dug, thorough plowing of the entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the trees close; straighten out the roots evenly, having the tree standing the same depth it was in the nursery; work fine mellow soil (but no manure) among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly with the foot or a broad ended maul, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 or 4 inches deep, extending 3 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not, keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. In this climate all trees should be headed low and lean a little to the northwest when planted.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches, Plums, Standard Pears, Apricots, in light soil, 16 to 18 feet; in strong soil, 18 to 20 feet each way.

Figs should be placed 20 to 24 feet apart. Dwarf Pears, Quinces, etc., 10 to 15 feet apart.

Japanese Persimmons, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Grapes, such as Delaware, Ives Seedling, which are of slow growth, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Thrifty growers, like Concord, Triumph, Goethe, etc., 8 to 10 feet apart.

Herbemont, Cynthiana, etc., which are the most rapid growers, 12 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide.

All trees which require it are properly packed and defoliated before shipping to correspond to the legal requirements of each State where shipment is to be made.

Apple Trees.

Owing to the large demand, we have concluded to add to our assortment of fruit trees the most valuable varieties of Apple trees for our Southern climate. The following are the most noteworthy, price, 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen: Early Harvest, Ben Davis, Red Astrachan, Yellow Pippin.

EISMARKE APPLE.—Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, heavy foliage; makes

beautiful specimens, grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid. Entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old. 60c. each.

Apricot Trees.

The fruit of the Apricot is similar in shape to the Peach, except that it is not downy and is almost perfectly smooth. The leaves are cordate or heart-shaped and not long as Peach leaves, and the bark of the wood is coarse grained and not smooth and glossy like Peach wood. Apricots should not be confounded with Nectarines or Naked Fruit Peaches, which are often mistaken for Apricots. We handle the following varieties: Royal, Bongoum, Santa Fee. Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Cherry Trees.

Cherry trees, with few exceptions, will not do well in our Southern climate. There are some, however, which, if budded on hardy stools, will do well here and bear fruit. Our wild Cherries being the hardest answer best for stools, but the Mariana Plum will answer equally as well and is quite hardy. The trees we handle are the best for our climate and soil. 75c. each.

Fig Trees.

GREEN ISCHIA FIG.—Medium to large; green; crimson pulp; excellent; prolific; rather late, but bears continually until frost. 60c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BROWN ISCHIA FIG.—A small brown fig; pyriform; when fully ripe of a deep brownish red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella. While the Brown Ischia is valuable as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors. 60c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BROWN TURKEY FIG.—This is a very large fig; color, violet brown; the earliest large fig in San Francisco market. 60c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

MAGNOLIA FIG.—The most prolific and popular fig grown. Fruit is large, white or pale green. The tree bears early and is vigorous. It has the distinction of being one of the finest and at the same time the rarest fruit in the market, and the great demand renders the field all the more inviting to the prospective planter of a commercial orchard. 60c. each.

BRUNSWICK OR MADONNA FIG.—The Brunswick is a large, purple fig, turning blue when ripe. Quite hardy. 75c. each.

All of our Apple, Apricot, Peach, Pear, Plum and Persimmon Trees are 4 to 6 feet high and are Well Grown and Very Fancy Stock.

CELESTE OR CELESTIAL FIG.—We have a good supply of one year old trees. They have been raised from cuttings in sandy loam, are well rooted and raise to a single stem; not in sprouts as is often the case when raised from suckers taken off from old trees. The Celeste is not liable to sour like the yellow skinned varieties, and is much sweeter than other dark skinned kinds. One year old, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen; packed and delivered on steamboat or railroad depot, \$25 per 100. Price, extra size one year old trees, 75c. each, \$6.00 per dozen; three year old, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen; extra large, \$1.50 each.

JAPANESE VIOLET FIG.

As all Japanese varieties of fruit trees seem to thrive and do equally as well, and in many instances better in our climate than in their own soil, our customers can feel assured that this grand Fig will prove a decided acquisition to the special stock we already carry. The fruit is the largest known, deep violet color, and flesh very sweet. No orchard is complete without a few trees of this delicious fruit, which is becoming more popular every year as an article of commerce. Price, 60c. each.

NEW WHITE ADRIATIC FIG.—The tree attains an enormous size and is an immense bearer, bearing more than any other variety known. The fruit is of the finest quality; the skin is thin like paper, thinnest at base, and not like most other figs, thicker at the point. The pulp is very sweet, with small seeds, without a hollow space in the center; in fact, the whole fruit is one solid pulp. Stock very limited. Price, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

LEMON OR MAY FIG.—This is the earliest of all the Fig varieties, producing medium sized cream or lemon yellow fruit, which ripens as early as the beginning of May. The tree bears twice during the season, the second crop ripening only under extremely favorable conditions. The fruit is of a delightful flavor, juicy and very sweet, and excellent for drying, canning or preserving. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

CURE FOR BORE WORM ON FIG TREES.—A solution of common coal oil and carbolic acid, used in the proportion 1.50 part of carbolic acid to 1 coal oil. Syringe infected parts freely and cover sore with a cloth saturated with the liquid after pruning the trees, always being careful at proper season, and use above solution over the wound.

The following application is also very effective: Find the hole, squirt in a small amount of carbon bisulphide (high life), then plug the hole with mud or clay.

Guava Trees.

CATTLEYANUM.—(Yellow Cattley).—A small tree producing the Red Cattley Guava. \$1.00 each; large size, \$1.50.



Lemon Trees.

AMERICAN WONDER LEMON.—Has created a sensation wherever shown. Habit dwarfed and vigorous, fruit three times the size of any other large Lemon. With ordinary treatment cannot fail to give satisfaction. Price, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per tree. Extra large, \$3.00 each.

TABLE OR COMMERCIAL LEMON.—No orchard should be without a few of these trees. They belong to the Citrus family and as all citrus trees do well in the Southern States, we know that the Lemon will do equally as well. It has been grown throughout California and Florida for over half a century. \$1.00 per tree.

Lime Trees.

The Lime is tenderer than either the Orange, Pomelo or Lemon, and should be planted in South Florida or the Islands. The use of Limes in preference to Lemons for Summer drinks is becoming more general, the demand far exceeding the supply. \$1.00 each.

Mulberry Trees.

Very popular, especially South, where the fruit is fine food for hogs and poultry.

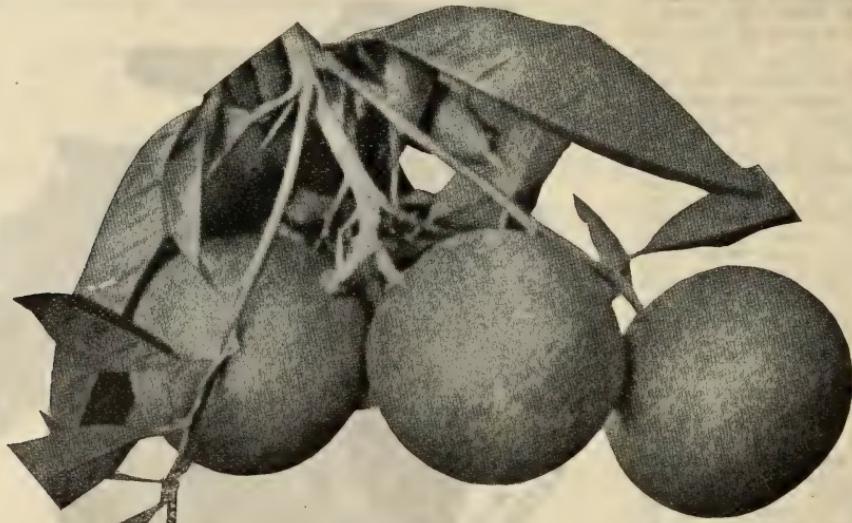
DOWNING'S BLACK.—Fruit very large, black and sub-acid. Fruit about June 1 to middle of July.

HICK'S OR EVERBEARING BLACK.—Very popular South; rapid grower, bears very young and has a long season, from June 1 to the middle of August. Very sweet.

NEW AMERICAN.—Equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a harder tree. Fruit jet black.

BLACK ENGLISH.—Fruit very small and sweet, but not as good as Hicks'.

All the above varieties, 50c. each.



Orange Trees.

The Orange has, for many years, been the most prominent of sub-tropical fruits, largely so by reason of its being one of the most profitable.

The wonderful ability of the trees to withstand adverse conditions and still annually produce fruit; the extreme length of time that fruit can remain on the trees after maturity, making it possible to ship when markets are in best shape; and the fact that, if properly packed, the fruit will stand long distance shipment, makes the Orange one of the safest and most profitable fruits to grow.

In planting an orange grove it is poor business to try to get the cheapest trees possible. Cheap trees seldom prove healthy and fruitful. Orange nursery trees, to prove vigorous and prolific, should have large, well formed root systems and strong, clean, healthy tops one or two years old. Our trees are grown on loose sandy loam land, which permits the root systems to develop properly, and we give them every care and plenty of fertilizer, which makes strong, vigorous tops. We have no White Fly on our place, and our trees are free from other insects and diseases.

BUDDED ORANGE TREES OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

GRAPEFRUIT.—The old "Florida Grape Fruit" was the fruit that first attracted attention to the Pomelo, and it has since become the most popular dessert fruit in existence. Great effort has been expended in an endeavor to improve it, but so far without success. From our viewpoint the old "Florida Grape Fruit" is perfect, and, therefore, cannot be improved upon, and it was from the very best seedling tree the writer ever saw, producing the very finest fruit possible.

LOUISIANA SWEET ORANGE.—Very large, the favorite Orange of Louisiana; skin thin, very sweet, very juicy, hardy, good color, favorite in the market of the world; none better; grows upright; rather bushy; grows in any soil.

MANDARINE.—Medium in size, flattened, deep-yellow in color, skin very thin and of fine texture. Skin and segments loosely adherent, flesh rather dark orange in color, spicy, aromatic and rich in flavor. Tree, vigorous, compact in growth, bears young, and is very prolific. This variety is largely planted in Louisiana. Does well on all classes of soils where citrus fruits are grown, and we consider it a profitable variety. Not a dwarf.

SOUR ORANGE SEED.—We import direct from Japan our supply of sour orange seed, and offer same at 20c. per ounce, 60c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; \$2.00 per pound.



Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange.

KIN KAN OR KUM QUAT ORANGE.—Trees, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Extra large size, \$2.50 each.

All of our Apple, Apricot, Peach, Pear, Plum and Persimmon Trees are 4 to 6 feet high and are Well Grown and Very Fancy Stock.

SATSUMA.—Medium in size, flattened in shape, color yellow, somewhat inclined to color of Tangerine; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless, and one of the earliest varieties known; fruit always ripe in November and of good quality in early October. Tree thornless, of distinct habits, and very prolific; bears young, usually fruits when bud is one year old in nursery.

TANGERINE (Dacy's).—One of the well-known "kid-glove" Oranges; belongs to the Mandarin family. Flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. Particularly good grower and prolific. Fruit very handsome on the tree.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—Trees almost thornless, strong growers. Fruit large red-orange in color; skin thick, smooth and tough; seedless, flesh tender, juicy and sweet; flavor peculiarly its own, luscious and fine. Peculiarly marked at blossom end, where a small secondary orange, irregular in shape, is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from the segments of the fruit.

Prices on all the above orange trees, except where otherwise noted.

Healthy, thrifty trees. All in proportion to sizes and ages:

1½ feet to 2 feet, 75c. each; \$8.00 per dozen; \$40.00 per 100.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; \$60.00 per 100.

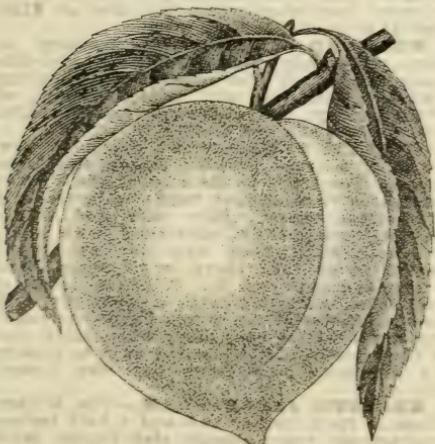
3 to 3½ feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen; \$80.00 per 100.

3 to 4 feet, of the above varieties, balled at \$1.50 each.

Nectarine Trees.

Require the same culture as the Peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August. 50c. each.

Peach Trees.



Mayflower Peach.

MAYFLOWER PEACH.—The earliest Peach—earliest to ripen and earliest to bear; the latest bloom. Color, red all over. Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong and pointed; juicy and good. Most of the very early Peaches are lacking in color, while the Mayflower is a beautiful solid red, which makes it sell well on the markets. Freestone.

We have a fine assortment of Southern grown trees. They consist of the following varieties, viz:

Free Stones.

Mayflower,	Amelia,
Jessie Kerr,	Stump the World
Amsden,	Thurber,
Alexander,	Old Mixon,
Elberta,	Crawford's Early,
Early Louise,	Early Sneads,
Fleitas,	Crawford's Late,
St. John,	Smock,
Mountain Rose,	Picquet's Late,
Foster,	Lady Parham,
Early Rivers,	Honey Peach.
Lady Ingalls,	

Cling Stone.

General Lee,	Indian Cling,
Old Mixon,	Lemon,
Heath,	Nix White Late,
Butler,	Stinson's October,
Chinese,	Columbia.
Stonewall Jackson,	

As they follow in the list they ripen in succession. Price, 35c. each; \$2.75 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Peach Seedlings, assorted, not sold by name, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Peach Pits, 25c. per pound; 6 pounds for \$1.00.

Pear Trees.

BARTLETT PEAR.—This well known variety, one of the finest Pears in cultivation, has been successfully cultivated here, but occasionally it has blighted. Since the introduction of the Le Conte, trials have been made with success. This is, by grafting this and other fine varieties upon the Le Conte—by so doing the trees are imparted with the vigor of the latter, growing stronger, and making finer and healthier trees. We offer trees grafted on the Le Conte stock for sale. One year old trees, 40c. each, \$4.00 per dozen.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.—A large new Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but does not possess its musky flavor. Fine texture, juicy, with a rich, delicate vinous flavor. It is very productive. On Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each; \$3.75 per dozen.

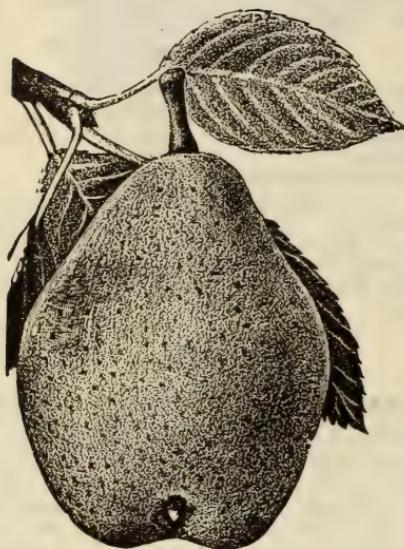
DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME PEAR.—Another popular variety which does well in this section on Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each; \$3.75 per dozen.

GARBER'S HYBRID PEAR.—An excellent, hardy variety, introduced here some years ago by Richard Frotscher. It has proven an excellent bearer, and so far has never been attacked by blight. The fruit is oblong, of a delicious flavor, flesh melting and juicy. Ripens in August and September. On Le Conte stock; 40c. each; \$3.75 per dozen.

HOWELL PEAR.—One of the best for here. Tree is an upright free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. One year old, 60c. each.

JEFFERSON PEAR.—Another blight-proof Pear very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. It ripens in Central Mississippi from the 1st to 10th of June, is in the market with the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size; color, bright yellow with a bright deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and marketed before Le Conte is ready to ship. One year old, 40c. each; \$3.75 per dozen.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.—A hybrid between the China Sand and Bartlett, both of which resemble it in wood and foliage. It has the vigor and productiveness of its Chinese parent. Fruit large and handsome, bright yellow and red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. It comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens end of September or beginning of October. It is an excellent sort for preserving. Two year old trees, 30c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. Three year old trees, 75c. each; \$8.00 per dozen.



Le Conte Pear.

LE CONTE PEAR.—This Southern Pear is as vigorous in growth as the China Sand, and is an enormous bearer. The fruit is large, pale yellow, juicy, melting, and of good quality, doing better in the South than elsewhere. It bears transportation well. It promises to be the Pear for the South. Rooted one-year old trees, 30c. each; \$28.00 per 100; \$3.00 per dozen. Two year old trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

MAGNOLIA PEAR.—A valuable new Japan seedling. It is a small, stock tree, with large, deep green leaves. It leafs out and blooms too late to ever be caught by frost. Bears when very young, two or three years after planting. The fruit is very large, dark reddish-brown. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet. Very little core and no coarse grains near the core. The Magnolia is the best for home eating and use of all the Pears known to Southern planters. It ripens late. Generally later than Keiffer. 75c. each.

Plum Trees.

ABUNDANCE PLUM.—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

APRICOT PLUM (Prunus Simonii).—This Plum comes from North China. The fruit, when ripening, shines like apples of gold, and becomes a rich vermillion when ripe. It is very firm and mealy, and equal to any Plum, and has never been attacked by the curculio. It will carry any desirable distance. Tree very thrifty, upright, early and abundant bearer. Price, one-year-old trees, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

BAILEY JAPAN.—Fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular, and overspread with light cherry-red color; a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully 15 days after Wild Goose, or just after Burbank, and a little ahead of Satsuma. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

BERCKMAN'S PLUM.—Fruit large, nearly round; skin green, with purple and blue bloom; flesh, yellowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

BURBANK PLUM.—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

EXCELSIOR PLUM.—The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower, and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture; color deep solid wine-red, with heavy light bushy bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; cling stone. Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

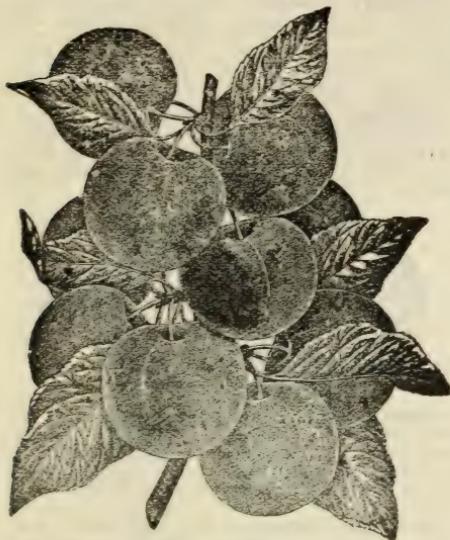
JAPANESE MESPILUS PLUM (Erythrina Japonica).—The Japanese Mespilus, which, by the way, is an old stand-by in our climate, has been cultivated here for over a century, and is too well known to require any description. By special arrangement with one of the best nurserymen we have been enabled to secure a lot of very fine trees, which we offer at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

NORMAND PLUM.—Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Tree symmetrical; prolific. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

"JUICY" PLUM.—This glorious new Plum is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingling with a sprightly acid and a high, melting plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. 50c. each.

KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.—The Kelsey Plum is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, heart-shaped, rich yellow, with purple cheek. Parties who have been fruiting it here in the South pronounce it

the most magnificent Plum they have seen; it weighs from 4 to 6 ounces. It excels all other Plums for canning and drying, and will carry for a long distance better than any other kind. Matures middle of August to September. Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.



Mariana Plum.

MARIANA PLUM.—This Plum originated in Texas, supposed accidental seedling of the Wild Goose. It is a rapid grower. Grows from cuttings, and never throws up any suckers or sprouts. Fruit as large, good and handsome as the Wild Goose; one to two weeks earlier; hangs on better; ships well; ripens and colors beautifully, if picked a few days previously. It is the best of the Chickasaw type. This variety and the Wild Goose should be fertilized by the common Chickasaw kind to have it bear well. Price, five to six feet high, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

OGAN AND BOTAN PLUMS.—Two other Japan varieties. They are vigorous, handsome growers; branches smooth, with rich light green foliage.

The Ogan is a large yellow variety, ripens early, and is very sweet. The Botan is very large, reddish blue; a good keeping and shipping fruit. Japan fruit does well here generally; everybody should try a few of these Plums. Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

RED JUNE PLUM.—Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size, vermilion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

SATSUMA OR BLOOD PLUM.—This Plum is from Japan, and has been fruited in California for some years. The following is the description given by the introducer, Mr. Luther Burbank: "It is nearly six weeks earlier than the Kelsey, firm flesh, much larger, of finer quality, color and form. It is an early and enormous bearer, and the trees grow with more vigor than any of the other varieties of Japan

Plum I have fruited here. The meat is also solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor." Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

WICKSON PLUM.—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, long, heart-shaped, color deep maroon red covered with white bloom; flesh firm and mealy, yellow, rich and aromatic, cling pit. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

WILD GOOSE PLUM.—A native variety from Tennessee, where it is highly esteemed for market. It is a strong grower, the fruit is large and of good quality. Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Pomegranate Trees.

NEW POMEGRANATE "SPANISH RUBY."—Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small, skin thick and smooth, pale with crimson cheek, meat of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is excellent for shipping, as it will keep for a long time. It ripens shortly before Christmas and could be shipped to Northern cities, where during the holidays it would attract great attention. Price, 50c. each; extra size, \$1.00 each.

LARGE SWEET POMEGRANATE.—Same as above, except in color of seed and flavor. Price, 50c. each. Extra large size \$1.00 each.

Quince Trees.

We have added to our assortment of fruit trees the Quince, which will do well in our climate. Quince trees, the fruit of which is used for preserving, are very ornamental and bear well. We handle the Orange, Melches' Prolific and Japanese varieties, which we sell at 75c. each. Extra large size, \$1.50.

Persimmon Trees.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON (Hyakume, Zenpi Triumph).—This valuable fruit has been fruited for the last few years. Most varieties are of excellent quality; twice and three times as large as the native kind, very attractive when the fruit is ripe. The fruit often weighs a pound, is very sweet and of a most delicious flavor. As they are of easy culture and do well here, it is a profitable fruit to grow. Assorted varieties. Price, 50c. each; \$5.50 per dozen.

NUT TREES.

Almonds.

PRINCESS AND SULTANA ALMONDS. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce. 75c. each, either hard or soft shell; large size, \$1.50.

Chestnuts.

THE JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHEST-NUT (Castanea versa var. Japonica).—Our climate and soil seems to be well adapted for all varieties of Japanese fruit trees. There are several fine Japanese trees in

this vicinity grown from seed, some of which bore for the first time several years ago, and have borne abundantly every year since then, each burr containing two large and perfect nuts. The nuts are much larger than any of those imported from Italy or Spain, and equally as good and fine in flavor. We have a limited supply of imported seed on hand. Price, \$1.00 per pound; by mail, 10c. extra; trees at \$1.00 each.

Pecans.

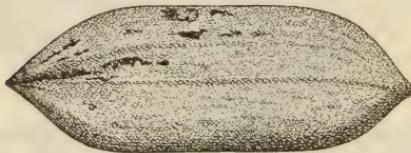
We are often asked: "How many years after planting will a Pecan Orchard become a paying investment?"

After considerable investigation, we conclude that it will be in about fifteen years. Although, under favorable conditions, the trees at six years after planting will show some fruit, and in the seventh, eighth and ninth years may yield enough to pay working expenses, still it will be at least ten years before a profitable crop can be expected. We think that they will not reach the maximum yield until about thirty years after planting.

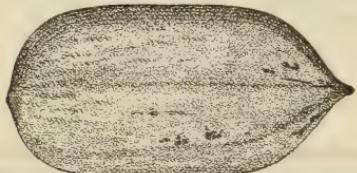
It is understood that this conclusion is based on the supposition that the best varieties of budded or grafted trees are planted.

Of course, it can be shown that results better than this have been obtained, but we are now considering returns that may be expected from an orchard on a large scale, not such as have been received from a few trees here and there forced under the best conditions.

Pecan growing is such a solid, certain, profitable business that it is really unnecessary to exaggerate the returns in the smallest degree.



CENTENNIAL PECAN.—Nut large, long, pointed at both ends. Shell thin. Kernel plump, rich and sweet. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. Habit of growth, willowy, forming a thick, round-headed tree. Original was grafted more than 60 years ago. Has been long known as one of the very best sorts.



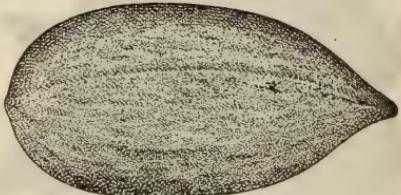
FROTSCHER'S (EGG SHELL) PECAN. Nut large, oblong, ovoid in shape, very thin shell. Kernel plump, full. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. A rapid grower. Comes into bearing very young. Habit of growth somewhat like Centennial, not quite so dense, forming a fine round-headed tree. This is justly a very popular variety.

NELSON PECAN.—Nut the largest of all known, some specimens weighing nearly one ounce. Elliptical-oblong in shape.

Medium thin shell, clean, bright in color. Kernel plump, sweet and rich. Quality very best. A quick grower. Early bearer, very prolific. Habit of growth like the Frotscher, forming a round-headed tree. This is surely the finest pecan tree introduced. Price, \$3.00 each. Limited supply.

SCHLEY PECAN.—Nut medium in size. Oblong-ovoid in shape. Smooth, clean and bright in color. Very thin shell. Kernel very plump, sweet and rich. Bears abundantly; of rapid growth. Comes early into bearing. This is also a popular and standard variety.

STUART PECAN.—Nut large, thin shell, ovoid in shape, full meatied. Quality best. Abundant bearer, of rapid growth. A standard variety, of established merit and popular.



STECKLER'S MAMMOTH PECAN.—Nut very large, elliptical-oblong in shape, round and full at stem end. Thin shell, full meatied, quality best. A lately introduced variety of great merit. Price, \$3.00 each.

SUCCESS PECAN.—Nut large and round, with medium thin shell. Does not appear as large as the Rome, Nelson or Steckler, but very full, and containing a larger quantity of meat than any other pecan on the market. The shell is easily cracked, and the whole kernel removed without breaking. The tree is a very quick and vigorous grower. We consider it one of the finest varieties.

THE PROPER DISTANCE APART TO PLANT PECAN TREES.

In deep, alluvial soils, 70 feet apart each way, requiring 9 trees to an acre.

In sandy, poor soils, 50 feet apart each way, requiring 16 trees to an acre.

Prices for Frotscher's Eggshell, Centennial, Schley, Success, and Stuart:

\$1.50 each, \$17.00 per dozen, 4 to 5 feet, 2 year buds on 3 year old stocks.

\$1.25 each, \$14.00 per dozen, 3 to 4 feet, 1 year buds on 3 year old stocks.

90c. each, \$10.00 per dozen, 2½ to 3 feet, 1 year buds on 3 year old stocks.

These last two are same age, but graded as to size of growth.

When varieties ordered are not in stock, other varieties will be substituted unless instructed to the contrary.

Frotscher's Egg Shell, Centennial, Schley, Success, and Stuart, in extra large size trees, 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50 each net.

Pecan nuts for planting of the following varieties: Frotscher's Egg Shell, Stuart, Delmas and Van Deman, selected with special care, \$1.00 per pound. Centennial, Schley and Success, \$1.25 per pound. Steckler's Mammoth, \$2.50 per pound. Nelson's, \$2.50 per pound. If by mail, add 10c. per pound for postage.

Buds or Grafts of Frotscher's Egg Shell, Centennial, Schley, Success and Stuart Pecans at \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

Buds or Grafts of Steckler's and Nelson's Mammoth at \$5.00 per 100. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

We have the small Pecan nuts used to raise seedlings or stools to bud or graft upon, at 15c. per pound, \$10.00 per 100 pounds.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our prices are low considering the grade of trees we sell. On comparing our trees with those grown crowded together in seed bed, without transplanting, 4 or 5 feet high—mere switches, drawn up; because of this condition, a large percentage of them die on being planted in the orchard. Our trees are all transplanted before budding, are given room to grow, making strong stocky trees, well rooted and in condition to bear transplanting in orchard without injury to the trees. They should all grow if properly planted. Our customers who have planted both grades of trees will endorse this statement.

NELSON'S ANNULAR BUDDING KNIFE, for budding Pecan trees, \$3.50 each. Postage 4c. extra.

THE GREAT GRIP NUT SHELLER.—A perfect sheller with a light spring action that works easier than a ticket punch—that squeezes just so far and no farther, and compels a neat, workmanlike job—that opens the shell ten times more scientifically than any other device or plan in existence. Manufactured in the highest art style—drop forged, carbon steel, dental nickel finish, and handles that perfectly fit the smallest hand. Price, \$1.50; postage 10c. extra, in this superb finish, and at \$5.00, by express only, for the de luxe silver finish in the specially designed art case to match.

PERFECTION PECAN AND NUT CRACKER.—Fasten to a table, desk, chair, or any convenient place, placing the nut in the fixed pocket with one hand, give sharp tap with finger of other hand on end of the handle bar, causing movable head to tighten quickly against nut; as it begins to crack give handle a quick turn forward, the shell bursts immediately at the center, loosening the meat so as to be easily removed unbroken. A few trials will show you just what pressure is necessary and enable you to crack nuts perfectly. Price, \$2.00.

Same as above, to be used by hand only, \$1.75.

Walnut Trees.

ENGLISH WALNUTS.—\$1.00 per tree. Nuts \$1.00 per pound; by mail 10c. extra.

JAPANESE WALNUTS.—*Jaglans Japonica Cordiformis.*—Another variety of Japanese fruit, the trees of which will bear here as well as the above mentioned Chestnut. The fruit is nearly the size of the English Walnut, heart-shaped, and, although hard shelled, is very easy to open. The seed which we offer is of our own importation. Price, \$1.00 per pound; by mail, 10c. extra; trees at \$1.00 each.

GRAPES.

Cultural Directions.—There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably if trained up to the side of any

building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about 8 feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows. Paper bags slipped over the clusters as soon as they have formed are a good protection from fungus, insects, birds, etc.

Have some select varieties for the table and for making wine. The following is a list of them, viz:

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—A new, very large and fine early grape; black. Strong, vigorous, hardy vine with thick, healthy leaves; clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, rich, sweet, very good; skin thin; seeds few and small, parting easily from the pulp; a good shipper. Ripens very early, but remain sound on the vines for many weeks. This makes it one of the most satisfactory and profitable market sorts to grow. 50c. each.

CONCORD.—Blue-black berries of large size, and in large bunches; covered with bloom; flesh pulpy, sweet, tender; excellent. Vigorous grower and very prolific. Ripens in July. Desirable for nearby markets, but too tender for long shipments. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CYNTHIANA.—Very much like the Concord. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

DELAWARE.—Berries small, reddish or pink, skin very thin; pulp sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. Bunches medium. One of the best for Florida and the Gulf Coast country. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

GOETHE.—Light pink, very fine for table use. It is the best of the Rogers' hybrids. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

HERBEMONT (McKee).—The most popular and successful red or purple grape in the South, excellent for table and wine. McKee is identical with it. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

IVES.—Berries small, skin red or pink, very thin; juicy, sweet, vinous; quality excellent. Bunches medium. Ripens July. One of the best in the South. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Large size and very early, good for table use. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.—An unfailing never rotting red grape of fine quality. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

NIAGARA.—The Niagara Grape is the best of the white variety. The bunches are large, transparent white, very sweet and delicious in flavor. This is one of the best table grapes, but will answer also for wine making. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

SCUPPERNONG.—The Bronze Scuppernong Grapes are native of the South, and bear well here. In Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, Scuppernong Grapes are largely planted for preserving and wine making; they are excellent for the latter purpose, and will make as good wine as Missouri. The vines should not be trimmed. 1 year old, 30c. each; 3 year old, 75c. each.

TRIUMPH.—This is a late variety; bunches very large, golden when fully ripe; fine as best foreign, and sell equally well; melting pulp, small seeds, vigorous as Concord, of which it is a hybrid seedling. Rarely itrots; stands pre-eminently at the head as a late table grape. Price, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Strawberries.

Cultural Directions.—The Strawberry can be grown on almost any conceivable kind of land, but gives the largest and finest crops on a naturally moist, but not wet soil. Stable manure, at the rate of say 20 large loads, and wood ashes at the rate of a ton to the acre, both scattered broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the soil, form a perfect manure for the crop. Lacking these, a good fertilizer, whose analysis (as printed on the bag) shows 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 8 to 10 per cent. potash, will do nearly as well. Any quantity up to a ton or more an acre can be used, if broadcasted and thoroughly mixed in. If only a limited quantity can be used—say 400 to 600 pounds to the acre—it should be sown in the drill and thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting. Too much stable manure or ammonia in any form makes plant growth at the expense of fruit. For field culture set in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart (as it is necessary to economize land or not), with the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in row. For garden culture, where space is limited, set in rows 15 inches apart each way. But between each series of three rows there must be a two-foot alley or walkway. Set the plants just deep enough to cover the roots well, and no deeper. Spread out the roots well.

MICHEL'S EARLY STRAWBERRY.—We have various sorts of soil in Louisiana, and the strawberry suitable to and succeeding equally well in poor or rich land can only be determined by practical experiment. A strawberry having all the good qualities has not, and perhaps never will be discovered; still in choosing it is well to purchase plants having as many good points as possible. This we claim for Michel's Early. It is claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It makes perfect flowers and fruits. Very prolific. Price, 50c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY.—We have a fine stock of this valuable new variety grown from plants derived direct from the originator. We know them to be the absolutely true and pure Klondyke. 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

LADY THOMPSON STRAWBERRY.—The marvelous vigor and immense productiveness of this berry, its ability to adapt itself to all soils and all climates; its apparent indifference to heat, drought or flood, has rendered strawberry growing profitable over the vast regions where most other varieties could not be grown with profit, if at all. It is an exceedingly easy plant to live and is quick to grow off, rain or no rain. Hence its great value, especially for Fall planting. Price, 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.—The most profitable extra early berry grown. It is four to six days earlier than the Michel; firm and good shipper; stands heat and drought second to none; beautiful deep blood red to center; exceedingly productive, thrifty and rank in growth; berries large and good shape; it is a staminate or self-pollener. 60c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY.—Immense producer of firm berries of the highest flavor and beautiful color; thrifty grower and splendid drought resister. Per 100, 60c.; per 1,000, \$5.00.



Ocean City Strawberry.

OCEAN CITY PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY.—A splendid berry which originated in Worcester County, Md. Plant is vigorous, with large broad green leaf; fruit as large as the Rubach, and larger than the Michel's Early, but later in bearing. Good for second crop; very prolific and a very fine shipping berry. Price, 75c. per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

PURE IMPROVED HOFFMAN STRAWBERRY.—If an experienced grower or commission merchant was asked what variety of strawberries, owing to its size, brilliant coloring and perfect shipping qualities, brought uniformly the highest price on the market, there could be but one answer—Hoffman. It stands drought well, the berry seeming to be composed more largely of solid matter than other varieties. Hence its unsurpassed firmness and high value as a shipping berry. It has a special value to growers who have to ship a long distance to market without refrigeration. Its great firmness enables it to carry fresh and bright a very long distance without ice. Price, 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

NUMBER OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.

11,000 to acre, 4 feet rows.

12,500 to acre, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet rows.

14,000 to acre, 3 feet rows.

12 inches apart in row.

12,000 to acre is the average number in this vicinity.

Where 11,000 plants are put on an acre they are more easily cultivated with a horse, and the fruit is likely to be larger.

Louisiana, October, 1913.

I ordered some Strawberry Plants from you a couple of years ago and I must say that they are simply grand. In Spring, such large, sweet berries were produced, and I am more than pleased with them. I left the old plants from the first lot, did not set out, and some I set out and I found that the ones I did not set out did as well as those I set out, and I expect a fine lot of large ones this year. Ship my order by express.

E. M. RICHARD.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

PLANET, JR., No. 4.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. Price, complete, \$11.00. Weight, 53 lbs. As a Seeder only, \$9.00; holds 2½ quarts of seed.



Planet, Jr., No. 25.

PLANET, JR., No. 3.—Hill and Drill Seeder.—A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsman. The special force feed is admirable, working equally well whether sowing with an ounce or a full hopper. The hill dropping is simple and reliable, making hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Price, \$10.50. 15-inch steel driving wheel; holds 3 quarts of seed; weight, packed, 46 lbs.

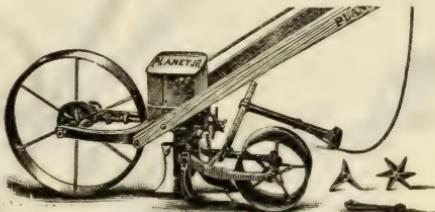


Planet, Jr., No. 1.



Planet, Jr., No. 4.

PLANET, JR., No. 25.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately. Steel frame. Price, \$13.50. Weight, packed, 59 lbs. Holds 2½ quarts of seed.



Planet, Jr., No. 3.

PLANET, JR., No. 1.—Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass set between the driving wheels, with a sliding brass band and cam. In drum and band are corresponding diamond-shaped discharge openings, quickly adjusted for any kind of seed. Inside the drum, shields cover the openings, and insure regular sowing with a full hopper or a thimbleful. Price, with tools as shown, \$9.50. Holds 3 pints of seed; weight, packed, 44 lbs.

PLANET, JR., NO. 28.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipment: One pair 6-inch hoes, one pair 4½-inch hoes, one pair 5-tooth rakes, three cultivator teeth, one landside plow, one leaf guard, one marking attachment, steel handles. Price, \$15.00. Packed weight, 71 lbs. Holds 3 quarts.

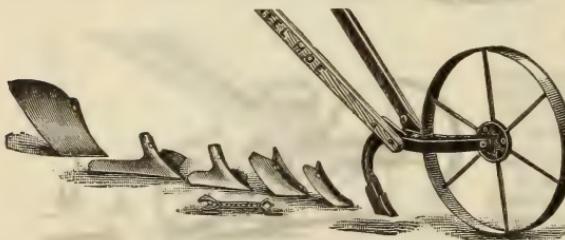
PLANET, JR., NO. 29.—Hill and Drill Seeder only. No cultivating attachments. Price, \$11.50. 15-inch steel driving wheel. Holds 3 quarts. Steel handles. Packed weight, 57 lbs.

PLANET, JR., NO. 30.—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Rake and Marker. Equipment: One pair 6-inch hoes, one pair 4½-inch hoes, one pair 5-tooth rakes, three steel cultivator teeth, one large plow, one marking attachment, one leaf guard, steel wheel, steel frame, steel handles. Price, \$8.00. Packed weight, 42 lbs.

PLANET, JR., NO. 12.—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This tool has one pair plows, one pair hoes, two pairs cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted. Steel frame. Price, \$7.00; weight, 34 lbs.

PLANET, JR., NO. 13.—Double Wheel Hoe. This tool has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other tools can be added as needed. Price, \$4.75; weight, 29 lbs.

PLANET, JR., NO. 38.—Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This combination occupies the same position among Single Wheel Hoes as that taken by the Planet, Jr., No. 14 Double Wheel Disc Hoe among Doubles. Steel frame. Price, complete, \$7.00; weight, packed, 28 lbs.



Steckler's Improved No. 19.

PLANET, JR., GRASS EDGER.—Extreme neatness is the great secret of attractiveness in grounds surrounding a house. The Planet, Jr., Grass Edger assists wonderfully in producing this effect. It will edge either straight or curved work, paths, drives, open borders or flower beds, doing the work well and rapidly. Price, \$6.25; weight, packed, 26 lbs.

Louisiana, April, 1913.

I am sending you some Okra grown from Steckler's Famous Seeds. I bought the seeds last year and it was the wonder of the neighborhood how it grew and bore. Thanking you, I remain a Steckler Seed Sower.

MRS. N. C. REYNOLDS.

PLANET, JR., NO. 14.—Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Steel frame. This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The set of prong cultivator teeth are constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation. The plows are the regular Planet, Jr., model and are continually valuable for furrowing, covering and plowing. Price, with attachments, \$8.00; weight, 38 lbs.

PLANET, JR., NO. 16.—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong, with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts. Price, \$5.85; weight, 25 lbs.

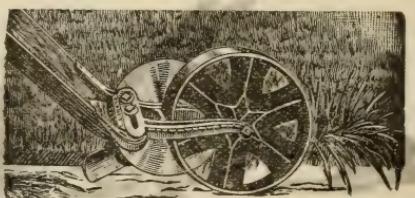
PLANET, JR., NO. 17.—Single Wheel Hoe. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Price, \$5.00; weight, 23 lbs.

PLANET, JR., NO. 17½.—Single Wheel Hoe. This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, and leaf lifter, which go with it, are all the finest of their kind. Price, \$4.50; weight, 21 lbs.

All our wheel hoe tools are of a special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them. All the steel parts are high carbon steel, oil tempered, finely formed, finished and polished, and work to a charm.

Buy the best from STECKLER'S.

STECKLER'S IMPROVED NO. 19.—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations. The tools are as follows: A large garden plow, 10-inch sweep, 6-inch sweep, 4-inch cultivator tooth and a 2-inch cultivator tooth. Price, \$3.75; weight, 20 lbs.

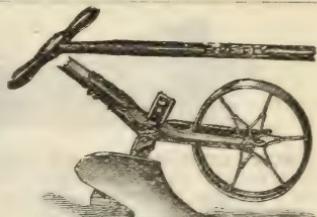


Planet, Jr., Grass Edger.

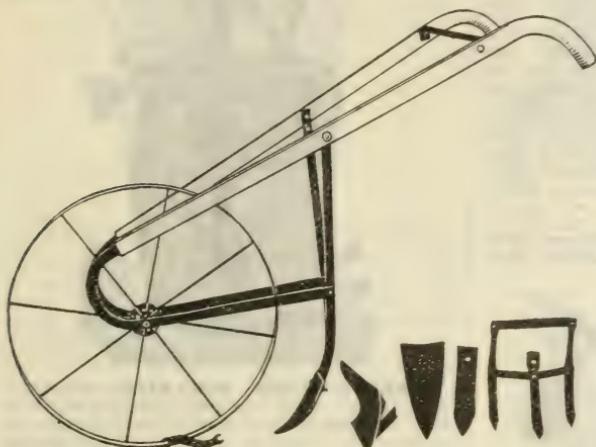
**Steckler's name on a seed pack-
age means its good.**

Everything for the Planter and Gardener at Steckler's.

FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW.—This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. In cultivating, plow away, weed the row and plow back again. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards. Price, \$2.35; packed weight, 14 lbs.



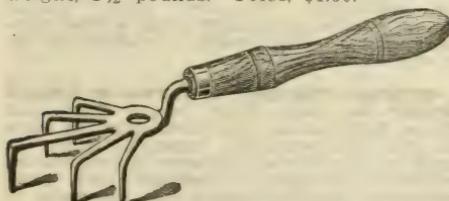
Fire-Fly Garden Plow.



Steckler's No. 2 Garden Plow.

STECKLER'S NO. 2 GARDEN PLOW.—As shown in above cut, has two wooden handles, and is designed mechanically correct throughout, with a view of making it the neatest and lightest running plow possible. It is constructed of the very best material, everything being steel, except the two wooden handles. It is used in the East and West with the greatest satisfaction, and it is so recommended that we feel it is the plow needed in our Southern States, due to its simplicity, light running and thorough mechanism. It is equipped with shovel, calf-tongue, weeder, cultivator, mow board or plow. Height of wheel is 24 inches. Price, \$8.00.

THE KOHLER TRANSPLANTER.—This is the simplest and best of all transplanting tools yet introduced. It is light, yet strong, and so constructed that when the handles are spread the blades form a closed pocket, from which no ground can escape, but retains all the soil around the roots. It is provided with stops at the hinged joints, thus preventing all danger of injuring the tops of the plants. Full length of tool, 22½ inches, and complete weight, 2½ pounds. Price, \$1.50.



EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOE.—15c. If by mail, 20c. each.



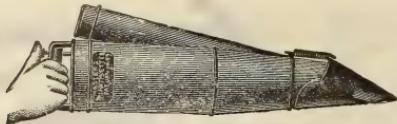
The Kohler Transplanter.

THE ECLIPSE CORN PLANTER.—This implement is, in the working parts, similar to the Chautauqua, except that it is made of wood instead of iron and steel. It is easier handled than any other, and will do as much work as the best. Price, \$2.00.

CLEVE'S ANGLE TROWEL.—This handy digger was originally intended for digging plantains and other weeds from lawns, but it has also found great favor among the ladies as a flower cultivator for loosening the soil in pots, and among young plants for transplanting. It serves every purpose of the old form of trowel. Price, No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 25c.



THE ACME SEED DRILL.—A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip, and all such seeds with perfect regularity. Price, \$1.50.



MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER.—For setting out all kinds of plants, such as Cabbage, Tomatoes, Tobacco, Sweet Potatoes, Onion Slips, Celery, etc., this Setter is simply perfection itself. Any gardener or farm hand can easily set out 12,000 plants in 10 hours, and after you have become used to it, you will find no difficulty in setting out 15,000 plants per day, and there will be no re-setting plants, as it does absolutely sure work. Should dry weather set in at planting time this Planter will give each plant half a teacup of water at the root the moment it is put into the ground, and the Setter automatically throws into the hole on top of the roots and water plenty of earth, so that the plant becomes set, watered and covered at the one operation. Price, \$4.00 each.



30¢
BY MAIL
PREPAID

THE COMBINATION WEEDER.—Combining, as it does, both the rake and the hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable, and most perfect on the market. 40c. each.



THE CYCLONE SEEDER.—The machine is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. \$1.50 each.

THE EUREKA KITCHEN GARDEN AND HOT BED SEED DRILL.—It will sow and cover beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onion, radishes, spinach, turnips and all seed with the greatest regularity. The quality of work equals that done with the costly machines, and infinitely better and faster than hand work. Price, \$2.00 each.

IMPROVED PLANTING DIBBLE.—This tool is designed for setting out cabbage, celery, tobacco, tomatoes, onions and similar plants. Price, 40c. each. If ordered by mail, 10c. extra must be added for postage.



EMPIRE KING SPRAYING PUMP.—Will spray two hundred trees per hour. Has automatic mechanical agitator which ensures the perfect mixing of the poison and water, and an automatic brush for keeping strainer clean. With single brass spout and shut-off cock; also with galvanized suction and strainer, and with a 10-foot lead of heavy hose and one Niagara nozzle. Pump mounted on 50-gallon barrel, as per illustration, \$20.00; pump mounted on 100-gallon cask, \$33.00.

IDEAL PLANT SPRINKLER.—Is one of the most serviceable devices for spraying plants indoors and out. Plants when housed generally suffer from lack of moisture, such as rain or the morning dew give them; furnace or stove heat affects them badly. This spray substitutes a misty shower that supplies the plant most naturally and completely, is absolutely necessary to real success with house plants. Price, 75c. By mail, 20c. extra.

MYERS' GALVANIZED IRON KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP NO. 330.—The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer, which can be removed. The pump is our regular Brass Bucket Spray Pump with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. The handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder at will. Fitted with 5 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist-spray to a solid stream, or shut off entirely. Price, \$9.00.

MYERS' PERFECT KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP NO. 331.—With Copper Tank and Brass Ball Valves. Is identically the same as No. 330, with the exception that the tank on the Perfect Sprayer is constructed entirely of copper. Complete with hose, stop cock, pipe extension, and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel nozzle, \$14.00.

Our Sprayers and Implements are the Best Manufactured. Don't Compare Them With Cheap, Common Goods.



GARFIELD KNAPSACK SPRAYER.—One of the best, strongest, and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved to fit the back, and is, therefore, easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, as shown in cut, \$15.00. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

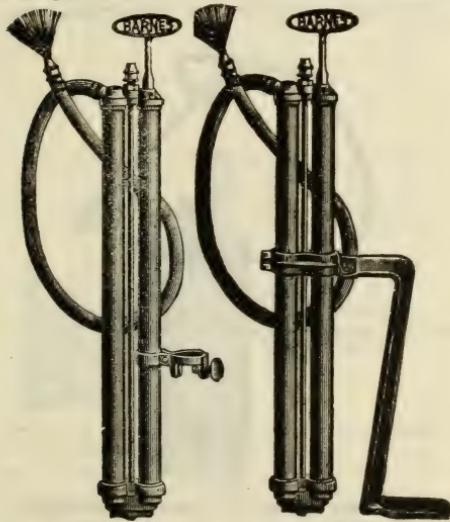


Fig. 255.

Fig. 254.

BARNES NEW IMPROVED ALL-BRASS "PERFECTION" SPRAYING PUMP.—The Perfection is the simplest and best spraying pump ever placed on the market. It is made of seamless brass tubing without threads on either end, and is held firmly together by a galvanized steel rod connected at the top and bottom parts, and is perfectly tight. Price of Fig. 255, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$4.00. Price of Fig. 254, complete, with two nozzles, each, \$4.25.



The Lenox Sprayer.

THE LENOX SPRAYER.—This sprayer is made similar in style to the Eureka, only it is made of zinc instead of copper, and is worked by pressing a rubber bulb which is attached to the end of the hose. It surely is very beneficial for spraying small plants, such as cabbage, potatoes, cauliflower, etc.; also for young trees and grape vines, especially when using mixtures for insecticides, etc. This is the cheapest Knapsack on the market; very durable, and will pay for itself in a short time. Price, complete, \$6.00.

THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP.—Made entirely of brass, with two solid brass ball valves, no leather suckers or washers, no castings to rust, no leaking joints, no lost motion, nothing to get out of order. Warranted to purchaser for 5 years. For a small orchard or a few trees, use it as a bucket pump. For a large orchard, use an ordinary barrel on a sled or drag, and a long piece of hose. For truck crops, potatoes, etc., use it with Knapsack and "Potato" attachment. Price, \$4.00 each. Knapsack for said Pump, \$2.50 each. Extension Rod for said Pump, \$1.00 each.



STECKLER'S FAULTLESS SPRAYER.—50c. each.



STECKLER'S CONTINUOUS SPRAYER.—\$1.00 each.

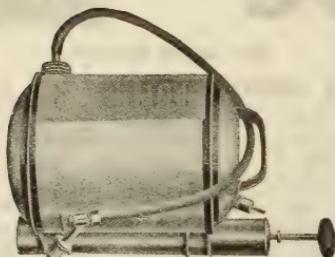
STECKLER'S LADIES' SPRAYER.—50c. each.



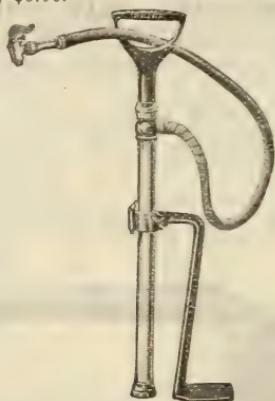
SHOO-FLY TRI-JET SPRAYER, \$1.00.



STAR INSECT SPRAYER, 50c. each.



LIGHTNING COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.—No. 30, 2 gallon, \$4.00. No. 21, 4 gallon, \$5.00.



PRIZE SPRAYER, \$4.50 each.

PERFECT SPRAYER. 75c. each.
WORLD SPRAYER. 75c. each.
LIGHTNING DRY POWDER DUSTER. \$1.25 each.



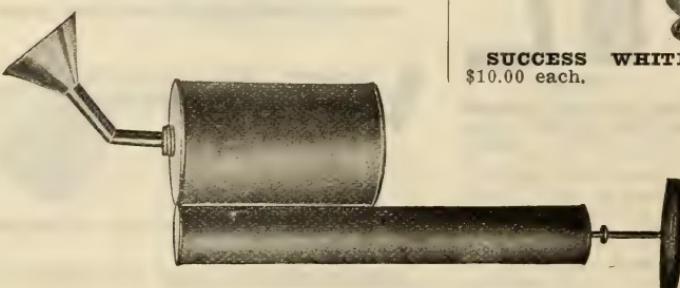
LADIES' FAVORITE FLOWER AND PLANT SPRINKLER.—This is the neatest Plant Sprinkler yet introduced. It consists of a can holding a quart of water or insecticide, and a hose twelve inches long, with a large rubber bulb containing a fine nickel-plated rose or spray. Price, \$2.00. Rubber Bulb attachment separately, \$1.50.



LITTLE ASPINWALL SPRAYER.—75c. each.



SUCCESS WHITEWASH SPRAYER.—\$10.00 each.



DRY POWDER DUSTER, \$1.25.



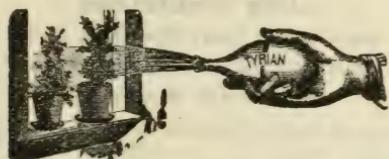
Lewis' Agricultural Syringe.

LEWIS AGRICULTURAL SYRINGE.—This exterminator is 26 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter. It is made of zinc tubing, which does not rust by using strong chemicals. The piston is fitted with Lewis' Patent Extension Valve, which holds the liquid at any point in the tube except on pressure of the handle, when it discharges the liquid on each hill. Price, brass, \$2.50.

GOULD'S BRASS BUCKET OR BOAT PUMP, NO. 561½.—For Spraying, Sprinkling, Washing Wagons, Windows and Whitewashing.—It is used with a pail or bucket. It is strong, durable, and easily operated. Cylinder, plunger rod and gland are all brass. The plunger rod operates through an adjustable brass gland which can be tightened so no liquid will escape at that point. The strong iron foothold enables one to pump with one hand and hold the nozzle with the other. Price, with 2½ feet of ¾-inch discharge hose, spray nozzle and strainer, \$7.50.

THE CORNELL KNAPSACK SPRAYER. This is substantially the same as our "Garfield" Knapsack Sprayer, except that the tank is of galvanized sheet steel. This pump is all brass with brass valves. As it will stand considerable rough handling, we are certain it will give satisfaction. Price, with 4 feet of hose, brass hand tube, 14 inches long, shut-off cock and Vermorel nozzle, \$10.50. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

THE "LITTLE GEM" SPRAYING PUMP. This Pump is made entirely of brass. The entire weight of the pump complete is 4 pounds. When boxed ready for shipment, 7 pounds. Price, with both nozzles, \$5.00.



TYRIAN RUBBER PLANT AND FLOWER SPRINKLER.—Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. 4 oz. Straight Rubber Flower Sprinklers, 75c. each; 6 oz., 80c. each; 8 oz., 90c. each; 10 oz., \$1.00 each. 4 oz. Bent Neck, 90c. each; 6 oz., \$1.00 each; 8 oz., \$1.10 each; 10 oz., \$1.25 each.



DEAKIN'S IMPROVED BRASS GARDEN SYRINGE, AMERICAN.—No. 3. Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, \$7.00.

No. 2. Ladies' Garden Syringe, length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 15/16 inch, with one stream and two spray roses. The

two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Price, \$5.00.

No. 11. (Second Quality.) Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. One Rose Syringe, full size. Two spray roses and one stream. Side attachment. Price, \$5.50.

DEAKIN'S NEW SYRINGES.—The cheapest all-brass Syringes made; full length of barrel of the largest size, 18 inches, 1½ inches diameter. They are all-brass full length syringes, fill quickly and discharge perfectly. Price, letter H, \$4.00; letter K, \$3.50.

GEM NOZZLE SPRAYER.—(Brass)—For 1-inch hose, \$1.00 each; by mail, 5c. extra.

BROOKS IMPROVED HAND FORCE AND SPRAY PUMP.—A complete hand apparatus for throwing water. Made of brass with steel plunger and 5-ply rubber hose. Price, complete, \$4.75.



KANT KLOG SPRAYER.—The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing the nozzle from the tree. The first and only nozzle ever made which gives both flat and round sprays, or solid streams. Sprays fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco and cotton. For wagons, windows, hen houses, fire, disinfecting, etc. Price, with galvanized steel body, \$5.00; with polished brass body, \$7.50, including nozzle. Kant Klog Nozzle only, \$1.50 each.

SHOO-FLY TRI-JET SPRAYER.—The cheapest spraying apparatus on the market at the price quoted, and is more effective than any other sprayer at ten times the cost. For spraying potato vines, shrubs, plants and cattle (to keep off flies), and the interior of henneries, it has no equal. Price, \$1.00.

THE LOWELL GRAND SPRAYER.—A universal favorite. A general utility sprayer, adapted to all liquid disinfecting and poisonous preparations, as well as for use on cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. Made of heavy charcoal tin, with zinc caps and brass spraying tubes. Capacity, 1 quart. Finely finished with aluminum. No. 4, \$1.00 each.

THE LOWELL FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER, NO. 110.—For the farmer, fruit grower, stockman, florist and user of general liquid disinfectant and poisons. Made of galvanized steel; pump, automatic valve and vale fittings, filler plug and collar of brass. Spraying nozzle may be reversed to spray under side of bushes and plants. Valve shut off. An adjustable shoulder strap and tree attachment, with suitable couplings for tree spraying is furnished with each machine. The vine attachment consists of a brass tube curved under the leaves of low plants and running vines will be furnished at 50c. extra. Capacity, 3 gallons. Aluminum finish. Price, \$7.00 each.

THE LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER.—Is made to meet the demand from those preferring dry powder to liquid solutions, and is so constructed with its double screen arrangement that it is absolutely impossible for the machine to clog. Adapted to Paris Green, Bug Finish, Slug Shot, Lice Powder and all dry powder disinfectants and poisons. The powder can holds one quart, and has a 2-inch screw cap opening in back for filling. Finely finished with aluminum. \$1.00 each.

LOWELL NO. 112 SPECIAL SPRAYER.
Tin, 75c.

LOWELL NO. 115 CONTINUOUS SPRAYER.—Tin, \$1.00.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—\$1.50 each.

BORDEAUX AUTOMATIC NOZZLE.—For spray pumps (fitted for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe only), \$1.00; by mail, 5c. extra.

CATERPILLAR EXTERMINATOR.—For destroying caterpillars and worms in Pecan and other fruit trees there is nothing to equal it, and wherever used it gives satisfaction. It is ball-shaped and made of cast iron, no soldering about it, hence cannot fall apart. The ball contains a peculiar substance which is soaked in kerosene oil, after which it is placed on a long pole and then ignited. This is slowly passed under the leaves and branches; the heat and resinous smoke arising from same will smother and kill all living insects and worms on the trees. We recommend it highly. Price, \$1.00.

AUTO-SPRAY TORCH.—Directions: First remove the burners and fill both reservoirs of torch three-quarters full of kerosene oil, and replace both burners. Place as many extension pipes on the Auto-Spray as may be necessary to reach the worm nests. See that there is no solutions in the reservoir of the Auto-Spray. Screw the torch to the end of the extension pipe, and see that all joints are made air-tight with rubber packing. Light the wick in pilot torch, shut off the cock, and pump reservoir full of air. By opening the cock and releasing the air, the torch will spread itself, and should throw a flame from two to four feet, according to the air pressure. Price, \$1.00.

ADJUSTABLE RIVAL SPRAYER.—Three-quarter inch hose; simple, easy to operate, and best all-round sprayer made. Price, 60c. each; if by mail, add 5c. for postage.

THE LIGHTNING BUG EXTERMINATOR.—One of the cheapest and best spraying machines for expelling and destroying Potato Bugs, Codling Moths and Canker Worms, Strawberry and Rose Slugs, Striped Fleas, Cucumber and Melon Beetles, etc. It is light, yet strong, and with proper care will last many years. Very good for applying the Japanese Soluble Insecticide. Price, brass, \$2.25.

Lightning Bug Exterminator on Pole, \$3.00.

BIPPLEY'S WHITEWASH AND PAINTING MACHINE.—Painting and whitewashing by machinery is an accomplished fact, and reduces the cost of whitewashing and painting to a minimum. By its use the Dairymen, Poultrymen, Farmers, Breeders, Livermen, Millers, and parties running factories, warehouses, etc., can whitewash or paint all the buildings in a very short time, doing first-class work. Prices as follows:

No. 6. 8-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments	\$13.00
No. 7. 16-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments....	16.00

LIGHTNING WHITEWASH, SPRAY AND FORCE PUMPS.

Galvanized, A. A. M., No. 28	\$2.50
Brass, T. U. T.	3.50

FLORAL TOOLS.

Ladies' Set, Floral Tools, No. 5, three pieces	\$1.00
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, three pieces, No. 31	1.50
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, four pieces, No. 441	2.00
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 1 .....	.30
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 2 .....	.40
Ladies' Hoes, No. BX6 .....	.40
Ladies' Hoes, No. BX5 .....	.30
Boys' Shovels, No. 7 .....	.60
Boys' Spades, No. 9 .....	.50
Spading Fork, No. B4D .....	.60
Boys' Rakes, No. TR5 .....	.50

LAWN SPRINKLERS.

Rain Maker Lawn Sprinkler, \$1.75.

Fountain Lawn Sprinkler, \$1.50.

Maid of the Mist, \$1.50.

Crescent Lawn Sprinkler	\$3.00
No. 99	1.00
No. 10	2.25
No. 12	2.25
No. 94	2.25

GREEN HOUSE AND LAWN HOSE.—Made of best rubber. Sold only in lengths of fifty feet. The Harlem Hose is $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 3 ply, nickel-plated spun brass coupling. 20c. per foot.

Gem Controlling Nozzles for standard hose, each	\$1.00
Brass Rose or Nozzle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch coupling, 75c. and 1.00	
Vermorel Nozzle, complete	1.50
Vermorel Sprayer .....	.25

THE REVERO HOSE is a non-pickable hose on a braided fabric, nickel-plated spun brass coupling, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; per foot, 20c.

LITTLE WONDER HOSE MENDER.—5c. each; 50c. per dozen.

PRICE LIST OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FORKS.

Long Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine.....	\$1.00
D. Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine, diamond point.....	.80
D. Handle Spading Fork, 5 tine, diamond point.....	1.10
Hay Fork, 2 tine, 6 foot handle.....	.50
D. Handle Manure Fork, 4 tine.....	.90
D. Handle Manure Fork, 5 tine.....	1.00
D. Handle Manure Fork, 6 tine.....	1.10
Manure, long handled, 4 tine, strapped.....	.65
Manure, long handled, 5 tine, strapped.....	.75
Manure, long handled, 6 tine, strapped.....	.90
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 5 foot handle.....	.65
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 6 foot handle.....	.75
Steel Garden Forks, No. 3.....	.45



HOES.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana—	
No. 000, field, without handle.....	\$1.20
No. 00, field, without handle.....	1.25
No. 0, field, without handle.....	1.30
No. 1, field, without handle.....	1.35
No. 2, field, without handle.....	1.50
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina—	
No. 00, field, without handle.....	.70
No. 0, field, without handle.....	.80
No. 1, field, without handle.....	.90
Sandusky Tool Co.'s—	
Planters' No. 2, without handle.....	.50
Planters' No. 6, without handle.....	.55
No. 000, without handle.....	.35
No. 4, without handle.....	.50
Steel Weeding Hoes, 1 prong.....	.35
Steel Weeding Hoes, 2 prong.....	.40
Steel Weeding Hoes, 3 prong.....	.50
Cast Iron Hoe and Rake combined, 6 tine.....	.35
Dutch or Scuffle, with handle, American, 8 inch.....	.80
Dutch or Scuffle, Saylor & Cocks—	
5 inch.....	.60c.
6 inch.....	.70c.
7 inch.....	.80c.
8 inch.....	.90c.
With handle, No. 2, 9 inch.....	.45
With handle, No. 4, 9 inch.....	.50
Hercules, light and strong—	
With handle, 7½ inch.....	.50
With handle, 8¼ inch.....	.60
German Handled Hoes—	
No. 1-0, H. B., 7½ inch.....	.70
No. 1, H. B., 9 inch.....	.80
No. 2, H. B., 9½ inch.....	.85
No. 5-0, H. B., 4 inch.....	.60



LETTUCE OR KITCHEN KNIFE. 30c. postpaid.

German Pattern Two Prong Grape, with handle.....	.75
Saw Tooth Scuffle Hoes—	
6 inch, with handle.....	.60
8 inch, with handle.....	.75
Adjustable Hoes, with handles.....	.60

HOUGH PATENTED HOE AND EDGER.
Has five cutting edges. Improved form of hoe, and provides a simple, inexpensive tool, which may be conveniently used for trimming the edges of lawns, walks and flower beds. To use this hoe you "push and pull," or dig same as with a spade, and for that reason can be used advantageously in places close to fences, around flower-beds, walks, etc. Price, \$1.00 each.

Knives.



This list of Knives is especially adapted for budding, pruning and cutting of green wood. Do not compare these Knives with common ordinary Knives.

PRUNING KNIVES.

J. A. Henckel's Rosewood Handle, No. 33.....	\$2.25
Saynor & Cocks Horn Handle, No. 162.....	2.25
J. A. Henckel's Hardwood Handle—	
No. 2C.....	1.50
No. 6C.....	1.50
No. 32.....	1.50
J. Wiss & Son, Hardwood Handle, No. 1.....	1.00

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES.

J. A. Henckel's Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 769 ST.....	\$1.50
Steckler's Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 718 ST.....	2.00

BUDDING KNIVES.

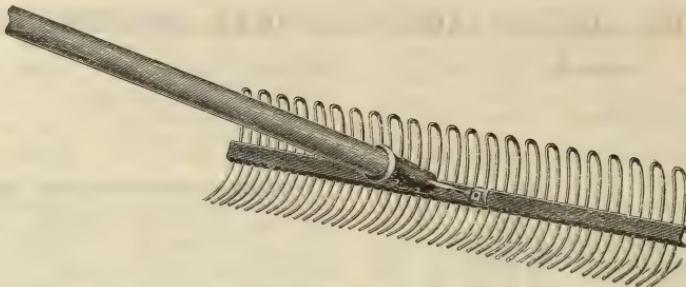
J. A. Henckel's, No. 11C.....	\$1.45
J. A. Henckel's, No. 715B.....	1.75
J. A. Henckel's, No. 716-I.....	2.00
J. A. Henckel's, No. 779-I.....	1.00
J. A. Henckel's, No. 747-W.....	1.60
Steckler's Black Handle, 2 blades, 1 steel and 1 ivory, 717-B.....	1.75
Steckler's White Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 721-I.....	2.50
Needham Brothers, England, No. 12.....	1.50
Needham Brothers, No. 9067.....	1.25
Saynor & Cocks, No. 204.....	2.25

POCKET KNIVES.

Oxidized Handle, 2 blades, cork screw and champagne opener.....	\$2.50
Graef & Schmidt Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 2243 ST.....	1.25
Lettuce Knife, Wood Handle.....	.30
Vegetable Knife, Wood Handle.....	.30



Everything for the Planter and Gardener at Steckler's.



Lawn Queen Rake.

POTATO HOOKS.

Long Handle, 4 tine	\$0.50
Long Handle, 5 tine	.60
Long Handle, 6 tine	.65
Long Handle, 4 tine, extra heavy	.60
Long Handle, 5 tine, extra heavy	.70
Combination Potato Hook and Fork, 4 tine	.75
Flat and Diamond Point, 4 tine	.60
Mint and Potato, round teeth, pointed..	.65

PRUNING SAWS.

Diston's 12-inch, No. 7	\$0.80
Diston's Compass, 14-inch	.90
Diston's Crescent, 14-inch	.90
Diston's Duplex, 16-inch	.95
18-inch, No. 7	1.00

Lawn Rakes.

LAWN QUEEN RAKE.—No. 1, 46 teeth, 90c.; No. 3, 36 teeth, \$1.00; No. 4, 20 teeth, 70c.; No. 5, 24 teeth, 80c.

PARAGON.—Wooden Head. No. 6, 24 teeth, 60c.; Wooden Rakes, 10 teeth, 40c.; Wooden Rakes, 20 teeth, 60c.

JUMBO.—Extra heavy, 42 teeth, \$1.50.

OLE NELSON.—Wooden Lawn Rake, 75c.

NINETEENTH CENTURY RAKE.—This is the coming rake of the season. A strong, durable, light and neat wrought-iron rake. Price, 12 teeth, 60c.; 14 teeth, 70c.; 16 teeth, 80c.

STEEL GARDEN RAKES.

American Steel, Rough and Ready:—	
12 teeth	\$0.50
14 teeth	.60
16 teeth	.70
American Columbus Socket Rakes:—	
10 teeth	.65
12 teeth	.75
14 teeth	.80
16 teeth	.85
Steel Garden Rakes, 10 teeth	.65
Steel Garden Rakes, 12 teeth	.70
Steel Garden Rakes, 14 teeth	.75
Steel Garden Rakes, 16 teeth	.80
Cast Steel Bow, 10 teeth	.50
Cast Steel Bow, 12 teeth	.60
Cast Steel Bow, 14 teeth	.70
Cast Steel Bow, 16 teeth	.80
Rough and Ready (malleable iron):—	
10 teeth	.25
12 teeth	.30
14 teeth	.35
16 teeth	.40
Wood Head, wrought iron teeth, 10 teeth	.40
Wooden Hay Rakes	.30
Lawn Rakes, all wood, wire braced	.50

SPADES.

Ames' Long Handled Bright (the best made)	\$1.20
Hadwin's Long Handled	.80
Our Leader Long Handled	.80
A. 72, Wood, Long Handled, P. B. No. 2, polished Garden Spades	1.00
D. 62, D. Handle, polished Garden Spades	.80

NURSERY SPADES.

D Handle, solid shank, all steel (polished), extra fine	2.00
D Handle, Ames':—	
Black (strapped)	\$2.50 and 2.75
Polished (strapped)	4.50

T Handle, Ames' Tree Digger (strapped)	5.00
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SHOVELS.

Ames' Bright Long Handled, round point	\$1.20
Hadwin's Long Handled, round point, Favorite	.80
Favorite Black, round point	1.00
Pequa, Long Handled, Black Shovels	.80
D Handled Polished Shovels	.80

SCYTHE SNATHS.

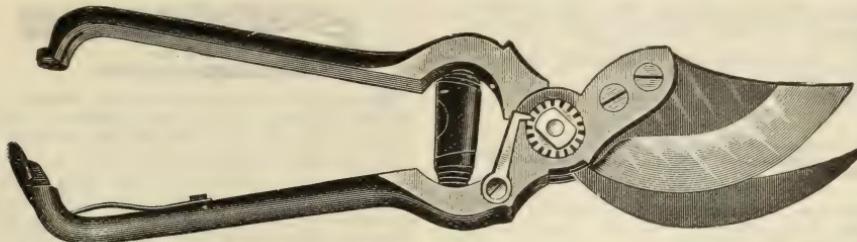
Handle for French Scythe Blades, with Rings and Wedge	\$0.85
No. 1, American Ring and Plate Heel	.75

SICKELS.

English Welded, No. 3	\$0.35
English Welded, No. 1	.40
French Sickels, No. 0	.20
French Sickels, No. 1	.25
French Sickels, No. 2	.30
French Sickels, No. 3	.35
English Rice Sickels, No. 2	.25
English Rice Sickels, No. 3	.30

SEASERS.

Sheep Clipping Shears	\$1.25
English Grass Shears	1.50
Hedge Shears, 7 inches	2.25
Hedge Shears, 8 inches	2.50
Hedge Shears, 9 inches	2.75
Hedge Shears, 10 inches	3.00
Hedge Shears, 11 inches	4.00
Hedge Shears, 12 inches	5.25
Pruning Shears, No. 1, Wiss. A.	1.85
Pruning Shears, No. 2, Wiss. A.	1.75
Pruning Shears, No. 109, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 9 inch	2.25
Pruning Shears, No. 110, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 10 inch	2.50
Pruning Shears, No. 4771, 10 inch	2.75
Pruning Shears, No. 1887, 8½ inch, superior quality	3.25



American Shears.

Pruning Shears, No. 4773, 9 inch 3.00
Pruning Shears, No. 4773, 10 inch 3.25

Orange Clipper, Gun Shaped 2.00

Wiss. Practical Orange Clippers 1.10

Ladies' Favorite for Roses:—

5½ inches 1.25

6 inches 1.50

6½ inches 1.75

Grape Shears, from 75c. to 1.00

Rose Shears, which hold the roses

when cut, No. 3333 2.50

Flower Gatherer, No. A 58—6 1.25

English Eagle Claw Shears, from

\$1.75 to 2.25

Sheep Toe Shears:—

Nos. 1 and 2, green painted 75

Nos. 33 and 21, black painted 75

American Pruning Shears:—

No. 4665, 9-inch 1.00

No. 4673, 9-inch 2.00

American Shears, No. 4771, 9-inch 2.50

German Shears, No. 16 1.50

American Shears, No. 4665, 10-inch 1.25

Slide Pruning Shears, Saynor &

Cocke:—

No. 1 2.75

No. 2 3.00

No. 3 3.50

No. 4 4.00

Eagle Pruning Shears, American 2.75

Waters' Tree Pruners, 4 feet 1.75

Waters' Tree Pruners, 8 feet 2.00

Waters' Tree Pruners, 10 feet 2.25

Waters' Tree Pruners, 12 feet 2.50

Extra Blades for Waters' Tree Pruners 30

Lawn Border Shears, No. 1069, on

roller 4.00

Lawn Shear, No. 1062, on roller 5.00

Telegraph, to be attached to a pole 1.75

Automatic Fruit Pickers 2.00

THE LEVIN PRUNER.—This is one of the strongest and best cutting pruners. No. 1, 7 inches long, ½-inch cut, \$1.25.

SCYTHES.

French First Quality (polished):—

16 inches \$0.60

18 inches75

20 inches80

22 inches85

24 inches90

26 inches95

28 inches 1.00

French Second Quality (blue):—

18 inches70

20 inches75

22 inches80

24 inches85

26 inches90

28 inches95

French, Croix Brand:—

22 inches75

24 inches80

26 inches85

28 inches90

The French Scythe Blades are imported by us, and are of best quality; none better can be had.

Have also the above blades, bridled, 25c. extra each.

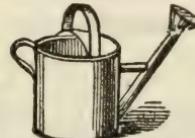
Blood's Bramble:—

12 inches75

16 inches85

18 inches 1.00

21 inches 1.25



WATERING POTS.

2 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	\$0.30
4 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.35
6 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.40
8 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.50
10 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.65
12 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.75
4 Quarts, Galvanized	.50
6 Quarts, Galvanized	.60
8 Quarts, Galvanized	.70
10 Quarts, Galvanized	.85
12 Quarts, Galvanized	.95

Either Tin or Galvanized, extra heavy, hand made:—

No. 1, 20 Quarts, Tin 2.25

No. 1, 20 Quarts, Galvanized 2.50

No. 2, 16 Quarts, Tin 2.00

No. 2, 16 Quarts, Galvanized 2.25

No. 3, 14 Quarts, Tin 1.75

No. 3, 14 Quarts, Galvanized 2.00

No. 4, 10 Quarts, Tin 1.50

No. 4, 10 Quarts, Galvanized 1.75

No. 5, 8 Quarts, Tin 1.25

No. 5, 8 Quarts, Galvanized 1.50

French, 8-quart size, long spout 3.50

Philadelphia, 6-quart size, long spout 3.50

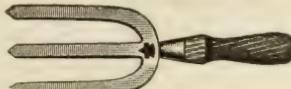
Philadelphia, 8-quart size, long spout 3.95

Philadelphia, 10-quart size, long spout 4.40

Philadelphia, 12-quart size, long spout 5.00

Long Spout, French, 6 Quarts 4.00

Long Spout, French, 8 Quarts 4.50



KEEN KUTTER GARDEN FORKS.—3 tine, steel. Price, 80c. each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grass Hook	\$0.75
Fig Gatherer	.75

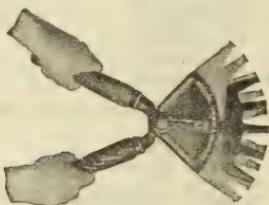
Diston's Transplanting Trowels, solid shanks, 5 inch, 35c.; 6 inch, 40c.; 7 inch	.50
Transplanting Forks, malleable iron, 15c. and	.20
Keen Cutter Socket Trowel, all steel	.80



American Transplanting Trowels, 5 inch, 10c. and	.15
American Briar Hooks	1.10
Fork Handles	.30
Hoe Handles	.30
Rake Handles	.30
Spade and Shovel Handles	.30
Edging Knives for trimming grass borders, 25c. and	.50
Hand Plow, used same as hoe, but is a plow	.125
Diston's 10 inch Flat Files	.25
Diston's 12 inch Flat Files	.35
Grafting Wax, Lion Brand, best quality, per lb., 50c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	.20

WHETSTONES.

American Indian Pond Whetstone	\$0.10
American Bera Whetstone	.15
Round English Whetstones, an all round quick worker for sharpening large knives, American Scythes, mowing machine blades, etc. Price, each	.25
French Whetstones	.15
Black German Scythe Stones, each	.25
Black Vienna Scythe Stones, each	.25
Hammer and Anvil for beating French Scythes	1.60
Hammer or Anvil, separate, each	.90



UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER.—Mow your hedge. Don't cut it—save time. The Unique Hedge Trimmer mows a 13 inch swath easily, evenly and quickly. Five days' work in one day's time. Hedge contractors quadruple their wages and profits. No lost motion, every movement counts. Every man can trim his own hedge in one-fifth of the time. Workmanship and material indefinitely guaranteed. \$5.00 each; express only.

FRUIT GATHERERS.—This is the article to pick your fruits without bruising them. It is made of galvanized wire, funnel shaped, put at the end of any desired length pole. Price, \$1.00 each.

GALVANIZED TOMATO SUPPORTS.—Price, 25c. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

VEGETABLE OR FRUIT BASKET.—Made of No. 12½ wire, with heavy top rim and drop handle. The wire is galvanized before weaving. Size $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel. Price, \$1.50 each.



Raffia is the name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce called raffia fiber. It is used by the natives for making cloths called silk lambas and re-bannas, which bring fancy prices in Europe and America. While it has been used to some extent in America in the manufacture of hats, its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. It is as soft as silk, and not affected by moisture or change in temperature so as to risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tissues, and it does not break or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into general use. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 10c.; 1 pound, 30c. Natural color, which is a light straw.

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.—We have on hand a large stock of material for Kindergarten use, which we quote as follows: White Raffia, 30c. per pound; 10c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound. Red, Green, Purple, Garnet, Black, Blue and Orange, 15c. per ounce; 25c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; 35c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; 60c. per pound.

REEDS FOR WORKING RAFFIA.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
No. 6	\$0.15	\$1.50
No. 3	.15	1.40
No. 4	.15	1.20
No. 5	.15	1.00
No. 6	.15	.90
No. 7	.15	.80
No. 9	.15	.75
No. 10	.15	.75
No. 4 M M	.15	.75
No. 8 M M	.15	.75
No. 5 M M	.15	.75

As they follow in the list they graduate 1/16 of an inch in size, No. 0 being the smallest.

MACREME CORD.—Assorted colors; for use in Raffia work; 20c. per ball of 3 ounces.

RINGS FOR WORKING MACREME CORD.

No. 1.	At 20c. per dozen.
No. 2.	At 15c. per dozen.
No. 3.	At 10c. per dozen.

RAFFIA NEEDLES.—No. 19, small, 3 for 5c.; 15c. per package. No. 18, large, 3 for 5c.; 15c. per package.

Insecticides.

STECKLER'S TOBACCO DUST.—The best and most inexpensive insecticide and fertilizer of the day, and one of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms which are so injurious and destructive to Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, and to Cucumbers and Melons. Used by the larger cucumber growers with satisfactory results. We have had opportunity to have a thorough test of our Tobacco Dust on chicken lice, and have found it to be the best insecticide for henries, under setting hens, etc. We have had it tested by a number of poultrymen,

who pronounce it to be the best agent against poultry vermin. Also for insects on Flowering and Vegetable Plants; in fact, for all live plants. In addition to the advantageous results of the Tobacco Dust as an insecticide, it is one of the best fertilizers. It is as good as a commercial fertilizer, used at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre. It is worth 15c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; 10 lbs. for 60c.; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.; \$19.00 per 1,000 lbs., put up in sacks.

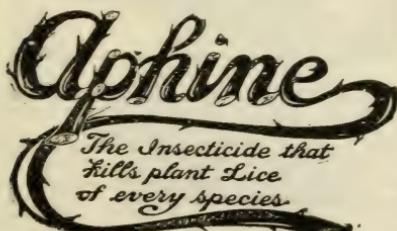
TOBACCO STEMS.—Next to our fine Tobacco Dust the stems are extensively used as an insecticide by thoroughly boiling them down to a strong decoction, thus extracting all the strength from them, using the liquid for spraying. The stems are also strewn around the plants, permitting the rain and sun to strike them, which causes a kind of suffocating steam to emanate from them, killing all insects infecting the plant. Price, 10c. per pound; 10 lbs. for 80c.; \$2.50 per oat sack.

STECKLER'S INSECT SOAP.—A sure preventive for lice scale, also all other insect pests on all kinds of foliage plants. Price, 25c. a package; by mail, 30c.

Steckler's Glubo.

TREE PROTECTOR AND INSECT DESTROYER.—To be mixed with water to the consistency of whitewash, and applied with a spray. Fruit trees, plants and vegetables of every description, if drenched with a solution of it, will be rid of all insects and at the same time their growth promoted. Has the reputation of being the best Tree Fertilizer and Wash in use. Has been advantageously used in vegetable gardens, and especially on cabbage, for the prevention and destruction of worms and slugs. Price, \$3.00 per barrel of 300 lbs. weight. The cheapest and best on the market.

TREE STICKY.—Will positively prevent all creeping insects from injuring shade and fruit trees. 1-lb. can, 60c.; 3-lb. can, \$1.50.



Aphine has no equal as a general insecticide for greenhouse and outdoor use. It destroys Green, Black and White Fly, Red Spider, Thrips, Mealy Bug, White and Brown Scale, and does it effectively. It does not injure the tenderest flowers or foliage; in fact, it contains some excellent fertilizing qualities, invigorating to plant life. It can be safely applied to fruits and vegetables. Directions for using: To kill Green, Black and White Fly, 1 part Aphine to 35 to 40 parts of water. Thrips, Red Spider, Slugs and Ants, 1 part Aphine to 20 to 25 parts water. Mealy Bug, White and Brown Scale, 1 part Aphine to 12 to 15 parts water. When spraying use a fine

sprayer, and apply with force if possible. Care should be exercised to reach stems and under leaves. When dipping, keep plants in motion while applying. When washing plants, apply with a soft sponge. Aphine is endorsed by eminent entomologists and floriculturists. \$2.50 per gallon; \$1.00 per quart; 65c. per pint; 40c. per half pint; 25c. per quarter pint.

PARIS GREEN.—Mixed at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Put up in 1 pound packages only at 50 cents per pound. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

SULPHUR TOBACCO SOAP.—Destroys all kinds of insects on live plants. 25c. per pound box.

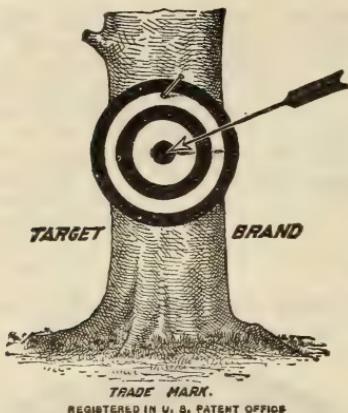


HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.—An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use, and only requires to be dusted on to the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning; or, when applied in the evening, plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. Five-pound packages, 40c.; in bulk, \$7 per 100 pounds. Single pound, 10c. Have Dusters for distributing the above powder. Price, 1 gallon size, 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon size, 50c.

Hammond's Bellows for Slug Shot, \$2.00 each.

SCALEOID.—For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at roots or in the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Brown and White Scale, American Blight, Wooly Aphis, Ants, Grubs, Worms, Wood Lice and Scale on deciduous and evergreen trees. To be used as contained in package with the Shoo-Fly Sprayer or Watering Pots. Quart bottle, 25c.; one gallon, 75c.; five-gallon can, \$3.00. Cannot be sent by mail.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound soap to two quarts of hot water, and then add 5 gallons of cold water; apply with watering pot or syringe; used in this manner it will promptly rid cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees, of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, 1 pound boxes, 20c. In bulk, 15c. per pound. If sent by mail, 9c. per pound must be added.



REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

TARGET BRAND SCALE DESTROYER.

For white fly, orange scale, oyster shell scale, oleander scale, red scale, black scale, soft scale, young San Jose scale and scurvy bark louse, on orange and citrus trees, as well as mites, aphids and other lice, on house plants, rose bushes, etc., but cannot be used on vegetables. When and How to Spray: Any time after the leaves begin to drop in the Fall, spray as thoroughly as possible every part of the trees, using a nozzle that makes a fine mist, and diluting one gallon of Target Brand Scale Destroyer with nineteen gallons of water. For White Fly, one gallon to 50 gallons of water. Prices, 1 gallon can, \$1.00; 5 gallon can, \$3.75.

KING OF GERM KILLERS.—The most powerful disinfectant in the world; odorless. 25c. per package.

DALMATION INSECT POWDER.—Good for Roaches, Moths, Ants, etc. Price, 15c. and 25c. per package.

PYRETHRUM OR PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—A standard insecticide used in green houses on all kinds of plants, on chrysanthemums for thrip, and used very effectively on all flowering and vegetable plants. Sprinkled on cabbage plants, against the cabbage worm, it is very efficacious. By burning in rooms it can be made to drive away mosquitoes, etc. Harmless to plants or animals. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; 1 pound, 75c. If by mail, add 9c. additional for postage.

WOODASON'S BELLows.—Double Cone, for insect powder, \$3.50.

Single Cone, for insect powder, \$1.50.

Atomizer, for liquid and powder, \$2.50.

POWDER BLOW GUNS.—20c. each.

GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.—**(Paste.)**—100-lb. kegs, 14c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 15c. per lb.; 25-lb. kegs, 20c. per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 22c. per lb.; 5-lb. jars, 25c. per lb.; 1-lb. jar, 30c. per lb. Use from 2 to 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

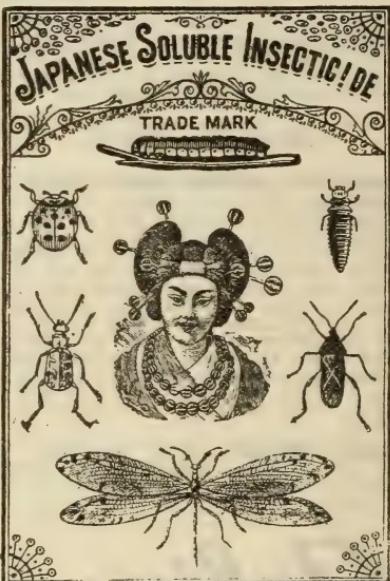
GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.—**(Powdered.)**—100-lb. kegs, 34c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 36c. per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 38c.

per lb.; 1-lb. cans, 50c. per lb. Use from 2 to 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

GRASSELLI'S BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—**(Paste.)**—100-lb. kegs, 9c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 10c. per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 12c. per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 14c. per lb.; 2-lb. glass jars, 20c. per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 25c. per lb. Use from 5 to 12 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

GRASSELLI'S BORDEAUX LEAD ARSENATE MIXTURE.—**(Paste.)**—100-lb. kegs, 12c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 14c. per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 16c. per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 18c. per lb.; 2-lb. glass jars, 25c. per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 30c. per lb. Use from 2 to 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

GOOD'S CAUSTIC WHALE OIL SOAP.—15c. per pound.



JAPANESE SOLUBLE INSECTICIDE.

This is the safest, surest and best insecticide ever brought before the public. It is a sure remedy for Cabbage Worms, Turnip and Beet Fleas, Rose Lice, Green Fly, Scale, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, Aphids, etc. For greenhouse, conservatory, garden and field use it has no equal, and is sure death to insects. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail, 15c. extra. Full directions on every box. We are the sole agents for the United States.

JAPANESE PLANT FOOD AND FERTILIZER.—**(Odorless.)** This is a safe and high grade plant food and fertilizer, prepared especially for potted plants and outdoor use. It is truly a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant foliage of rich texture, large, perfect and more brilliant flowers and strong, healthy plants. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail, 15c. extra. We are the sole agents for the United States.

POTTING SOIL.—Specially prepared for Horticultural purposes, either in green

houses or garden. Price, per 100-lb. bag, \$1.50; 50-lb. bag, \$1.00; 25-lb. bag, 75c.; 10-lb. package, 50c.; 5-lb. package, 30c.; single pound, 10c.



STECKLER'S LEAF MOULD.—Admirably adapted for raising Seedlings, Cuttings and general Conservatory and framework, increases the size of the flowers, gives substance and enduring qualities, insures brilliancy and intensity of color. Specially suited for hanging baskets, because of its lightness and freedom from drip; less frequent watering required. Bedding out plants grown with Leaf Mold will resist long continued drought. Clean to handle, and therefore especially suitable for window boxes and for growing flowers at home. Per pound, single bag, 125 pounds, 3c.; 25 pounds, \$1.00; 10 pounds, 50c.; 5 pounds, 30c.; 1 pound, 10c.



DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CULTIVATING COTTON.

Thoroughly break and prepare your land early, having the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet wide, and hill 12 to 14 inches apart in drill. When the cotton comes up plow it deep while it is small, in order to let the heat of the sun strike through the beds. As it gets larger shallow down, and towards the last plow very shallow with wide sweeps. Always keep the top crust of the ground broken in dry weather, as it prevents it from losing its forms, but plow very shal-

low. Never stop plowing for wet weather until the ground turns in slices; then quit immediately until it dries off. Never lay-by until the middle of August. The most successful time we have ever had in planting for a big yield was on the 5th and 6th days of April; in fact, the first week in April is the best time for planting cotton for good results. One bushel of cotton seed is required to plant an acre of land.

Try the following formula and see if it does not improve your crop:

1. Plow your land just as deep as possible.

2. Before planting fertilize each acre with 100 lbs. Muriate of Potash, 100 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 100 lbs. Nitrate of Soda and 200 lbs. of 16 per cent. Acid. If your land is thin, repeat this fertilization along in July.

3. Don't lay by your crop too early.

All of our Cotton Seed is grown in Georgia, and is free from Boll Weevil. These are all good varieties which have been thoroughly tested and recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of the Southern States.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—Extra long staple; fine $1\frac{5}{8}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to acre in row—5-foot rows, 3-foot drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. Product of this cotton is usually 350-pound bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. Highest-priced cotton lint in the world. \$3.50 per bushel of 40 pounds.

MEEANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON.—(Short Staple).—For Boll Weevil Lands.—Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact, an immense boll, 46 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds, showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

SIMPKINS' EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON.—(Short Staple).—Resembles the King's, but is earlier by ten days, and bolls are larger, and it gives much larger yields both in field and at the gin. The superiority of this cotton over all others consists of its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting; has long limbs, which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

TOOLE COTTON.—(Short Staple).—Low bush; shapely height; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 pound seed cotton. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

KING'S EARLY IMPROVED COTTON. This short staple Cotton has wonderfully

increased in popularity. It is extra early, wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent. \$1.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED COTTON.—(Long Staple.)—Runs full 1½ to 1¾. Considered by the mills as the most desirable cotton raised in the United States, Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds, fuzzy, white, small, 80 to 90 to pound. Fairly late. \$2.00 per bushel of 30 pounds.

BANK ACCOUNT COTTON.—(Short Staple.)—Early; for boll weevil lands. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is about one week later than King's or Simpkins. Seed are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Toole; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 43 per cent. at the gin; it fruits from the ground up to the top. We know one party this season who made 150 bales on 169 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types to-day. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed and to lessen the white, fuzzy, and the smooth black seed. Price, 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.60 per bushel, 30 pounds to bushel.

MORTGAGE LIFTER.—(Short Staple). Big boll type. Thirteen per cent. open by September 1st. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Carolina. A highly prolific cotton close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. Practically same, too, as Wyche Five Locked. Plant strong, 46 bolls to pound. Seeds large, fuzzy, brownish-gray. Lint about 15.16. No better big boll cotton grown. Price, 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.60 per bushel, 30 pounds to bushel.

Special prices on large quantities of any of the above Cotton Seed.

PEANUTS.

PEANUTS OR GOOBERS.—Goobers seem to do best on a fairly dry, light, sandy soil. They are pre-eminently the "hog feed" for sand hill and high pine land, though they will do well on most any land. Plant in rows 3½ or 4 feet apart, and about 10 inches apart in the rows, at any time from March 1 to June 1, when the ground is moist enough for planting corn. Cultivate the same as Spanish Peanuts, which they resemble in growth. Let the hogs into them when the leaves turn quite yellow. On new ground, drop the goober or peanut in every other furrow as you break the land, and they will make a good crop without cultivation.

Have also the White Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges like sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 10c. per pound. Price of Red Tennessee is 15c. per pound. If by mail, 9c. extra.

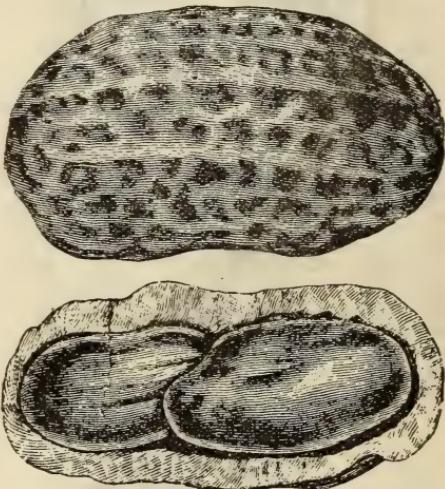
SPANISH PEANUTS.—As a money making crop, as a crop that replenishes the soil, and as a crop that may follow

others on the same land with safety, the Peanut has proved its worth to the South and particularly to the lands of Mississippi and Louisiana, where the boll weevil has made the production of cotton more or less of a venture.

Peanuts are a benefit in many ways to the farmer. They not only produce enough tubers to pay a handsome profit to the grower, but they enrich the soil. And not only that, but they provide enough hay from the vine to pay for the cost of growing them, including seed and cultivation, so that the nut crop itself is clear profit.

Spanish Peanuts can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. Price, per pound, 15c.; by mail prepaid, 25c.; per peck, 60c.; per bushel, \$2.00, measured bushel.

The average yield of Spanish Peanuts for the year 1913 in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas was about 30 bushels to the acre.

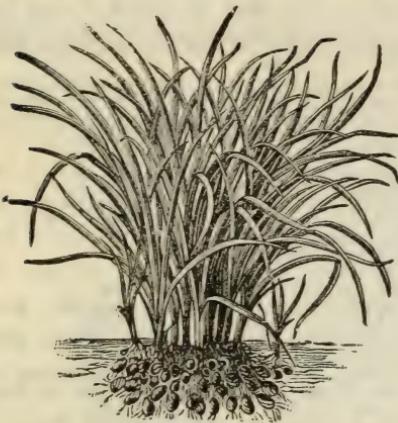


Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts.

STECKLER'S WHITE MAMMOTH PEANUTS.—This is the largest peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average 2¼ inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, 1½ inches long and ½ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average of 1 gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known. 75c. per pound, postpaid; 1 peck, measured, \$3.00; 1 bushel, measured, \$5.00.

AMOUNT OF PEANUTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.—Planting peanuts in 3 feet rows, 20 to 24 inches in drill, requires about a bushel per acre. This is varied by circumstances. Some double drop or put two in a place and use more, but one bushel per acre is about the correct amount.

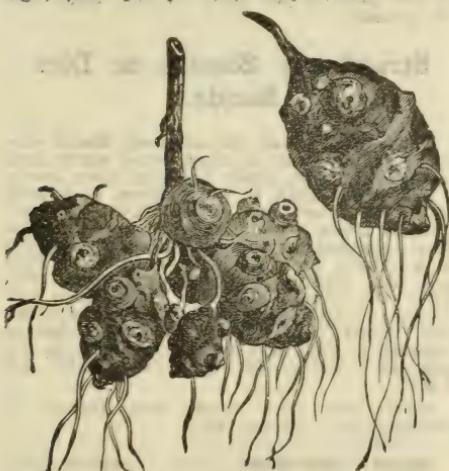
White Virginia, Red Tennessee and Spanish Peanuts are usually planted in the hull. Mammoth Peanuts are usually shelled to be planted.



CHUFAS.

(Earth Almonds.)

A species of ground nut forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. They are easily harvested, and furnish one of the most valuable fattening feeds for hogs and poultry. Plant from March to June in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping the roots 4 inches apart. Give shallow cultivation. The tubers mature in September and can remain in the ground until needed. One peck will plant one acre. Chufas are one of the best fattening feeds we know of and farmers are more and more realizing their value. The tops, if properly cured, furnish an excellent hay which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Price, 35c. per pound; if by mail, 10c. extra for postage; \$1.50 per peck; \$5.00 per bushel.



JERUSALEM OR GROUND ARTICHOKE.—This tuber is well known and requires no further description. It is used for the table, also for stock feed. It does

better in a rich loam, and should be planted and cultivated like potatoes. The required quantity of Ground Artichokes to plant an acre is 10 to 12 bushels. The returns from one acre are from 200 to 500 bushels. Price, per bushel \$2.50; per gallon 35c.; per barrel \$6.00.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING UPLAND RICE.

On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxey or post oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart, so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seed in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe.

The required quantity of rice to plant one acre, ordinary alluvial soil, is 3 bushels of 44 pounds to the bushel, or 132 pounds. Some planters have a tendency to plant less, but a good stand cannot be had unless this much is planted.

UPLAND AND LOW LAND SEED RICE.—These are the only varieties for our Southern soil. Domestic Honduras, \$1.00 per peck; \$3.00 per bushel of 44 lbs.; \$8.50 per barrel of 162 lbs. Domestic Japan, \$1.00 per peck, \$3.00 per bushel of 44 lbs., \$8.50 per barrel of 162 lbs. Domestic Carolina, \$1.00 per peck, \$3.00 per bushel of 44 lbs., \$8.50 per barrel of 162 lbs. Imported Honduras, \$1.50 per peck, \$4.50 per bushel of 44 lbs., \$14.00 per barrel of 162 lbs.

CASTOR-BEAN.—*Ricinus Communis*.—The plant prefers a rich, well drained, sandy or clay loam and will not do so well on either a stiff clay or a light sand. The seeds are planted either in rows four to five feet apart each way, or else in rows about four feet apart and only eighteen inches apart in the row. Price, 25c. per pound. By mail, 35c. per pound.

FENNEL FLORENCE OR NAPLES.—*(Fennoul de Florence, Finocchio di Napoli)* Culture: Sow in Spring in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 to 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. 5c. and 10c. papers; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c.; per pound, \$1.50.

SOUVENIRS OF LOUISIANA.

We can furnish to our friends the following Louisiana products:

Louisiana Cotton Bolls, open, showing the growth of the Cotton, at 5c. per boll, or 6 for 25c.

Louisiana Honduras Rice, in the hull, in sheaves, at 50c. a bunch.

Louisiana Sugar Cane, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

TREE SEEDS.**DECIDUOUS AND SHRUB SEEDS.**

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
White Ash	.15	.90
Box Elder or Negundo	.15	1.00
Catalpa Speciosa (True)	.25	2.50
Black Locust	.15	.80
Honey Locust	.15	.80
Acer Platanoides, Norway Maple	.15	1.00
Osage Orange	.15	1.00
Eucalyptus Carynocalyx	1.00	13.00
Eucalyptus Globulus	.75	6.00
Eucalyptus Robusta	.60	5.00
Eucalyptus Rostrata	.60	5.00
Citrus Trifoliata Seed	.15	1.00
In 10 lb. lots, 90c. per lb.		
Sour Orange Seed	.20	2.00
Texas Umbrella China	.10	.50
Per Oz. in the Burr.		
Crepe Myrtle, Dark Red	.50	
Crepe Myrtle, Light Red	.50	
Crepe Myrtle, Pink	.50	
Crepe Myrtle, White	.50	
Crepe Myrtle, Purple	.50	

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
Peach Pits	.10	.25
English Walnuts	.10	.75
Japan Walnuts	.10	.75
English Chestnuts	.10	.75
Japan Chestnuts	.10	.75

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
Live Oak	.10	.75
Blue Spruce	.50	5.00
Norway Spruce	.90	7.00
Scotch Pine	.40	3.00
White Pine	.40	3.00
Red Cedar	.25	2.00
Grevillea Robusta	.75	6.00
Camphor	.25	2.00
Magnolia Grandiflora (River Privet)	.20	2.00
Hedge Ligustrum (Armoor Japonica)	.50	3.50
Tree Ligustrum (Ligustrum Japonica)	.50	3.50

PALM SEEDS.

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
Washingtonia Robusta (True)	.25	\$1.75
Washingtonia Filifera	.25	1.50
Chamaerops Excelsa	.25	1.50
Chamaerops Humilis	\$.50	Seeds.
Phoenix Canariensis	.50	
Phoenix Reclinata	.75	
Sabal	1.00	
Cocos Australis	\$.75	Per Doz. Seeds.

BULBS.

Madeira Vine Tubers, 10c. each; per
100 \$7.50
If by mail, add 9 cents per pound
for postage.

MOSQUITO HEAD NET.—We have in stock a long felt want in the Southern country, a peace-maker, where a person can attend to his business without being annoyed by the mosquito pest. We have two makes. They are both good.

Wood's Mosquito Head Net, \$1.00.
Ward's Mosquito Head Net, \$1.00.

Complete List of Commercial Fertilizers.

Fine Ground Bone, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Steamed Bone, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Red Steer Guano, 8-2-2 (Blood and Bone), 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Swift's Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate, 9½-2-1½, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Rice Fertilizer, 12-2, 5c. per lb.; 5 lbs. for 25c.; \$1.60 per 100 lbs.

Swift's C. S. M. Mixture, 9½-2-1½, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Acid Phosphate, 14%, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Vegetable Fertilizer, 6-3-6, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Kainit, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Acid Phosphate and Potash, 10-0-4, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Orange Fertilizer, 6-3-6, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Truck and Fruit Fertilizer, 6-3-10, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Blood, Bone and Potash, 10-2-5, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Tankage, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Fine Ground Oyster Shells for Fertilizer, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

Nitrate of Soda, 10c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Potash, 10c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

HIGH-GRADE MONARCH FERTILIZER.—Analyzing 8% Available Phosphoric Acid, 4% Ammonia, 4% Potash. This is a general fertilizer for vegetable purposes, and gives excellent results on leaf vegetables, watermelons, cantaloupes, etc. As watermelons and cantaloupes are usually planted in hills, it is best to apply the fertilizer by hand, working it closely with a hoe to a radius of two feet around the hill. We recommend using from 600 to 800 pounds per acre. Price, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

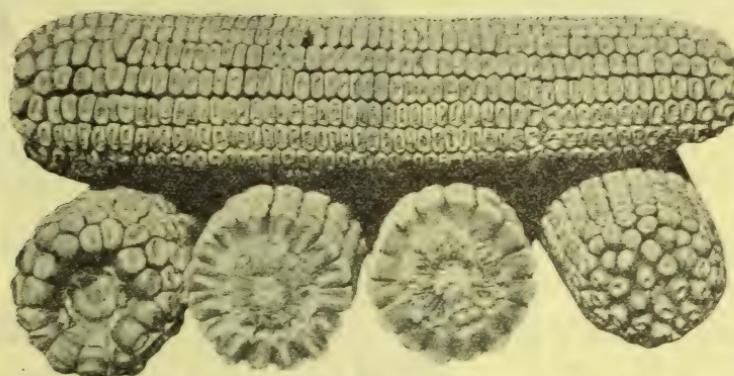
Strawberry Shoots or Dirt Bands.

Eggplants, Musk Melons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin them out to one or two in each box. Before using dirt bands, wet them thoroughly before bending or they will be apt to break at the grooves. Price, 40c. per 100, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Tacks for Dirt Bands and Boxes, ¼ pounds, 15c.; pound, 40c.

CORN POPPERS.—For popping Pop Corn, making the work quick, easy and pleasant. Extensively used and gives general satisfaction. Price, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 20c.; by mail add 10c. extra for postage for either size.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES



Boone County White Corn.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE CORN.

Thoroughbred Type.

Boone County White Corn is a native of Illinois, and has done much towards adding to the fame of that great corn growing commonwealth. It was too good a Corn to let State pride interfere, so it is grown on our farms, and we do not hesitate to recommend it highly, because it is worthy of all the praise given it. Boone County White is a very large, white corn, something like Silver Mine, but larger and later in maturing. Ears well filled out at both ends, cylindrical. 9 to 11 inches long, averaging 20 rows, some 18 and 22. Grain very deep, a little rough. Cobs white, of medium size. Boone County is a show corn, and has carried off many premiums offered at corn contests at State and county fairs. Matures in 110 to 120 days. It is peculiarly suited to all the Southern States, as it ripens earlier than the native corn and will not be forced ahead too rapidly owing to its slow growing tendencies. Price, pint 10c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 bushel lots \$2.25.

REID'S YELLOW DENT CORN.

Universal Yellow Corn.

In answer to the question, "What is the most popular variety of yellow Corn in the United States," we should be compelled to say Reid's Yellow Dent. This Corn was originated by Mr. James L. Reid of Illinois many years ago, and in fixing the type he made a good job of it, for the highest skill of experts have failed to change it for the better. It certainly is a thoroughbred. We offer the pure type of this leading standard variety, which stands among the best all round purpose Yellow Dent Corn grown. Color deep yellow, with lighter cap. Grain very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely cov-

ered over. Slightly rough, with grains dented on top. Leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent make the finest ensilage and fodder. Matures in 110 days. It is adapted to the central and southern portion of Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, Eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, Southeastern Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Price, pint 10c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 bushel lots \$2.25.

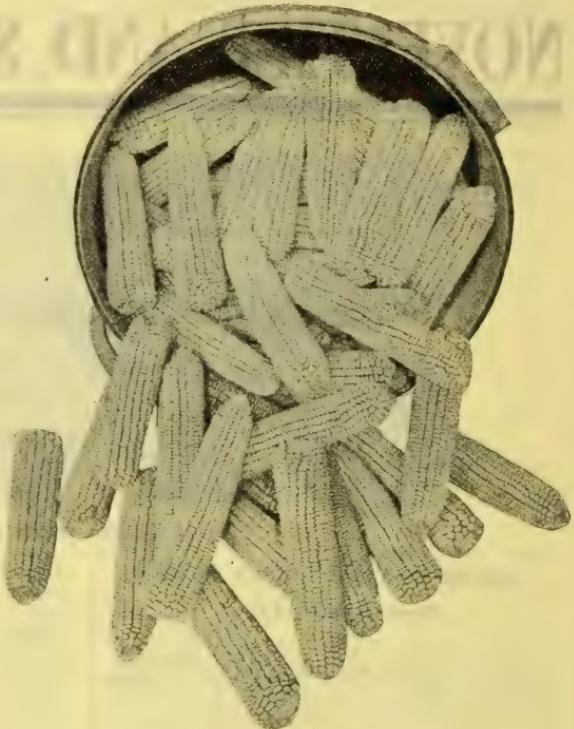
IOWA GOLD MINE CORN.

Made Nishna Valley Famous.

It seems that it should be almost unnecessary to say much about Corn that is planted in nearly every State in the Union, and exported for seed to Europe, Africa, South America and Australia. Such are the facts regarding this sturdy, vigorous yellow son of Iowa. This great favorite is somewhat similar and a worthy companion to Silver Mine Corn, but being a trifle earlier in maturing finds its way into the colder climates. With the expert corn farmer Gold Mine is known as medium early, between the 100-110-day and the extra early sorts that mature in 85 days. It is, however, a great producer and sure cropper. Ears are medium, symmetrical. Color bright golden yellow. The grain is deep and the cob is small. For this reason it dries out quickly, producing sixty-two to sixty-three pounds of shelled corn to seventy pounds of ears. Stalks make excellent silage or fodder. Iowa Gold Mine Corn will grow in nearly every State in the Union, and is specially recommended for the Western corn belt. All throughout the Eastern States, where the climate does not demand an extra early variety, it is very popular. Has been tried all over the South with nothing but the best results. Price, pint 10c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 gallon lots \$2.25.

IOWA SILVER MINE CORN.**The National White Corn.**

It is generally conceded that Iowa Silver Mine Corn is more widely and favorably known than any other white corn, being a leader wherever Dent Corn is cultivated. On very rich land Silver Mine will make enormous yields, and on thin land it seems to adapt itself to hard conditions, and will come nearer to making a crop than any other corn you could plant. It is deep grained, pure white, rough-topped, with a small white cob. Ears run from 9 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on ears well filled out at butt and tip. The cob being small it dries out rapidly, and can be marketed early. This Corn is a drought resister, maturing in hot climates where early droughts are frequent. Stalks medium height, very leafy, with broad blades, frequently bearing two ears weighing 1 to 1½ pounds each. Iowa Silver Mine has a prize record to be proud of, having probably taken as many sweepstakes and first premiums as any Corn in existence. It will make a safe crop anywhere in the corn belt, and in all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Matures in from 90 to 100 days in small it dries out rapidly, and can Iowa. Price, pint 10c.; quart, 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 bushel lots \$2.25.

**Iowa Silver Mine Corn.****ST. CHARLES RED COB WHITE CORN.****Superior Feeding and Silage.**

Again we borrow from our neighbors and go outside of the Nishna Valley and bring in seed of a Corn that has won its spurs, tipping our hat to the grand old commonwealth of Missouri. Where the planter does not object to a red cob no fault can be found with this grand variety. Pure white corn with red cob, ears large, moderately rough, deep grain. Stalks grow very leafy and heavy and will produce enormous yields of corn for husking crop or prove a mortgage lifter for silage. This variety is best adapted to the Southern States for a husking corn and is in great demand in the Eastern and Northern States for ensilage and fodder purposes. Price, pint 10c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 gallon lots \$2.25.

CALICO OR STRAWBERRY CORN.**Old Fashioned Red, White and Yellow.**

With stock feeders Calico Corn is very popular, and the demand is increasing year after year. We are breeding and growing only the very highest and best strains of this variety. Calico Corn is full of protein and very rich feed for stock, hence stock feeders like it. This peculiarly colored corn is obtained by breeding together

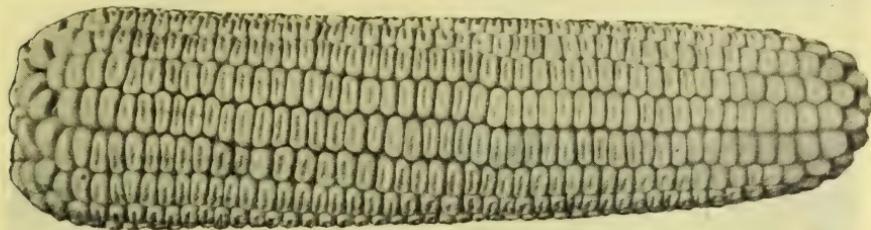
strong, vigorous red, white and yellow types of rich feeding stock, producing a kernel showing stripes of the three colors. Ears large, deep grain and small cob, 9 to 12 inches in length, and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Matures in 100 days, and is equally suited for the Northern as well as the Southern planter. Price, pint 10c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 gallon lots \$2.25.

DIAMOND JOE BIG WHITE CORN.

This is a large sixteen to eighteen rowed large white corn, long grains and a small cob. It will mature in from 100 to 110 days. It is one of the best White Dent Corns in cultivation and is a splendid yielder. Price, pint 10c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 gallon lots \$2.25.

STRAWBERRY SHOEPEG FIELD CORN.

This corn yields from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, is weevil-proof until July without artificial means. It is a good hardy corn, well shucked, covers the ear completely, upright grower, without being disturbed by winds. Not a very tall grower, 1 to 2 ears to the stalk. Color of corn strawberry, color of cob white. Ear about 10 inches long. Very tender to feed to the stock, and also very tender and entirely white for roasting ears. Price, pint 10c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.50; in 5 bushel lots \$2.25.

**Batt's Four-Ear Prolific Corn.****BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC CORN.**

This is a small ear white variety of corn, and grows from four to six ears to the stalk. Batt, the originator of this corn, claims that it yielded last year 227 bushels per acre on land in North Carolina; the land was measured by the Agricultural Department of that State and the yield verified by them. We secured several bushels of the seed at an expense of \$8.00 per bushel and planted it here, and it has given us splendid results and we feel that it is going to be a very fine corn for this country, as well as our State. It matures in about 100 days and grows about the same height as the ordinary variety of corn. Price, pint 20c.; quart 35c.; gallon 80c.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

RUBY GIANT PEPPER.**The Largest Mild Red Pepper.**

As a result of crossing Chinese Giant and Ruby King, we have a handsome new variety which combines the enormous size of the Chinese Giant and the graceful, elongated form of Ruby King, being longer than the former variety, larger round than the latter and much larger than either. In color it is a bright clear red, and in flavor mild, delicious and sweet. The plant is vigorous in growth, stocky, well branched and prolific. Price, package 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 50c.; ounce 50c.

HANSON LETTUCE.

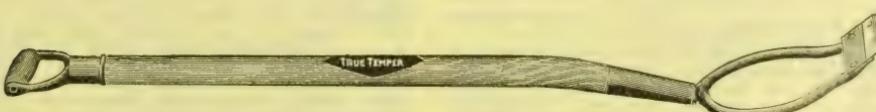
The Hanson Lettuce is an excellent plain leaf variety, with large, solid heads. Its table quality is perfection itself, having a sweet rich flavor, and its ability to remain a long time in edible condition is one of its leading characteristics. The heads are large, crisp and tender, entirely free from any bitter taste. It is rather slow to run to seed. Price, packet 5c.; ounce 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 50c.; pound \$1.50, postpaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX POLE BEAN.

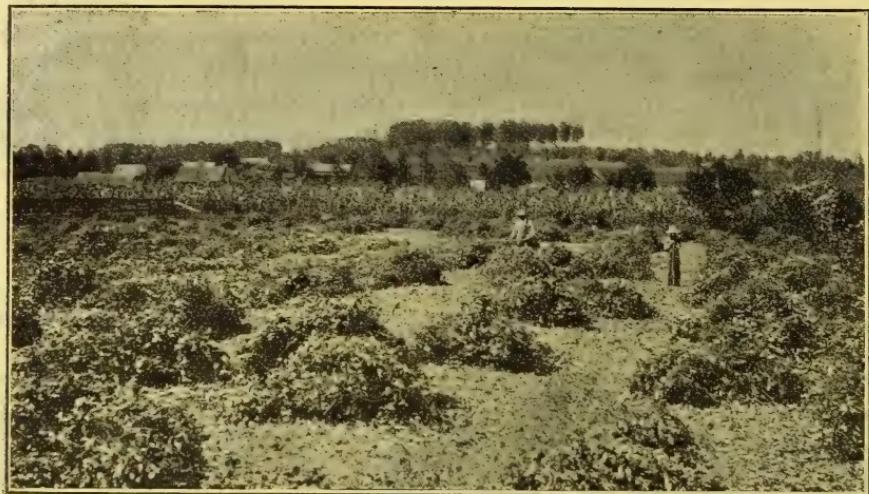
A yellow-podded "Kentucky Wonder," which bears a large quantity of rich, golden-yellow pods from the time the plant is about half-grown until it is killed by frost in the Fall. The plant makes a quick, healthy growth, and like "Kentucky Wonder," it is exceedingly productive, bearing large pods, which are thick, meaty, stringless, very tender, and have a fine flavor when cooked. Price, pint 25c.; quart 50c.; gallon \$1.75.

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE.

An entirely new and distinct Cabbage, and the characteristics marking it are of so desirable a nature as to make it the most valuable Cabbage in its class, and it is in the group of the Extra Early or First Early varieties. It produces perfectly ball-shaped heads, hard and solid—still as finely grained in texture as any Cabbage, and when fully matured will average a weight of eight pounds. It possesses a most remarkable earliness in this, that it matures as early as the Charleston Wakefield, yet it produces heads that are far bigger and more substantial. It is even possible to market the crop ahead of its time while yet not attained a full growth, thus making it possible to bring a crop on the market before any of the usual varieties will have reached any marketable size. This can be accomplished because of the fact that the heads, even at a very early stage of development, appear quite hard and solid. The type is thoroughly fixed. The plants will be found to run uniform in every respect, thus the heads will mature so evenly as to allow the entire crop to be harvested at one cutting. Further, it is a Cabbage that can be grown very closely, as the leaves are distinctly short and sit close to the head. Its stem is noticeably short. Price, packet 10c.; ounce 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$2.00.

**NEW CENTURY CABBAGE HARVESTER.**

Oil tempered blades, malleable D handles. Price, \$1.25 each.



KUDZU (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*).

A Great Forage Crop Adapted to the Various Soils of the South.

It might well be called **The Alfalfa of the South**, as it is doing for the South what alfalfa is doing for the Great West.

It is a leguminous vine somewhat resembling the Velvet Bean in appearance, but it is perennial and comes from the root each Spring and makes as much growth by about the first of May as the Velvet Bean makes in an entire season, and that without fertilizer of any kind, on ordinary soil; and so far as tests have gone in the last five or ten years, the indications are that Kudzu does as well on the poorest sandy upland as on the best lands, when once established. It gathers nitrogen from the air and consequently is a soil improver.

Kudzu cures the quickest of any known hay, which is a great feature in the humid atmosphere of the South, and as it has no period of coming to maturity, like other hay crops, it doesn't have to be cut at any certain time, as is the case with all other crops, but may be harvested at any time that suits the convenience of the farmer or the weather, from the first or middle of May up to frost, and still yield a fine quality of hay. Even if it should get wet while curing, it is not ruined, as is the case with most other hays.

Kudzu may be cut from two to four times during a season, or pastured, when the growth gets high, and yields from one to three tons dry hay at a cutting.

The various cuttings analyze from 14.80 per cent. to 19.82 per cent. protein and about 35 per cent. starch and sugar, and one and a half per cent. fat.

As Kudzu lasts a lifetime, every farmer should have a few acres of it.

Kudzu is no more trouble to cut with a mower or handle than any other heavy hay crop. It is propagated from the self-rooted plants, which are set out in the early Spring, two to three weeks in advance of corn planting time for points north of the Gulf Coast, and in mid-Winter for points in South Texas and South Florida.

Since it has been fully demonstrated that Kudzu is such a wonderful success, several hundred acres have been planted throughout the South, and the present indications are that there will be thousands of acres set out in the next year or two.

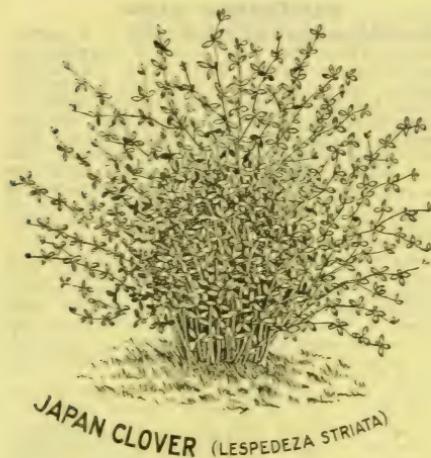
Four hundred Kudzu plants will set an acre at 10 x 10 feet apart, or 1,600 at 5 x 5 feet. The latter distance is to be advised, as it gives a quicker and better stand, insuring a greater yield and occupying less space. A full crop of corn may be grown with Kudzu the first year, using level culture. Can be planted from October till April.

The stock of plants is as yet exceedingly limited and we have made arrangements with the introducer to fill our orders at the following prices, which are exceedingly low, considering their value and scarcity, while the stock lasts:

15 strong plants, postpaid	\$1.00
15 plants, larger size, postpaid	1.50
100 plants, by express, shipped "charges collect"	5.00
1,000 plants, by express, shipped "charges collect"	40.00

COLORADO GRASS (*Panicum Texanum*).

Is a native of alluvial soils found along the Colorado River in Texas, and is well adapted to any of our alluvial soils of the Gulf Coast States. While it is a grass that grows luxuriantly from three to five feet high, and even crowding out other grasses on the above kind of soils, it is not a grass to be dreaded like Johnson Grass or Bermuda, being killed out simply by cultivation. The plant is one of the most valuable for forage purposes, having small stems and broad leaves—a grass worthy of being planted for hay and forage. It is sown broadcast like most other grasses at the rate of about 15 pounds to the acre. Price, 30c. per pound; by mail, 9c. for postage.



A legume. Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in Spring in permanent pastures by scarring surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June till frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in Spring 25 pounds, or one bushel per acre alone, or in the Fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South.

As important to the Southern farmer as crimson clover is to the farmer and stock raiser of the North is Lespedeza, the Japanese clover that has been found to be particularly adapted to the soils and climate of the States bordering on the Gulf and even further to the North. Introduced here several years ago, it has proven one of the best hay and forage crops of the continent, the record of its family kin in the North not being nearly so good nor so advantageous.

Inasmuch as Lespedeza is comparatively a new crop, it is probable that in general, Mr. Farmer, you are not familiar with the habits of the plant. For this reason we print for your benefit the following facts from one who has made a specialty of this clover both for forage and for seed:

"The best time to sow the seed is from December to March 1st, but can be sowed as late as during month of April. The best time for harvesting for hay only is just when the clover is in bloom, but for hay and seed both, just when the seeds are about full grown. The clover blooms here from about August 15th to October 1st, according to the character of the soil and its richness. In poor, thin soil it will mature much earlier than in rich, and thin land will produce much more seed."

"The real and ideal way to start and maintain a Lespedeza field in a country where oats can be planted, is to plant oats, having the land in thoroughly good shape, and sow the clover at any time after the oats are up until the 1st of March. When the oats are harvested, the clover will be up ready to grow off. Now, I venture to

say that if the land is properly handled after that first planting, it would be years before it would need reseeding.

"After about three years the weeds will naturally begin to grow, then the land can be plowed very shallow in the Fall and another crop of oats grown without reseeding with clover. This can be kept up indefinitely, provided the hay is thoroughly ripe when cut. The hay at all times should be cut either early enough to put on a second growth in the Fall to make seed or not cut until the seed is ripe. The fields can be grazed as late as the 1st or middle of July and a good crop made, but stock should not be allowed to run on the fields in wet weather, particularly when the ground is boggy.

"The most redeeming quality of the Japan Clover is that it will build up old worn out lands and make a nice profit at the same time, and most any kind of a farmer can raise it, if he has money enough to buy seed. It does not require many teams or much labor. In other words, it is a fine crop for a poor man, better for a wealthy one and best of all for a lazy one.

"I started to raise Lespedeza some years ago, as I was buying \$800 to \$1,000 worth of hay from one of my neighbors who raised it on a 40-acre farm and had all he wanted for his own stock and sold more elsewhere. I raised all I wanted the first year I started and I was so well pleased with my profits that I have this year 300 acres, not meaning by this that I am extra lazy, as I have 200 in corn, 100 in cotton and 265 in cane to keep me busy in between time of hay planting and harvesting.

"The clover seed should not be planted on land very loose and mellow, as heavy rains will bury them too deep. If planted where there are no oats, the land should be prepared and leveled and let it get a good rain to settle it. Then scar it with a broadcast harrow and follow with the sowing, as the seed will lodge in the harrow marks and will not be brown or washed off."

There is a mistaken idea that Lespedeza is killed by frost in the Southern part of the United States. We have the testimony of one farmer who has been raising this hay for twenty years for his own use and has never had it killed by frost, although at one time a late freeze nipped it somewhat.

Horses and mules will keep fat on it alone if not doing hard work. Mares and colts will keep in excellent condition on Lespedeza alone, while cows will give an abundance of milk and butter if fed on this hay.

We are told, "To try all things, prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." If any one will try feeding his stock with well cured, pure Lespedeza hay in competition with hay from any section of the country, and will hear the verdict as to which is best for the stock, Lespedeza will surely win out.

Lespedeza is the cheapest restorer for worn-out lands the Southern farmer can find, and the easiest made and best hay that can be grown in the South. (1 bushel per acre.)

Well cultivated, heavy seed will be scarce, we therefore urge prospective purchasers to buy early.

For Prices see Red Pages in back of book.



TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE, OR SORGHUM.

A very strong and tall-growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. It has yielded from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong, leafy stalks also make excellent forage. Plant in rows 3½ feet apart, eight to ten pounds to the acre. Price, 1 pound, postpaid, 25c.; by express, 15c. per pound; 20 pounds for \$2.00; 50 pounds for \$4.00; 100 pounds for \$7.50.

JAPANESE HONEY SYRUP CANE.

This is a very early variety of our saccharine sorghum, the largest and strongest of any, yielding more syrup than any other cane. It really is the best to sow for pasture or hay for stock, as it contains more saccharine matter than other varieties of sorghum. Our growers are reporting wonderful success with this cane for syrup purposes, as it makes a syrup next to our ribbon cane in quality. Price, 15c. per pound; by mail, 9c. for postage; 50 pounds for \$4.00; 100 pounds for \$7.50.

VETIVER.

(*Andropogon Squarrosus*.)

Planted chiefly as a source of Vetiver Oil, an ingredient in Perfumery, as it is aromatic, balsamic and persistent in odor, suggesting sandalwood and myrrh. The culture of Vetiver is very simple. After preparing the ground by plowing, fertilizing with a little manure, and harrowing (no hills or furrows being made), the plants are planted 3 to 4 feet each way, and are simply left to grow. When the tops begin to dry, in November, the entire plant is dug out, and the roots are cut as close as possible to the plant, washed and dried in the shade. The plant or stub is now either divided into several pieces before replanting or is replanted whole. Planted 4 feet each way 1,361 plants will cover half an acre. Price, 25c. per plant, \$2.50 per dozen, divided plant.

PATTERSON OATS.

The Patterson Oat dates back to a period shortly after the war, when a chaplain of the Northern Army, Rev. R. I. Patterson, decided to settle on a farm in Louisiana. When he moved down South, he brought some Northern oats for seed, and by continually saving the seed that resisted disease year after year, he perfected a seed that was thoroughly acclimated and resistant to rust. This Oat is now known as Louisiana Rust Proof Oats, and seems to be the only one that can be grown successfully in this State.

In the preparation of the land, great care should be taken to have a good seed bed, perfectly drained. The Northern style of plowing into lands about 25 or 30 feet wide seems to give best results. October and November are the best months for planting in order to insure well matured seeds the following May.

The seed itself is of medium, plump, well filled and of a light brown color. It is also a bearded oat, but in the process of threshing, especially if the grain is thoroughly dry, most of the beards are beaten off, so that very little shows. The grain is usually up to the standard weight and frequently runs as high as 38 pounds to the measured bushel.

The appearance of the oats when young and growing is very beautiful, the color being a deep green, and remaining so until the grain begins to ripen in May. On ordinary ground, the oats grow to a height of about 3½ to 4 feet, and when ripening presents a highly golden color. The straw is usually quite erect and stands storms fairly well.

In February and March it forms a magnificent merse crop in which to plant Lespedeza, so that after the oats are harvested in May or June, the Lespedeza grows and gives a second crop in the following October. Price, \$1.50 per bushel.

SUDAN GRASS.

Sudan Grass, which is one of the sorghums, is very similar in growth to Johnson Grass, but differs from the latter in that it is entirely free from the persistent underground root system which makes a Johnson Grass sod so difficult to eradicate. Sudan Grass, being an annual and having fibrous roots similar to wheat, or oats, is as easily controlled and eradicated as millet at the close of the growing season.

This grass is even more thrifty in growing than Johnson, reaching from 4 to 7 feet in height, producing medium small stems and an abundance of broad linear leaves. The color of the plant is a shade paler, and is more palatable than any other sorghum hay. One plant produces from 10 to 25 culms.

While Sudan will grow in almost any soil or climate, it is especially adapted to the arid and semi-arid regions of the Southwest. Planting for hay should be done broadcast, using about 8 pounds of seed to the acre, or if grown for seed purposes the rate should be 3½ pounds, in rows 3½ feet apart and intertilled as cotton and corn. Planting time is usually during April.

The yield of Sudan hay is from 8 to 12 tons to the acre and the quantity of seed when grown for the latter purpose under normal conditions, is from 25 to 30 bushels. Price, \$2.60 per pound, postpaid.

CANNING OUTFITS AND SILOS.

The high cost of living during the past three years applies to every commodity of life. There has not been a corresponding increase of income. A serious situation confronts the people and many gloomy forebodings have been expressed as to the outcome. We have it in our power to combat successfully this condition of affairs. We can make ourselves independent of high prices by raising what we need at home in the way of vegetables, meats, lards and the many other articles which can be produced in our fertile soil and under the influence of our Southern climate. No other country can boast of their equal. Therefore let us start in right now. Provide yourself with a canning outfit. Can all you need for home consumption and then create a market for your canned goods. You can do this as well as the Eastern or Western farmer. Put the bi-products of your farm into ensilage. Get yourself a Silo and feed your dairy cattle and stock with appetizing food in the dead of Winter. We know whereof we speak. It is done elsewhere. Why can't we do it? We can do it. Let us begin.

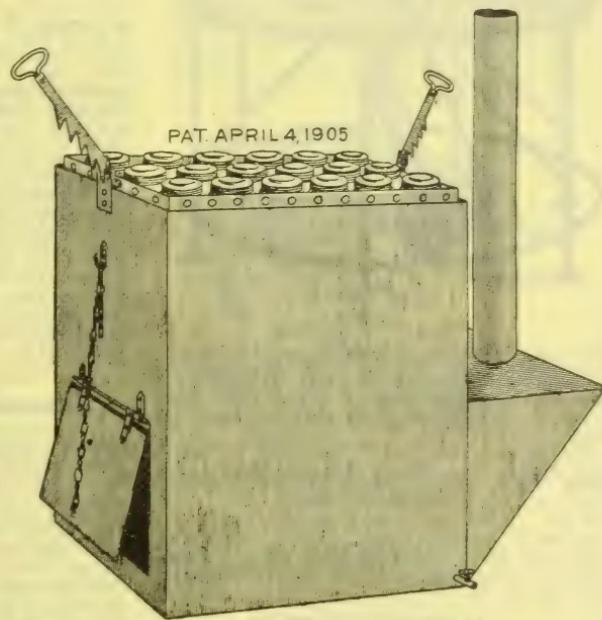
PORTABLE CANNING MACHINE No. 1.—Complete. One canner, 3 trays, 1 globe valve, 1 capping steel, 2 tipping coppers, 1 charcoal furnace, book of instructions, and 1 pair can tongs. Capacity: Will process and exhaust 54 2-pound or 36 3-pound cans at one time. Shipping weight, crated, 90 lbs. Price, complete, \$25.00.

CANNING MACHINE No. 00. This is our regular size Family Canner, and is large enough for any family. Is made to work on a cook stove or small furnace. The machine is made throughout of durable, galvanized sheet iron and will last for a number of years. The capacity per day, 10 hours, on berries and fruits is from 600 to 700 2-pound cans. On vegetables, tomatoes, beans, etc., 150 to 250 2-pound cans. The following implements make the machine complete: 1 canner, 1 perforated basket, 1 tipping copper, 1 pair can tongs, 1 book of instructions, 2 lifting hooks. Price for complete outfit, \$7.50. Extras: One furnace, \$2.50. Shipping weight, 35 lbs.

CANNING MACHINE No. B. Complete. Consists of 1 canner, 2 lifting hooks, 1 tray, 1 charcoal furnace, 1 soldering copper, 1 pair can tongs, 1 book of instructions. Capacity: Will exhaust and process 42 2-pound cans or 24 3-pound cans at one time. Shipping weight, 60 lbs. Price, \$15.00.

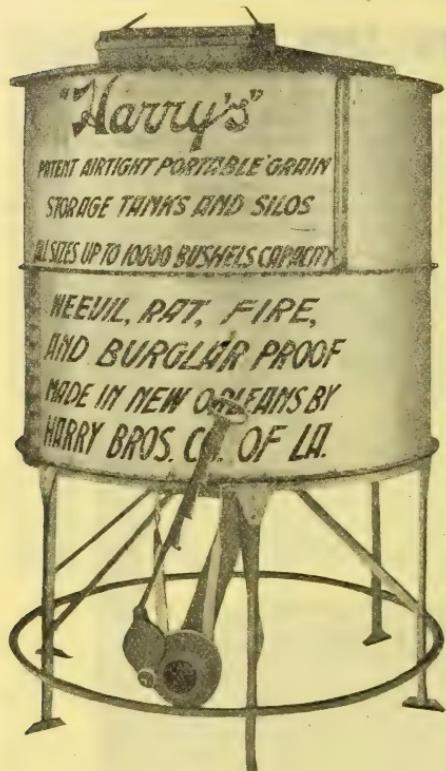
CANNING MACHINE No. 1 S.—With scalding attachment, same implements and capacity as No. 1, with additional scalding compartment and blanching basket. Shipping weight, 10 lbs. Price, \$30.00.

HARRY'S PORTABLE SILOS. Write for free catalog and prices. In writing, give us all the information you can. If you are interested in Grain Tanks, tell us how much capacity you want, what



Portable Canning Machine No. 1.





kind of grain you are going to store, how you want to use it. On Silos let us know whether you want Feed Shed Trough and Cover or not, the tons of silage you want to store or number of cattle you want to feed.

We are agents for "Harry's" Portable Galvanized Iron Grain Storage Tanks and Silos. Store your Seed and Grain in these tanks and save the loss from weevils, rats and fire. All sizes from 5 bushels to 15,000 bushels. Store your green stuff in "Harry's" Silos and feed your cattle in the Winter with the cheapest and best feed possible to raise.

DASHEEN ROOTS.

A vegetable from the tropics, related to the ornamental Caladium or Elephant Ear. Its tubers are similar to the potato in composition, but considerably richer in starch and protein. The flavor of the cooked tubers is slightly suggestive of boiled chestnuts. Dasheens are baked, or otherwise cooked, like potatoes. The leaves make an excellent substitute for spinach or other greens. On account of their acidity they should never be tasted raw. To cook, first boil for 10 to 15 minutes in water with a good pinch of soda; then, after changing water twice, boil for at least 45 minutes in water seasoned with salt.

Where the frostless season is less than 5 months, the tubers should be started in sand, under glass, a month before setting out. Harvesting should be done before

frost and the tubers allowed to dry in the shade for several days before storing.

A liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure should be mixed with the soil, if available, and where the soil is very sandy it is well to add a fertilizer rich in potash. Planting should be done as early in the Spring as conditions of soil and climate will permit. In Florida it may be done as early as the middle of February if it is not too dry and other conditions are favorable.

The tubers should be planted about two inches deep in hills three feet apart, or at the same distance, on continuous ridges three and one-half feet apart. The plants should be kept free from weeds while small; they require little or no cultivation after becoming large enough to shade the ground. Price, 25c. per bulb; \$2.50 per dozen.

RHODE'S GRASS. (*Chloris Gayana*.)

Rhode's Grass is a native of Central and Southern Africa, where it is regarded as one of the best species for pastures on dry soil. It is a perennial, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with a large number of very long, narrow, and tender leaves, and with rather few branching seed spikes or slender branching stems. It is propagated by both seed and roots. When seed is used it should be sown at corn-planting time at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre on a soil having a fine, mellow surface, and then given a light harrowing. As the seed is produced only in small quantities and as it continues to be developed and matured through the entire season, little can be gathered at any one time. While the principal value of Rhodes Grass is for grazing, it is also used for hay, giving two or three cuttings of about 1 ton each to the acre, and the hay being of excellent quality. It bears severe drought and moderate frost without injury, but is easily killed by plowing late in the season. Price, \$1.00 per pound, postpaid.

MALINER KREN HORSE RADISH.

In describing this Radish will say that cuttings planted in April will produce fine large radish for grating the first of the following October, about five months from planting. It is as white as snow; free from disease; grows to enormous size when left in the ground till Spring. Yields of four tons to the acre are recorded; grows on any kind of soil from the heaviest to the sandiest, and stands the dry weather as well as potatoes or any other vegetable. Simply make up the soil the same as if you were going to plant strawberries and put the cutting in which has the lower end made planting down and let the top of cutting be about one inch below the surface; cultivate same as corn, cabbage or any other garden crop. Every root will grow and in about two weeks after setting it will show above ground and will soon shade the ground so that weeds will not bother them much. It requires about 10,000 to plant an acre. It sells readily in any market at from 5c. to 10c. per pound and to the pickling houses at about \$100 per ton. Price, per dozen, 25c.; \$2.50 per 100.

Texas, January, 1913.

I received your catalogue, also the seed, which is entirely satisfactory. Every package of seed came O. K., and I am well pleased.

W. M. STEVENSON.

CUBAN GIANT ENSILAGE CORN.

This variety is grown for ensilage purposes all over the United States. It grows large and strong and is a heavy yielder, often yielding 5 to 8 tons per acre. In our entire career as Seedsmen we have never seen a corn to surpass it. We advise this variety to all farmers. It is usually planted one week or ten days after the main crop is planted. One peck per acre. Price, pint 15c.; quart 25c.; gallon 75c.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

STRAWBERRY, OR HUSK TOMATO.

The plants are of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for preserving or making pies. They are also excellent to eat raw as fruit. Price, package 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 30c.; ounce 50c.

**French Mushroom Spawn.****HOW TO CULTIVATE MUSHROOMS.**

Mushrooms may be grown almost anywhere and at any season of the year, so long as the conditions required are reasonably considered. During the Summer months they may be grown out of doors and an abundant supply secured at a trifling expense. The location should, in all cases, be rather dry than damp, and a uniform temperature as nearly 75 degrees as possible is of primary importance. Full directions, etc., accompany every package. Price, 60 cents per brick, postpaid.

RED CHIEF CORN SHELLER.

Cast iron, japanned; fastened to bin, box, barrel, bucket or tub by two clamps; height over all 10 inches; width over all 8 inches. Adjustable hopper, width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth, 4 inches. Pressure regulated by a No. 10 gauge wire coil spring; diameter of shell wheel, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, studded with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch oval teeth, which will not crack the grains. Length of steel axle bearing, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of cranks, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Will shell clean all kinds of field corn and throw out the cobs. Weight, each, about 11 pounds. Price, \$2.25.

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER AND SEPARATOR.

Capacity, 8 to 14 bushels per hour; weight, 15 pounds. Shells easily, shells clean, does not scatter the corn. Clamped instantly to any barrel, box, bin or tub; no tools required, no holes to bore. Price, \$2.00 each; \$17.50 per dozen.

PONY CORN SHELLER.

Clamps to any barrel, tub, keg, box or bin. This Sheller will shell easily and rapidly all sizes of field corn. It is well made and will do good work and prove durable. Attractively finished. Price, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per dozen.

STERLINGWORTH FLEA KILLER.

This is the most potential Flea Killer known, and is for use on all animals that wear hair. You can see these annoying pests drop dead from the animals when treated with this Killer. It is non-poisonous to animals or human beings. Put up in sprinkler top boxes. Price, 25c.; by mail, 30c.

STERLINGWORTH BAT KILLER.

Is a paste for spreading on bread, meat, fish, doughnuts, or other favored food, and is superior to powder killers because not easily tracked by them and vermin into food intended for human consumption. It is compounded of materials of which rats and mice are fond. It has to them the same charm that catnip has for a cat, and no rat or mouse can resist its alluring effect. Eaten even in small quantities death is quick and certain. They seldom die indoors, but in most instances die outdoors near water. Those that die indoors rarely give off any odor, as the preparation causes the flesh to dry up. It gives absolute satisfaction. Do not suffer from the ravages of rats, when they can be so cheaply, quickly and surely exterminated. Prices, household size, 25c.; postpaid, 30c.



RAT CORN—Is not an experiment; it is a thoroughly tried and proven destroyer of Rats and Mice. It is poison to Rats and Mice, and when dead they leave no odor, as they are mummified. Keep away from fowls. Price, per can, 15c., 25c., and 50c.

CHLORO-NAPTHOLEUM DIP AND DISINFECTANT.

To one tumblerful of water, half a teaspoonful of Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Disinfectant. To one pint of water, one teaspoonful of Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Disinfectant. To one gallon of water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces (ten teaspoonfuls) of Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Disinfectant. To one gallon of water, one gill of Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Disinfectant.

Prices, quart can, 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon can, 90c.; 1 gallon can, \$1.50; 2 gallon can, \$3.00.

DICKS' ANT DESTROYER, combined with Dicks' Safety Ant Trap device—the whole complete for 50 cents—is guaranteed to rid your premises of ants when used as directed. The trap may be recharged at will at a cost of only 25 cents each for additional bottles of Dicks' Ant-Poison-Food. Can be sent by express or freight only.

Some reasons why it is the best: It is always ready for use; it is proof against weather and dampness; it may be used indoors or outdoors; it never spills out and soils floors; it is most economical, requiring recharging only once a month; it never endangers lives of pets or children.

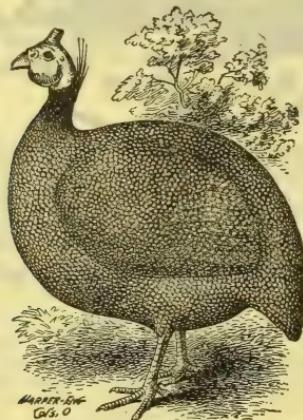
POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

MALTESE CATS.

Fine house pets and best ratters. Price, Kittens, Male, \$5.00; Female, \$4.00; Pair, \$8.50; Full grown Male, \$8.00; Female, \$6.00; Pair, \$13.00.

ANGORA CATS.

The possession of an Angora Cat has become a fad, particularly in fashionable circles, and you will not wonder when you have made the acquaintance of a beautiful affectionate Angora Cat. The hair is long, soft and silky, and their tails are used very gracefully, and express emotions as plainly as words. When displeased, the tail is swayed from side to side in a manner, the meaning of which cannot be mistaken. The eyes are large, playful and full of expression. The animals are beautifully formed and are considerably longer than the ordinary cat. They are wonderful jumpers, very exquisite, and want to understand everything that is going on. They are affectionate and loving, very graceful, and have most charming manners and dispositions, unusual intelligence, and, as naturally follows, great dignity and vanity. Price, Males, \$12.00; Females, \$10.00; Pair, \$18.00.



GUINEA FOWLS.

Fine yard birds, blue gray in color. Price, Hens, \$1.00 each; Cocks, \$1.50 each.

White African Guineas.—Hens, \$3.00; Cocks, \$3.50; Pair, \$6.25.

GUINEA PIGS.

These pigs are not Hogs, but pet animals similar in shape to the Hog. It is not an edible Hog, but a pet pig. \$2.50 per pair.

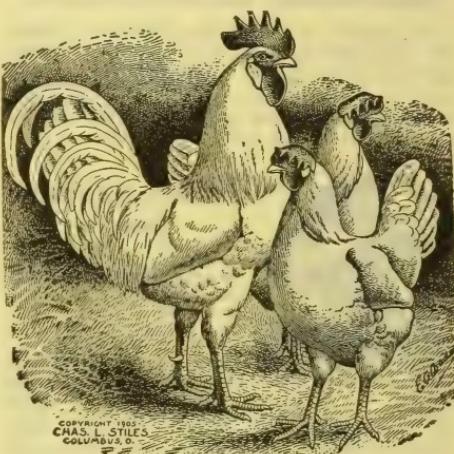
PIT GAMES.

We breed the following strains: War-horses (black reds), Arkansas Travelers (blue), Round Heads (dark reds), Greys. Cocks, \$7.50; Hens, \$3.50; Stags, \$5.00;

Pullets, \$3.00. Eggs \$3.00 per sitting (13). These fowls are bred from winners in the pit for generations, and are unsurpassed as fighters.

GAFFS.

No. 2, \$7.00; No. 2½, \$7.00. Gaffs are used to put on Game Chickens for pit fighting.



WHITE LEGHORNS.

(Single Combs.)

White Leghorns resemble very closely the Brown variety, except in color. The large red combs, white earlobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. They mature early and begin laying when about 4 months old. Sitting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00. Hens, \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00; Cockerels, \$2.50 each.

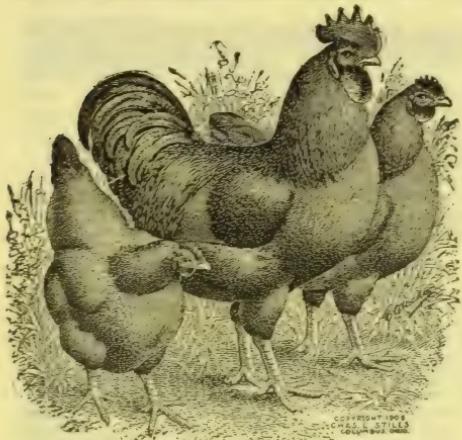
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Buff, as the name indicates, in color; same shape and features as the large Buff Cochins; very good layers. Price, Hens, \$2.50; Cocks, \$3.50; Trio, \$7.00.

We also have **Bantam Fowls** of different colors. Price, Hens, \$1.50; Cocks, \$2.00; Trio, \$5.00.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

They are brown in color, with the exception that the cock is black on the breast, deep bay red on hackle; each feather should have a black stripe in center; back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black, have fine red combs and wattles, pure white earlobes and perfectly yellow legs and skin. Their meat is very tender, sweet, juicy and fine grained. Chicks grow most rapidly, maturing at an early age. Sitting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerels, \$2.50 each.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS.**

During the twenty years prior to 1900, some thrifty fanciers and egg producers in the southern part of New England labored diligently to produce a fowl of good size, of marketable excellence, of large egg-producing ability, and of a reddish buff color. They succeeded in all these particulars, but they quarreled amongst themselves on some minor requirements, and especially as to whether their favorites should have single combs, rose combs, or pea-combs. It was not uncommon to find two or even three kinds of combs in the yard of the same breeder. The variety we handle is the single comb. Hens, \$2.50; Pullets, \$2.00; Cocks, \$3.50; Cockerels, \$3.00; Trio, \$8.00; Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting of thirteen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

They are very prolific, thrive well in either small enclosures or running at large. The chicks when first hatched are about half white, and quite frequently they show some white feathers in wings after they molt those chick feathers, black feathers will come in where the white ones were seen. In color the Langshan is a beautiful glossy black throughout, which makes it decidedly handsome. Sitting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.50 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Trio, \$9.00.

BLACK MINORCA EGGS.—\$2.00 per sitting.**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**

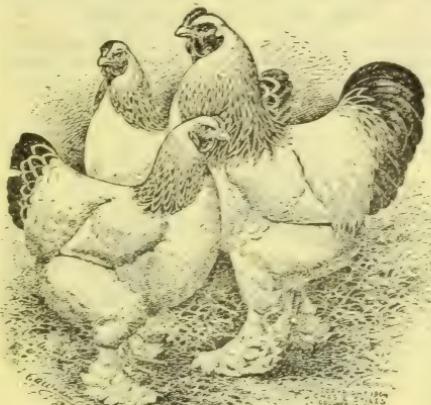
This variety has shown its superiority as a practical and profitable fowl. Hardy, vigorous, a rapid grower, yellow skin, beak and legs, compact and plump body, and superior laying qualities, even in very cold weather; they combine as many or more good points than any other fowl. Sitting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.50 each; Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Trio, \$8.00.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This most popular breed as an all round fowl needs no words of praise. They are good layers the year round, chicks grow very rapidly and make good broilers in a

few weeks. Sitting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.50 each; Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Trio, \$8.00. These are fine breeding stock.

White Plymouth Rock chickens and eggs, same price as Barred.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**

The Light Brahma is a very popular and profitable bird; their large bodies and rapid growth making them a good market fowl. They are also excellent Fall and Winter layers, producing a large part of their eggs when other breeds are not laying, and will do nearly as well in a cold coop as in a warm one, and are the largest among imported fowls. Sitting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$4.00 each; Pullets, \$3.50 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerels, \$4.00 each; Trio, \$12.00.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

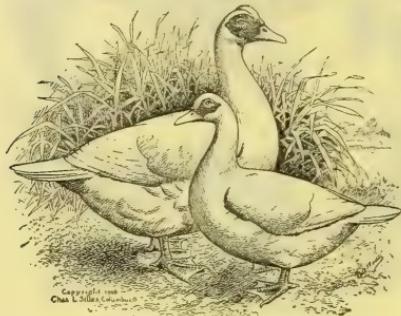
The Orpington is the best Winter layer of all fowls. It beat the world record in the Australian government laying contest for three years in succession, having made the best egg record of any chicken, and was beaten only by the Indian Runner duck. It is the largest smooth-legged chicken, has the largest breast, fine flavored, and is perhaps the best table fowl of any. It makes broilers quickly, and is regarded by many as the best all-round fowl, taking everything into consideration. Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting of thirteen eggs; Hens, \$3.00; Cocks, \$4.00; Pullets, \$2.50; Cockerels, \$3.50; Trio, \$9.50.

CAPONS.

A capon is a castrated male fowl. The act of caponizing consists in the removal of the testicles of a cockerel, in order that he may grow larger, and become more gentle, and fatten more readily than he otherwise would. The castrated cockerel, or capon, grows somewhat plumper and fatter, even if not much heavier, than the unaltered male, and retains much of the tenderness and juiciness of flesh and the higher meat value of the spring chicken. In addition to its high meat value, the capon makes a splendid mother or nurse for young chicks. We have known them to protect as many as 60 young chicks at one time and they care for them ever better than a hen would. Price, \$2.00 each.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks, and is the most extensively raised. They are large white ducks, in many instances they are a rich creamy white. They are very hardy, having seen ducklings at the age of eight weeks weigh over four pounds and in full feather. They are splendid layers, having been known to lay as high as 75 eggs in succession, but they lay best when in small flocks. Sitting of eleven eggs, \$2.00; Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00; Trio, \$6.00.

**WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS.**

Have been bred from the Colored variety by careful selection of the whitest specimens and now bred true to color. The young usually show some black at the top of the head and frequently on the back, underneath the wing, but this disappears after the first molt. Unlike others, it molts but once a year. The White is the same as the Colored variety except in color. Hens, \$3.00; Drakes, \$4.00.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS.

They are of good size, black and white in color, the black predominating. The most peculiar characteristic is that the side of the head and the region around the eye are without feathers and corrugated and scarlet in color. Unlike any other variety, this duck builds her nest and never scatters her eggs. She will hatch and rear her young with diligent care. It requires the Muscovy five weeks to hatch, while other varieties hatch in four weeks. It is the duck that never quacks. Crossed with the Poodle Duck it forms the Muley Duck, which improves the size about one-third. Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00; Trio, \$6.50. Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

Their wonderful laying qualities, together with the delicate flavor and richness of their eggs, make them much sought after for the breakfast table. These birds are very quick motioned, and it is possible for them to move very rapidly, being very strong in legs, well set back, with erect carriage. There is no suggestion of the awkward waddle of the common duck. Hence their name Indian Runner. Their peculiar markings and racy appearance make them very attractive, and to see them is to admire them. But what is best of all is their egg producing qualities, easily surpassing anything yet produced. The standard weight for a mature duck is 4 pounds,

for a mature drake $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. If one desires it, by careful selection and breeding they can be very easily made to weigh 6 to 7 pounds, but these are the Leghorn of the Duck family and should be kept very trim and neat and close to the standard weights. While they do best when given free range, they can be quite successfully handled in limited quarters, a two-foot fence being sufficient to enclose them. Sitting of eleven eggs, \$2.00; Drakes, \$3.00 each; Hens, \$2.00 each; Trio, \$6.50. They are fawn and white in color.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

It has been found that the Indian Runner Duck, under proper conditions and with the right strain, produces more eggs than any other fowl. An individual duck has been known to lay 330 eggs in a year. They will require more food than some breeds of chickens, but will take coarser food and will forage for much of it. They require less expensive housing and fencing and are not subject to any contagious diseases. Eggs, \$2.00 per sitting of eleven; Hens, \$3.50; Drakes, \$4.00; Trio, \$10.00.

COMMON GEESE.—\$4.00 per pair; Goose, \$1.75; Gander, \$2.25.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY.—This variety is pure white in plumage throughout, and has pinkish white shanks. \$10.00 per pair; Hens, \$4.00; Gobblers, \$6.00.

BRONZE TURKEY.—As originated in the United States by crossing the wild turkey with the Black Turkey, known in England as the Norfolk. It is the largest, hardest and the most admired of all varieties of turkeys for the market. \$10.00 per pair; Hens, \$4.00; Gobblers, \$6.00.

ORDINARY TURKEYS.—\$7.00 per pair; Hens, \$3.50; Gobblers, \$4.50 each.



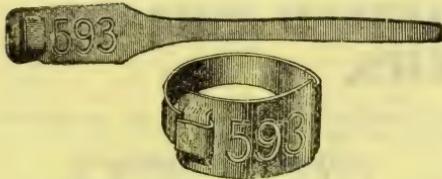
WHITE FAN TAIL PIGEONS.—\$2.50 per pair; Blue Fan Tail Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair; Carrier Pigeons, \$3.50 per pair; Homer Pigeons, \$3.00 per pair.

CARNEAUX PIGEONS.—\$5.00 per pair.

ORDINARY PIGEONS.—\$1.00 per pair.

PIGEON NESTS.—25c. each.

EARTHEN PIGEON NESTS.—9 inch, 20c.; $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 15c.



ALUMINUM LEG BANDS.—25c. per dozen; if by mail, 30c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

ALUMINUM PIGEON LEG BANDS.—20c. per dozen, postpaid; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

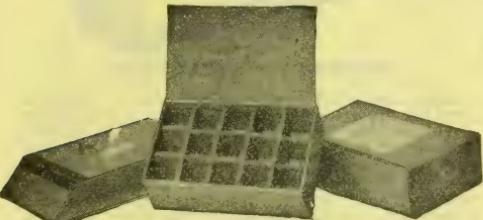
COPPER LEG BANDS.—20c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

LEAD PROBES.—25c. each, postpaid.

PILLING POULTRY KILLER.—50c.; by mail 60c.



TRIUMPH CAPONIZING SET.—With this new instrument better and speedier operations can be performed than with any device ever offered. Price, \$2.50, postpaid.



EYRIE EGG BOX.—One sitting, 20c. each, postpaid; \$1.90 per dozen. Two sittings, 25c. each, postpaid; \$2.25 per dozen.

ANDERSON EGG BOXES.—One sitting, 15c. each, postpaid; \$1.90 per dozen. Two sittings, 25c. each, postpaid; \$2.25 per dozen.

THE RELIABLE SPRING LEVER POULTRY PUNCH.—For keeping a record of your chickens of the different breeds, strains, etc. The leverage provided in this device enables one to punch with perfect ease any kind or number of webs. The punch is self-opening. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested. 35c. each, postpaid.

FRENCH POULTRY KILLING KNIVES.—50c. each, postpaid.

PILLING'S POULTRY PUNCH.—25c. each, postpaid.

THE LANDSDOWN POULTRY PUNCH.—35c. each, postpaid.

ESSEX-MODEL SALT CAT.

Essex-Model Salt Cat is an all-round invaluable for pigeons, pheasants, turkeys and game birds, and is prepared from an old English formula, which has been in successful use by fanciers abroad for many years. The ingredients used in the preparation of our Salt Cat are of the highest quality (mineral salts, seeds, herbs, etc.) They are carefully compounded, so that their medicinal properties will be quickly assimilated by the birds, insuring natural improvement in constitutional vigor, strength and appearance. Price, 25c. per package, postpaid.



STERLINGWORTH EGG TABLETS.—We do not claim that Sterlingworth Egg Tablets will make a hen lay every time, nor that it takes the place of food, but we do claim that they are a concentrated medicine of merit, and that they greatly help to put hens in the best possible physical condition, a condition which helps to make it possible for her to properly assimilate her food and secure the egg-producing benefits from this food. Each of these tablets contain as much medicinal value as ten spoonfuls of the ordinary package Condimental Egg Food, which Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges claim is largely composed of bran shorts and middlings. By their use the Poultryman furnishes his own filler at a great saving over the price charged for filler Egg Producers. These tablets are used by dissolving in water and mixing the solution from each tablet with 3 to 5 pounds of the fowls' food. Each tablet is of liberal size, being 1 inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Price of trial size containing 27 tablets, sufficient to medicate 130 pounds of feed, 25c., postpaid.

PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER.—The greatest egg-producing feed in the country. It is also great for baby chicks and growing fowls. Sold only in checkerboard bags. Put up in 8 lb. bags at 30c. per bag.

EVER-GREEN ALFALFA MEAL.—Is as green as grass, and when mixed in mash feed is one of the greatest egg producers known. For hens that are penned up in the breeding season or any other time of the year, the Ever-Green Alfalfa is just the thing to feed them, as it supplies your hens with egg making material, and your eggs will be fertile and your chicks strong. Keep Ever-Green Alfalfa Meal in a dark place so it will hold its color. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.

STECKLER'S GUARANTEED POULTRY SUPPLIES.

These Remedies, the best on the market, are manufactured specially for us and are guaranteed to be pure and absolutely reliable.

Years of experience have taught us the good and bad qualities of Poultry Remedies now on the market, and in order to thoroughly protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, from an inferior grade of goods and to fully know just what we are selling, we have arranged with one of the largest chemical houses in the United States to analyze and pick out the best qualities of other well known makes, regardless of expense, to put up for us under our own name and label a full line of Poultry supplies that we can bank on as standing at the head of all. This enables us to place on the market goods of absolute uniformity and of highest quality, and our name on the labels will be a guarantee of purity and merit at all times.



STECKLER'S MAGIC EGG PRODUCER.

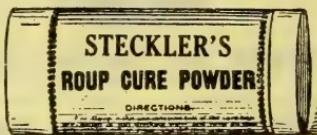
Acts like magic in stimulating egg production. Containing all necessary elements for egg-making that hens need in accurate and scientific proportions. This preparation is made to a famous recipe which has been tested and approved by the largest poultry raisers in the country and declared superior to all other egg-producers. We can therefore absolutely guarantee it to be the best on the market. Full directions on each package. Price, 2½ pound packet, 25c.; by mail, 15c. extra.

STECKLER'S LICE POWDER.

Kills insects on poultry, live stock and plants. Exterminates Moths, Ants, Chiggers, Roaches, Fleas, Lice, etc. Unexcelled for the household, garden, poultry house and stable. Quickly eradicates insects from domestic animals. Stands at the head of insect powders, being absolutely effective for all purposes. 16 oz. sifter can, 25c. by mail 17c. extra; 3 lb. can, 50c., by mail 22c. extra.

STECKLER'S DEATH TO CHICKEN LICE AND MITES.

This is our preparation, and we guarantee it to be as effective as any on the market, and much cheaper. For roost and hen house, for vermin, lice, mites on chickens, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, etc., it cannot be beat. 20 oz. can, 25c., by mail 17c. extra; 4 lb. packages, 50c., by express or freight only.



STECKLER'S ROUP CURE POWDER.

A guaranteed cure. Put one measure of the cure into one gallon of soft drinking water and keep all the other water out of reach, and the fowl will take its own medicine. In a well developed case of Roup keep all the affected fowls in a separate coop. When a fowl cannot see to drink, bathe its head with a solution of the Cure. As a preventive, add about one-half the measure full to one gallon of water. This will cure a cold in three or four days. But a full developed case of Roup will take from two to three weeks. Small box 25c., by mail 3c. extra; medium box, 50c., postpaid; large box, \$1.00, postpaid.



STECKLER'S MICROZONE.

Disease cure and preventive. Keeps poultry in a healthy condition. A valuable antidote for many diseases of live stock. Will cure Roup, Cholera, Indigestion, Bowel Complaints, Canker, Frosty Combs, Chicken Pox, Swelled Head, Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Eyes, etc. We strongly recommend its use occasionally, once or twice a week, in drinking water, which will prevent the possibility of disease invading the chicken house. Also cures Sore Mouth, Sore Breast, Back or Shoulders, Cracked Heels, Thrush, Wounds, Cuts, Sores, Saddle Galls. Per bottle, 50c.; by express only. Full directions on each bottle. Also put up in tablet form at 60c. per package, postpaid.

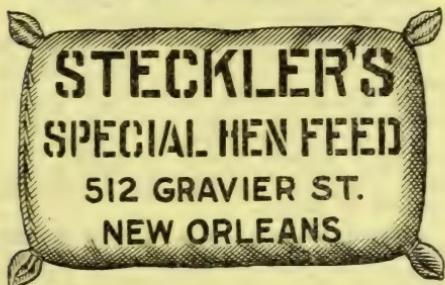
STECKLER'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE.

The best on the market, 25c. and 50c. per package, postpaid.

STECKLER'S CRUSHED OYSTER POULTRY FOOD.

Is of superior quality, being manufactured by a new roller process from oyster

shells (without first being baked or burned), which destroy the essential properties), consequently they contain all their natural properties and the full percentage of carbonate of lime. To get the best results in poultry raising the use of something of this kind is positively necessary. Splendid to help the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full of crushed shell, so that the fowls can have free access at all times. Feed alone. Price, 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.; 100 pounds for \$1.25, express or freight.



STECKLER'S SPECIAL HEN FEED.—Composed of the best grain to give bone, flesh and egg producing qualities to Chickens. Put up in 100-lb. bags, at \$2.50 per hundred pounds. For grown Chickens only. None genuine unless in original sacks with our name and address on same.

POULTRY FOOD.—Wheat, 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Millet, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Rye, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Hemp Seed, 10c. per pound; 2 pounds for 15c.; \$7.00 per 100 lbs. Pearl Grit (white), coarse, medium and fine, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c.; \$1.50 per 100 lbs. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc. Coarse for hens, medium for pigeons or half-grown fowls, and fine for baby chicks. Scraps, 10c. per pound; 3 pounds for 25c.; \$4.00 per 100 pounds. Coarse Ground Bone, 10c. per pound; 3 pounds for 25c.; \$4.25 per 100 lbs. Canada Peas, 10c. per pound; 3 pounds for 25c.; 60 pound bushel for \$3.50.

GRANULATED CHARCOAL.—No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.; \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

CHICKEN FEED.

Kaffir Corn at \$2.75 per 100 lbs. Milo Maize at \$2.75 per 100 lbs. Cracked Corn at \$2.00 per 100 lbs. Wheat Bran at \$1.85 per 100 lbs. Sunflower at \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT MASH EGG FEED.—Will furnish your fowls at all times of the year with Meat and Green Stuff and is the greatest Winter egg producer known. For hens that do not have free range and have to run in yards that have nothing growing green in them, the Mash Feed will supply them with what is needed and what they must have to lay strong fertile eggs and lots of them. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT HEN FEED.—Is a complete feed in itself, and contains all the bone, meat, grit and shells that are necessary. Make the hens scratch in cut straw, hay or leaves for all they eat, and see that they have clean scratching often. During the laying season you must feed heavy for good results. Give the hens plenty of shade and fresh water in hot weather, and plenty of fresh air and a light, dry place in Winter. Hens must have care if you expect good returns from them. Feed Chamberlain's Perfect Hen Feed night and morning, and Chamberlain's Perfect Mash Egg Feed at noon, and you will have eggs Winter and Summer. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED.—Is a strong, rich feed, and care must be taken in feeding. Feed only what they pick up clean, and never leave any around on the ground. Keep them hungry enough so they will enjoy their next meal. Better let your chicks go hungry a few hours than to overfeed them one minute. This feed will go a long way, if care is taken in feeding. Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed is not a medicine, but a good, strong, healthful feed, that will grow your little chicks, and keep them in good health. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT PIGEON FEED.—Is a complete feed for Pigeons, and contains everything necessary for their welfare. Keep them clean and free from lice, and feed them regular. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.



PRATT'S REGULATOR AND EGG PRODUCER.—26 ounce package, 25c.; 4 pound package, 50c.; 5 pound package, 60.; 12 pound pails, \$1.25; 12 pound bag, \$1.25.

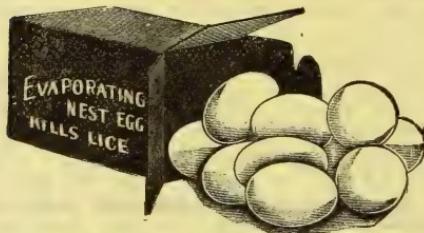
PRATT'S LICE KILLER.—For Poultry and Plants. One pound can, 25c.

PRATT'S ROUP CURE.—Is a fine powder and you simply mix it with the drinking water, the fowls drink and are cured. A 25c. box makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and it will mean life to your flocks. You cannot afford to be without it. 25c. per box, postpaid.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD.—Price, 25c. per package; by mail, 15c. extra for postage.

MAGIC FOOD FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.—A Vegetable Tonic, improving their general health and keeping them in good condition. It is nature's own remedy for the cure and prevention of all diseases which horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are subject to. It is not directly a food, but should be given with the regular rations of grain daily. Price, per package, 25c; by mail, 17c. extra.

ZUCKER'S MEDICOL INSECTO.—The most perfect disinfectant and most wonderful destroyer of moths, lice, mites and cock-roaches ever discovered. Price, 15c. each, postpaid.

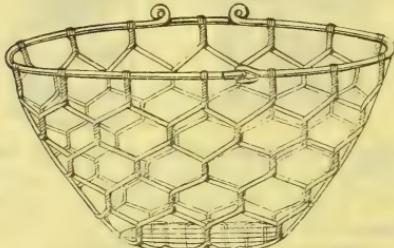


STECKLER'S MEDICATED EGGS.—5c. each; 50c. per dozen, postpaid.

KNOX LICE EXPELLING MEDICOL EGG.—One of the best inventions in the line of Nest Eggs. They have the appearance of buff colored chicken eggs, are clean and a positive vermin exterminator. These eggs are made of burnt clay, hollow inside, and filled with a dry, strong insecticide, harmless to chickens, but sure death to all insects which fowls are subject to. No dusting insect powders, etc., in the nest; one of the eggs, if placed under chickens, will keep them and their nests free from vermin. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; by mail, \$1.15 per dozen.

CHINA NEST EGGS.

These eggs are the exact size and shape as the natural ones, and are well adapted for breaking the habits of setting hens. With ordinary care they will last a lifetime. 5c. each; 6 for 25c., postpaid.



EGG NESTS.—Made of No. 16 galvanized wire, with two loops to fasten to the wall. The bottom is closely woven, diameter 15 inches, depth 7 inches, and weight $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Price, 60c. each.

X-RAY OR STANDARD EGG TESTERS. 35c. each, postpaid.

CYPHERS MEDICAL CASES.—Containing 10 different Remedies for Chickens, complete for \$2.00, postpaid.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE.—A disinfectant insect powder and a cheap, effective remedy for all kinds of vermin such as lice on poultry, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, moths, bed, water or squash bugs, roaches, etc. Price, 3 pound package, 50c., by express or freight only; 1 pound package, 25c., by mail 20c. extra; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound package, 15c., by mail, 7c. extra.

CONKEYE'S CELEBRATED POULTRY REMEDIES.

Roup Cure.—Prices, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00, postpaid.

Cholera Cure.—Prices, 25c. and 50c., postpaid.

Gape Cure.—Price, 60c., postpaid.

Chicken Pox.—Price, 55c., postpaid.

Limber Neck.—Price, 55c., postpaid.

Scaley Leg.—Price, 25c., postpaid.

Poultry Tonic.—Price, 30c., postpaid.

Lice Powder.—25c. size, postage 15c. extra; 50c. size, express or freight only.

Head Lice Ointment.—25c., postpaid.

Healing Salve.—25c., postpaid.

Laying Tonic.—25c.; by mail, 25c. extra.

Bronchitis Remedy.—50c., postpaid.

Nox-i-cide.—1 pint, 35c.; 1 qt., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., 90c.; by express or freight only.

Fly Knocker.—1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 1 gallon, \$1.00; by express or freight only.

Rheumatic.—55c., postpaid.

Poultry Laxative.—25c., postpaid.

Liquid Lice Killer.—1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 1 gallon, \$1.00; can only be sent by express or freight.

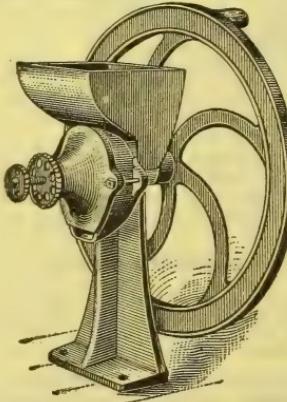
CONKEYE'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—This is a most necessary article, as it rids the fowl of harmful as well as other worms, promoting the return of a healthful condition. Price, 50c., postpaid.

WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—A germ disease which attacks the caeca or blind intestine. This same germ attacks turkeys, ducks and pigeons. When this disease prevails, it kills from 60 to 75 per cent. of all chicks hatched. This is one of the most helpful articles ever put on the market. Price, 50c., postpaid.

CONKEYE'S STOCK VIGOR.—25c. per package, postage 20c.

FOWL HEAD OINTMENT.—Price, 50c. per box, postpaid.

O. K. FLY RELIEF.—Two quarts, 65c.; 1 gallon, \$1.10; 5 gallons, \$4.50; by express or freight only.



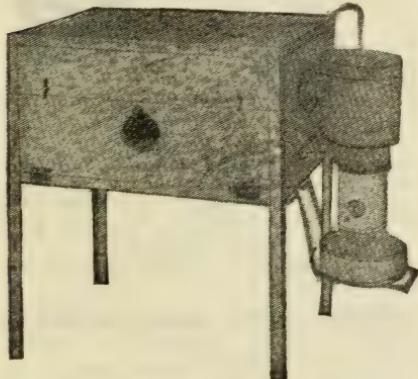
STECKLER'S NO. 32 HAND GRINDING MILL.

In this mill are embodied all the good features of other hand grinding mills to which have been added universal burrs or grinding plates that are adjustable for grinding coarse or fine. This machine

grinds oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, dry bone, oyster shells, nut shells, dry stale bread, etc., for poultry feed, or will grind table meal for family use. It is a well designed machine, is strong and well made throughout and of excellent finish; has a 16-inch fly wheel and is light running. The capacity of this mill is not equalled by any other of the same size. Shipping weight, 40 pounds. Capacity, 1 to 2 bushels per hour. Price, \$5.00.

THOMPSON'S NO. 7 BANNER HAND ROOT CUTTER.—This Root Cutter has been out eleven years and thousands of them are in use among Poultrymen; weighs 50 pounds. Price, \$7.00 each.

DRY BONE, SHELL, CRYSTAL AND CORN MILL, NO. 750.—Height, 17½ inches; length, 12 inches; width, 8½ inches; diameter of throat, 3½ inches; wheel, 19 inches in diameter; weight, 60 pounds; capacity, 1¼ bushels per hour. It is a well-known fact that ground bone, shells and crystals and cracked corn, etc., are excellent for poultry. These mills are especially adapted to the above, but in dry state only. For instance, shells, crystal, corn, root, bark, grain, chicken feed, salt, etc. It is considered that ground bone is one of the best fertilizers for that purpose alone. They are good general mills for farmers, poultrymen, etc. For compactness, strength and durability, we regard them as excellent. Price, \$8.50.



KEYSTONE INCUBATORS.

These are hot air incubators, built of a high grade of lumber, double walled and insulated with cotton batting, having all the modern improvements of the larger and more expensive machines, viz: The Sand Tray, which supplies the humidity required to hatch big, strong chicks. Metal thermostat insuring absolute and correct action of regulator. Double metal heater on outside of machine with the most successful lamp support ever invented, which centers the lamp and makes it impossible to place the same improperly or permitting it to smoke. No springs used in same, but it works automatically and is a most successful device. The No. 0 weighs 55 lbs. crated for shipment and 36 lbs. net. Egg Tray measures 14¾ x 14¾ inches inside, making capacity 60 hen eggs. The legs used are nicely turned and hold the machine 33¾ inches from floor to top of incubator. This machine measures 18½ x 27½ inches, including the heater when in proper position. The ventilation is successfully

provided and cannot be prevented by lack of attention or forgetfulness on the part of the operator. Price, \$9.00.

Keystone No. 1, capacity 100 eggs, built in same manner as No. 0; weight 75 lbs. Price, \$13.00.

PRairie STATE INCUBATORS.

No. 0.	100 hen eggs, 135 lbs. crated..	\$21.00
No. 1.	150 hen eggs, 160 lbs. crated..	24.75
No. 2.	240 hen eggs, 240 lbs. crated..	35.50
No. 2, Jr.	150 hen eggs, 95 lbs. crated ..	16.25



Don't lose any more chicks

You know the troubles you have had in the past with heated brooders. Try just once the plan of giving the chicks plenty of fresh air and even temperature and natural heat at all times.

The Lullaby Brooder

The most simple, wonderful, practical and economical system of brooding chicks ever offered the public. Designed to hold 25 chicks, but will comfortably hold 35 chicks. Price, \$1.50.

EXTRA PIECES FOR PRairie STATE INCUBATORS.

Burner, each	\$.50
Chimney, each	.40
Screws, each	.01
Lamp complete, 6x2¾ with No. 2 burner and chimney, each	1.00

INCUBATOR BURNERS.

No. 0, each	\$.50
No. 1, each	.60

COMBINATION COLONY HOUSE BROODERS.

No. 1 (Outdoor).—Floor space 36x72 inches; weight, crated, 270 lbs.....	\$23.50
No. 2 (Outdoor).—Floor space 30x60 inches; weight, crated, 208 lbs.....	18.50
No. 3 (Outdoor).—Floor space 27x48 inches; weight, crated, 150 lbs.....	14.00
Heat regulator attached to any of the above brooders, \$1.00 extra.	

Notice.—One should never attempt to rear over sixty-five newly hatched chicks in one brood to secure best results. Of course, there is ample room in our brooders for many more, but it would be folly to place a great number together.

UNIVERSAL HOVER.

Price of hovers, with lamp case, smoke conductors, lamp and thermometers	\$8.50
When used indoors alone, lamp case is not required.	
Hover and lamp with smoke pipes.....	7.50
With regulator attached, \$1.00 extra.	
Prairie State Mash Hoppers, galvanized, each	1.50
Dry Feed Hoppers, galvanized, two compartments, each	1.00
Sanitary Grit and Shell Boxes, galvanized, 3 compartments, each.....	.75

**TYCO'S HYGROMETER, No. 5796.**

Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for lack of proper moisture conditions. The correct percentage of moisture during incubation determines to a great extent the success or failure of your hatch. The "Tyco's" is an accurate indicator of the degree of moisture present, showing exactly what the conditions are, so that if they are not correct they can be made so. It is fitted with an easy reading scale of black oxidized brass with white filled figures and graduation; glass cistern and silk wicks which can be duplicated at any time. "Tyco's" stands for quality, accuracy and dependability. Price, \$1.75; by mail, \$1.90.

COIL SPRING HYGROMETER.

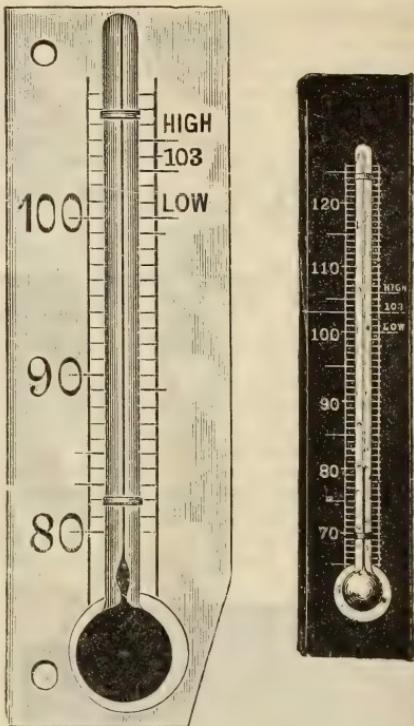
Two inch card dial, nickel case, metallic coil spring Hydrometer for indicating percentage of humidity, and dial is marked "very dry, dry, normal, moist and full saturation." Price, \$1.25; by mail, \$1.30.

INCUBATION TABLE.

Geese, 30 days; turkeys, 28 days; chickens, 21 days; ducks, 28 days; partridges, 24 days; pheasants, 25 days; Guinea hens, 25 days.

THERMOMETERS.

Our Thermometers are made from seasoned lens tubes. Their accuracy is guaranteed. Minimum Thermometers consist of a glass tube arranged horizontally and filled with alcohol, a black index moving freely in the fluid. The instrument is set by raising the bulb and allowing the index to float to the end of the column of alcohol; as the temperature decreases the column recedes, carrying with it the index to the lowest point, where it remains, while on an increase of temperature the alcohol alone re-ascends. The end of the index farthest from the bulb shows the lowest temperature reached. These Thermometers are of the greatest value to planters, farmers and any one wishing to know "how cold it got" during the night. It will be impossible with the ordinary thermometers to exercise sufficient watchfulness to obtain accurate results. Usually the coldest time during the 24 hours is between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning. To get an accurate result of the degree of cold these thermometers should be exposed to the north. They should not be exposed to the sun and rain.



Weather, 8-inch, tin frame, 75c.; 10-inch, \$1.00; 12-inch, \$1.25; 8-inch, wood frame, 30c.; 10½-inch, minimum horizontal, \$2.00.

Incubator (Steckler's), 60c.; all glass, 75c.; 5-inch, \$1.00; 6-inch, Prairie State, \$1.00.

Brooder, 4½-inch, white, 75c.; 5-inch, black, 75c.

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS.—Nothing better for making hens lay than green cut bone.

- No. 5-C, with crank handle, \$6.50.
- No. 5-B, with balance wheel, \$8.50.
- No. 5-BM, with balance wheel and iron stand, \$11.00.
- No. 7, with balance wheel and iron stand, \$13.00.
- No. 9, with balance wheel and iron stand, \$20.00.
- No. 11, power machine, \$27.00.
- No. 12, power machine, \$31.00.
- No. 15, power machine, \$60.00.

CLOVER CUTTERS.

- No. B, with balance wheel, \$9.00.
- No. BM, with balance wheel and iron stand, \$11.00.

CHICKEN FOUNTS.**Earthen.**

1/4 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each.....	\$.30
1/2 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each.....	.40
1 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each.....	.75
2 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each.....	1.00
1/2 gallon W. R. Founts, each .....	.50
1 gallon W. R. Founts, each .....	.70
2 gallon W. R. Founts, each	1.00

Galvanized.

1 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top	\$.25
2 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top .....	.30
3 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top .....	.40
4 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top .....	.50
6 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top .....	.60
1 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top.....	.20
2 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top.....	.25
3 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top.....	.35
4 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top.....	.45

BEES.**Italian Queens.**

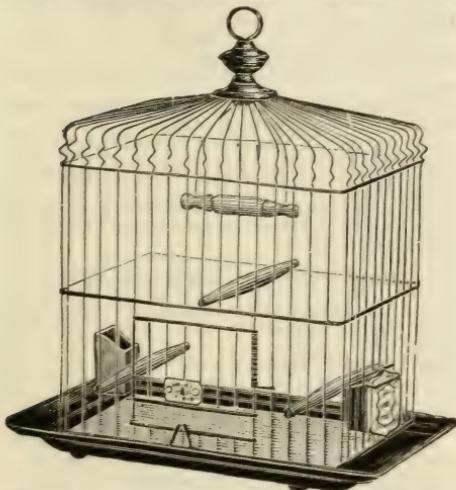
Our strain of Italian Bees are true to name, tested and up to the highest standard of perfection as honey producers. Price, \$2.00, postpaid.

BEE SUPPLIES.

Italian Bee Hives, with Live Bees, each	\$10.00
Muth's Special Dovetailed Hive, 1 and 1½ story, each	4.50
Conqueror's Bee Smokers, each.....	1.25
No. 2 Bee Veil, each	1.00
Medium Broad Foundation, per lb.....	1.25
Thin's Surplus Bee Foundation, per pound	1.50
Porter's Bee Escape, each .....	.40
Muth's Crate Section No. 1, Standard, 4 ¾ x 1 ¼ x 1 ¾, to be used in 1 ½ story hive, per dozen .....	.25

MOLE TRAPS.

English Mole Trap, each	\$.75
Red Dix Mole Trap, each	1.50
Lightning Mole Trap, each	2.25

**CAGES.****Fancy, Extra Heavy Brass Wire Canary
Cages.**

No. 22, each	\$ 1.25
No. 23, each	1.55
No. 24, each	1.75
No. 231, each	1.50
No. 523, each	3.00
No. 525, each	3.25
No. 5233, each	3.25

Shield Cups .....	.15
Old's Cups .....	.15
D. P. Cups .....	.15
Crystal and Opal Cups, each .....	.05
Crystal and Opal Cups, per dozen .....	.50
N. B. Brackets .....	.25
Bird Cage Chain and Spring .....	.20

Squirrel Cage, Crimped Wire.

No. 1. 12 ½ x 11 ½ x 13	\$ 2.60
No. 2. 14 ½ x 12 ½ x 15 ½	3.00
No. 3. 14 ½ x 13 ½ x 17 ½	3.50
No. 4. 18 ½ x 15 ½ x 19 ½	3.75

Round Parrot Cages—Plain.

No. 1, each	\$ 3.50
No. 2, each	4.00
No. 3, each	5.00

Mocking Bird Cages.

No.	Length. in.	Width. in.	Height. in.	Price.
1	17	9 ½	16	\$ 2.50
2	19 ½	11 ½	18 ½	3.00
3	22	12 ½	20 ½	3.50
4	23 ½	14	22 ¼	4.00
5	25 ½	15	23 ½	5.00

Breeding Cages.

16 inch, each	\$ 2.25
18 inch, each	2.50
20 inch, each	2.75
22 inch, each	3.00
24 inch, each	3.25

CANARIES.

German (Hartz Mountain) Male Canaries, very good singers, each....	\$ 3.50
German (Hartz Mountain) Female Canaries, each	1.50
St. Andreasberg Male Canaries (war- blers)	6.00
English (Norwich) Male Canaries, orange colored (singers)	5.00
English (Norwich) Female Canaries, orange colored	2.50
English Pepper Fed Male Canaries, red (singers)	7.00
English Pepper Fed Female Cana- ries, red	3.25
Trained German Golden Opera Sing- ers (Male), each	8.00

PARROTS.

Trained Parrots (good talkers), \$20, \$30 and above, according to talking.	
Young Hand-Raised Mexican Double Yel- low Head Parrots, \$20 each.	
Young Hand-Raised Mexican Red Head Parrots, \$6 and \$7 each.	
Trapped Parrots are cheaper than hand- raised birds, but as a rule cannot be recommended. Besides being wild they are lacking in talking ability. In fact, old trapped Parrots will never learn to talk.	

The only variety of trapped Parrots
which will learn to talk fairly well, if
properly trained, are young trapped Mexi-
can Double Yellow Heads, not over one
year old. We can usually furnish these
from December till April. Price, \$15 each.

**PAROQUETS, COCKATOOS AND
MACAWS.**

Australian Shell Paroquets, per pair, \$7.00.	
Cockatillos, \$12 a pair.	
Rosa Cockatoos, \$15 each.	
Red Macaws, \$20 each.	
Blue Macaws, \$20 each.	
Green Macaws, \$15 each.	

VARIOUS CAGE BIRDS.

European Goldfinches, \$2.50 each.
 European Linnets, \$2.50 each.
 European Chaffinches, \$2.50 each.
 European Bullfinches, \$4.00 each.

DR. GUNNING'S SONG RESTORER.—35c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.

DR. GUNNING'S BIRD TONIC.—35c. per bottle. If by mail, add 10c. for postage.

O. D. Cuttle Fish Bone Holder, each	\$.05
Bird Nests (Wire), each	.15
Bird Nests (Willow), each	.15
Fish Nets	.30

BIRD BATH TUBS.

White China, Oval, 5"x3 1/4"x1 3/4"	\$.15
White China, Oval, 4 1/2"x3"x1 1/2"	.10
By mail, 10c. extra each.	

WM. KAMPFMULLER'S GEM CANARY POWDER AND BIRD MEDICINE.—50c. per bottle.

EXTRA CLEANED BIRD SEED.—We make a specialty of putting up choice re-cleaned bird seed in cartons holding one pound. These cartons contain a mixture of Sicily Canary Seed, Rape, Millet and Hemp, all recleaned and of best quality. Have also plain Canary Seed put up in the same way, one pound cartons; this is of the very best quality and also recleaned. Prices, 10c. per cartoon; 3 cartoons, 25c. Hemp and Rape, 10c. per lb.; 2 lbs., 15c.; 3 lbs., 25c. Millet, 5c. per pound; 6 lbs., 25c. Have also in bulk the above, as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet. Cuttle Fish Bone, 5c. apiece, 50c. a pound.

MACALLISTER'S PREPARED FOOD for Mocking Birds; Thrushes, Nightingales, Robins, Starlings, Sky Larks and all soft billed birds. Price, per box, 25c.; by mail, 16c. extra.

BIRD GRAVEL.—Small sized box, 5c.; by mail 10c. extra; large sized box, 10c., by mail 10c. extra.

RED BIRD FEED.—5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.; postpaid 9c. per pound extra; \$4.50 per 100 pounds.

Bird Manna, per cake 15c. postpaid.
 Plumage Rest, per box 25c. postpaid.
 Bird Bitters, per vial 25c.; 30c. postpaid.
 Mite Exterminator, per box 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

Bird Eye Water, per vial 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

Moulting Pepper, per box 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

Orange Color Food, per vial 25c.; 35c. postpaid.

Nestling Food, per box 25c.; 40c. postpaid.

Nesting Hair, per box 10c. postpaid.

American Salve, per box 25c. postpaid.

Ant Eggs, per oz. pkge. 20c. postpaid.

German Song Restorer, per bottle 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

BELGIAN HARES.

Three months old, per pair	\$ 6.00
Three months old, Single Buck	3.00
Three months old, Single Doe	2.50
Nine months old, per pair	8.00
Nine months old, Single Buck	5.00
Nine months old, Single Doe	4.00

GRAY AND WHITE RABBITS.

Young Male or Female, each	\$ 1.00
Young, per pair	2.00
Full Grown Male or Female, each	1.50
Full Grown, per pair	3.00

**DOGS.**

Collies, 2 months old, males, \$15.00; females, \$12.00.

Fox Terriers, 3 months old, male, \$7.00; female, \$6.00.

Poodles, 2 months old, males, \$12.00; females, \$10.00.

Mastiff, 3 months old, males, \$25.00; females, \$20.00.

New Foundland, 3 months old, males, \$25.00; females, \$20.00.

St. Bernard, 3 months old, males, \$35.00; females, \$30.00.

Pugs, 2 months old, males, \$12.00; females, \$9.00.

Bull Terriers, 2 months old, males, \$15.00; females, \$12.00.

English Bull Dogs, 2 months old, males, \$25.00; females, \$20.00.

Rabbit Hounds, 2 months old, males, \$15.00; females, \$12.00.

Deer Hounds, full grown, males, \$25.00; females, \$20.00.

Pointers and Setters, 2 months old, males, \$20.00; females, \$15.00.

Boston Bull Terriers, a matter of correspondence.

Full grown and brood bitches, price on application.

We can also furnish any breed of Dogs desired, not above mentioned, prices on application.

DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS.

Dog Collars, 25c. each; by mail	\$.35
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Dog Chains (Light), 40c. each; by mail	.45
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Dog Chains (Heavy), 40c. each; by mail	.50
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TREATMENT FOR YOUNG PUPS.

Feed plenty of stale bread and milk. Also well cooked rice and rolled oats for a change, some corn meal mash and Pratt's Dog Biscuits. If they are sick and refuse the usual food, make a custard of milk, eggs and sugar. Feed soda crackers freely. Very little meat should be given them, but sometimes a large soup bone is good for them to chew on.

PRATT'S IMPROVED DOG BISCUIT.

These biscuits contain healthful, nutritious ingredients which are especially adapted to the needs of dogs, and are combined in such exact proportions as to

secure a perfect natural dog food. They keep the dog's teeth clean, the gums hard, the mouth healthy and free from sores, and the coat glossy, and it will keep the dog in excellent condition. Price, per pound, 10c.; \$9.00 per 100 pounds.

DR. FORD'S VETERINARY AND DOG REMEDIES.

Liniment, 25c. size, if by mail add 14c. for postage; 50c. size, if by mail add 20c. for postage; \$1.00 size, by express or freight only.

Canine Anodyne, 50c.; if by mail add 6c. for postage.

Cough Cure, 50c. size, if by mail add 20c. for postage; \$1.00 size, by express or freight only.

Colic Cure, 50c. size, if by mail add 12c. for postage; \$1.00 size, if by mail add 15c. for postage.

Antiseptic Horse Powder, 50c., if by mail add 6c. for postage.

Fever Powders, \$1.00, if by mail add 8c. for postage.

Antiseptic Fluid, 50c., by express or freight only.

Mange Cure, 50c. size, by express or freight only; \$1.00 size, by express or freight only.

Harness Gall Cure, 50c., if by mail add 14c. for postage.

Equine Bitters, \$1.00, by express or freight only.

Absorbent Blisters, 50c., if by mail add 10c. for postage.

Dog Tablets, 50c., if by mail add 4c. for postage.

Tonic and Alterative Powder, \$1.00, by express or freight only.

Special Vermifuge, 50c., if by mail add 5c. for postage.

Dog Tonic, 50c., if by mail add 6c. for postage.

Distemper Cure, \$1.00, if by mail add 2c. for postage.

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICINES.

Canker Wash .....	.50;	by mail	\$.55
Liniment .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Distemper Cure	1.00;	by mail	1.05
Eye Lotion .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Worm Capsules .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Fit Cure .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Diarrhoea Cure .....	.50;	by mail	.52
Kennel and Stable Soap .....	.25;	by mail	.30
Mange Cure .....	.50;	by mail	.60
Condition Pills .....	.50;	by mail	.53
Vermifuge for Dogs .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Tape Worm .....	.50;	by mail	.53
Liver Pills .....	.50;	by mail	.53
Sulphur Tablets .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Digestive Pills .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Blood Purifier .....	.50;	by mail	.55
Cough Mixture .....	.50;	by mail	.60
Black Tongue Remedy..	.50;	by mail	.70

STECKLER'S ANIMAL SOAP.

Should be used for the following reasons: For cleansing, purifying and disinfecting it has no equal.

For its healing properties for Sores, it cannot be surpassed.

Animals washed often with it will not be troubled by insects.

It gives the hair or wool a healthy growth and fine gloss.

Chicken and dog houses drenched with a solution of it will be made comfortable.

It should be used to wash the safes and floors to exterminate insects.



Everybody should keep it and use it freely.

It is made of the best and purest materials.

A cake of this soap placed in a drawer which may contain valuable relics and seldom opened, will not be troubled with roaches or any other insects.

Place a cake on every shelf of a bookcase, and your books will not be troubled by roaches or other insects.

Full directions with every cake.

Price, 10c. per bar; 3 bars for 25c.; postage 8c. per bar.

ARMOUR'S PLESOPE.—15c. per cake, postage 6c. extra.



THE GUARANTEED TICK DIP.

Destroys All Cattle Ticks.

All cattle ticks can be easily eradicated by simply spraying or dipping in "Tixol," the guaranteed and only reliable proprietary tick dip. "Tixol" mixes immediately with cold water and is then ready for use. Does not scald or injure cattle and is beneficial to hide and hair. The ideal dip for both small and large operators. Every ticky cow should be sprayed with "Tixol," it means a saving of \$4.00 per head. Write for special booklet telling how to save \$4.00 per head by spraying. "Tixol" is recognized and used by Texas and Georgia in official tick eradication work. Prices: quart (makes 25 gallons), 75c.; one gallon (makes 100 gallons), \$2.00.

PRATT'S IMPROVED ANIMAL DIP.

A valuable disinfectant for Sheep, Horses, Hogs and Cattle; destroys insects and germs, cures mange, purifies stables, barns, etc. Full directions on every can, Price, quart, 35c., by express or freight only.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR.

—For Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, etc. Prices, 18 oz. package, 25c.; 3 1/4 lb. package, 50c.

PRATT'S CONDITIONER.—For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Prices, 7-lb. bag, 50c.; 12-lb. bag, 75c.

PRATT'S VETERINARY LINIMENT.
In bottles, 25c, 50c. and \$1.00 each.

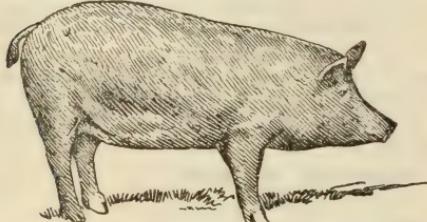
PRATT'S VETERINARY OINTMENT.
Box, 25c.

PRATT'S WORM POWDER.—For Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, etc. Price, 12-oz. can bulk, 50c. each, containing 12 doses ready for use.

PRATT'S VETERINARY CURES.

Colic Cure	\$.50; by mail	\$.55
Peerless Hoof Ointment .....	.50; by mail	.60
Heave Cough and Cold Cure .....	.50; by mail	.60

STECKLER'S WORM MEDICINE FOR PUPPIES.—Price, 80c. per bottle, postpaid.



SWINE.

The Poland China.

This is a black hog with white markings; face, feet and tip of tail, and a few small spots not objectionable. They grow large and are easily fattened. Sows make good mothers. Price, per pair; 8 to 10 weeks old pigs, \$27.00; Boar, \$18.00; Sow, \$14.00.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Orders for early Spring pigs of the most approved breeding now being booked. Prices reasonable. All stock eligible to registry. Price, per pair, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$27.00; Sow, \$14.00; Boar, \$18.00.

DUROC JERSEY RED HOGS.

The Duroc Jersey is a red-haired hog, otherwise they resemble the Poland China. Well matured shoats weigh 250 to 340 pounds; when 9 to 12 months old, four to seven hundred pounds at maturity. They are quiet hogs, excellent feeders, stand forcing well and never sun scalded. Their bones are large and sows are very prolific. 8 to 10 weeks old, \$27.00 per pair; Boar, \$18.00; Sow, \$14.00.

OHIO CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

The hogs dressed, when 8 to 9 months old, will net 175 to 250 pounds. When fully matured will weigh from 600 to 800 pounds. Very popular breeds. The sows are prolific. Thorough breeds of the above, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$25.00 per pair; Boar, \$18.00; Sow, \$14.00. Graded Chester White, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$14.00 a pair. Cross Chester White and Poland China, \$20.00 a pair.

ANTIKOL.

The New Scientific Cure and Preventive of Hog Cholera. Is specially designed to prevent and cure hog cholera. It cannot be of benefit except in cases where a disease is due to germs introduced into the intestinal tract. It is fatal to the hog cholera germ and yet absolutely harmless to the hog when used in accordance with directions. It absolutely destroys the cause of cholera in a few hours and consequently, when properly used, is a perfect preventive. If the disease has already gained access to the herd, "Antikol" will kill the germs sure to be present in the food and drink of the hog, as well as effectively destroying the disease-producing bacteria in the intestine of the animal.

"Antikol" is put up in \$1.00 and \$6.00 packages. The \$6.00 size contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ times more than the \$1.00 size. "Antikol" postpaid, in \$1.00 size, \$1.18.



LARGE CATTLE LABELS.

Size, one-half inch wide and one and one-half inches long. May be stamped with owner's name and address if neither requires more than 15 or 16 letters. Fewer letters are plainer. On the jointed size the numbers are stamped from 1 upward if the order fails to specify otherwise.

These labels are used with great satisfaction to cheaply insure against loss of any cattle liable to stray; to number herds of blooded stock and thus form a convenient basis for keeping a reliable herd record; to number herds of milch cows; on herds whose owner has to entrust the care of others; on cattle shipped from buyer to seller; veterinary surgeons label cattle as they pass inspection.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.50 per hundred.

LIGHT CATTLE LABELS.

Weigh one-fourth ounce; somewhat smaller than the "Large Cattle Labels." This size is suitable for calves and will remain without trouble from the growth of the ear. It is just as strong and serviceable for all cattle as the largest size, except it has slightly smaller figures and less room for lettering. The hole required in the ear is smaller and cuts easier.

Not more than two lines of 13 and 14 letters each can be stamped. Price, 90c. per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

SHEEP, HOG AND GOAT SIZE.

One-fourth inch wide and one inch long. May have ten or twelve letters stamped. Fewer letters are larger and plainer. On the jointed side will be stamped consecutive numbers 1 and upward unless ordered otherwise. In the place of the consecutive numbers a year date number may be stamped, for instance, '13 for animals born that year. Or the date number may take

the place of two letters on the plain side. If two numbers are required on each Label, say so plainly.

No other mark or ear tag will answer the purpose as well as these simple one-piece link shaped Labels. We have sent them all over the world.

Price, 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred.

PUNCHES.

Made to cut an oval hole the right distance from the edge of ear, pincers for accurately closing the Label on each punch.
 Sheep and Hog Label size \$ 1.25
 Calf or medium Label size 1.50
 Cattle Label size 1.75
 Extra cutting tubes25

BULL NOSE PUNCH.

Is so made that the whole operation of securing the ring in place is done while the bull's nose is held by the Punch. Any kind of hinged ring may be used. Price, \$1.50.

BULL AND HOG RINGS.

No. 21, Heavy Copper Bull Rings, complete with screw driver, 40c. each; if by mail, add 5c. for postage.

Adjustable Hog Rings, 25c. each; add 10c. for postage.

Pig Rings, 15c. per dozen, 40c. per box (100 in.), postpaid.

Shoat Rings, 15c. per dozen, 40c. per box (100 in.), postpaid.

Hog Rings, 15c. per dozen, 40c. per box (100 in.), postpaid.



GOLD FISH.

These beautiful representatives of the finny tribe are a source of pleasure wherever placed. We have two varieties, as follows: European Gold Fish, small, \$1.00; large, \$2.00 per pair. Japanese Fan-tail Gold Fish, \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to size. These can only be sent by express.

FISH FOOD.—Gold Fish in aquariums should be regularly fed every day. They will soon become tame, eat the food from the hand, and look for it at the usual hour. This food is put up in a neat package containing enough of the food to last a long time. Price, per package, 10c.; by mail, 5c. extra. Gold Fish Grass or Sea Weeds, 40c. per dozen; very essential for an aquarium. By mail, 5c. extra.

GOLD FISH NETS.—4 inches in diameter, 10 inch handle, 30c. each.

SEA SHELLS FOR AQUARIUMS.—Large size, 50c. per dozen, postpaid.

AQUARIUM CASTLES.

Used in Glass Aquariums.

199 A	\$.35
199 B	.40
234 B	.50
255 A	.45
1002	1.00
1001	1.50

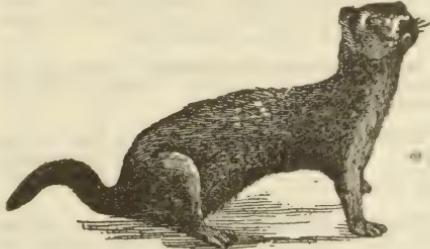


AQUARIUMS.

No. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hanging Fish Globes	\$.30
No. 5	Hanging Fish Globes	.35
No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hanging Fish Globes	.40
No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hanging Fish Globes	.50
No. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hanging Fish Globes	.60
No. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hanging Fish Globes	.80
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon	Deep Aquarium, 7 in.	.90
1	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 8 in.	1.25
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 9 in.	2.00
2	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 10 in.	2.25
3	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 11 in.	2.50
4	Gallon Deep Aquarium	3.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon	Footed Aquarium	.90
$\frac{3}{4}$ Gallon	Footed Aquarium	1.25
1	Gallon Footed Aquarium	1.50
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gallon Footed Aquarium	1.75
2	Gallon Footed Aquarium	2.00

Extra for packing: Large size, 25c.; small size, 15c.

YOUNG ALLIGATORS.—Three inches, \$1.00 each; five inches, \$1.25 each.



FERRETS.—These little animals are the deadliest enemies of Rats, Minks and Mice. Rabbits are also afraid of them. As soon as a Ferret enters the home, farm or ship the Rats and Mice leave and do not return as long as the Ferret is present. Price, \$8.00 each; \$15.00 per pair.

MAGIC WEEDEER.

Magic Weeder, 4 Prong	\$.30
Magic Weeder, Spring Tooth and Square Hoe	.40
Magic Weeder, Spring Tooth and Pointed Hoe	.40
Combination Tool, 4 Tine Fork, Trowel and Dibble, 5 tools in one	.75

Florists' Supplies.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—We beg to notify our many patrons that we carry the largest stock of Christmas trees of any house in the South. Prices ranging from 50c. to \$20 per tree. The trees averaging from 4 to 20 feet, of the finest Spruce Pine. Also holders for same, as well as Candles and Candle Holders, etc. Send in your orders early next season. Trees on hand from December 15th.

CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDERS.—Prices, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 75c. Candles, 15c. per box; Candle Holders, 15c. per dozen.

TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS WITH FERN FANS FOR DECORATING TABLES AND PARLORS; HANDSOMELY DECORATED.—9 x 4 inches, 80c.; 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 60c.; 7 x 3 inches, 50c.; 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 40c.

GLAZED TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS WITH FERN FANS.—9 x 4 inches, 80c.; 8 x 3 inches, 60c.; 7 x 3 inches, 50c.

IMPORTED JAPANESE TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS; HIGHLY DECORATED. 7 inch, \$1.25; 9 inch, \$1.50; 10 inch, \$1.75.

GLAZED JARDINIERS AND PEDESTAL, HIGHLY DECORATED.

13	in.	High,	6	in. diameter	.....	\$ 1.60
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	in.	High,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	in. diameter	.....	3.00
25	in.	High,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	in. diameter	.....	3.60
27	in.	High,	12	in. diameter	.....	8.80
29	in.	High,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	in. diameter	.....	9.00
36	in.	High,	12	in. diameter	.....	10.00
42	in.	High,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	in. diameter	.....	11.00
36	in.	High,	13	in. diameter	.....	11.00

GLAZED TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS; HANDSOMELY DECORATED.—14 inch, \$7.00; 13 inch, \$5.50; 12 inch, \$5.00; 11 inch, \$3.50; 10 inch, \$2.50; 9 inch, \$2.00; 8 inch, \$1.50; 7 inch, 75c.; 6 inch, 50c.

WHITE CAPE FLOWERS.—Used for all kinds of Floral Designs. Price, \$1.25 per pound, postpaid.

SPHAGNUM MOSS.—Strictly best grade, clean, hand-picked Moss. Price per single pound, 20c.; 5 pound lots, 15c. per pound; per bale, \$2.50.

PLANT STICKS.—Wooden Rose Sticks, cut tapering and pointed, excellent for tying plants of all descriptions, 4 feet, 50c. per dozen; 5 feet long, 75c. per dozen; 6 feet, 90c. per dozen.

Galvanized Wire Plant Sticks, indestructible; will, with ordinary care, last a lifetime. They are 4 feet high, strong enough to hold up ordinary plants and are almost invisible; 50c. per dozen.

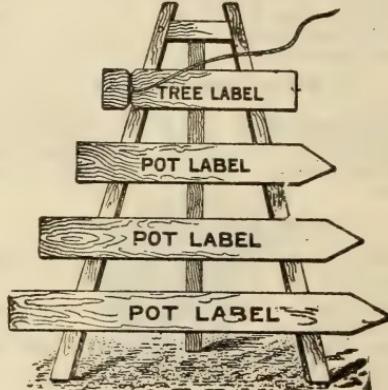
Bamboo Rose Sticks, 20c. per dozen, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 per 100.

ROSE BRACKETS.—This is an iron frame that can be attached to the house, fence or post for trailing of all kinds of Vines and Roses. It is light, yet strong, and easily placed in position, holes being drilled in it for fastening wherever desired. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen.

WIRE BASKETS.

8 inch	.....	\$ .40
9 inch	.....	.45
10 inch	.....	.50
12 inch	.....	.60

Chains for above baskets, 25c. per set.



POT AND TREE LABELS.

	Per 1000.	Postage.
Wire Tree Labels, 4 in.	\$0.30	\$0.05
Pot Labels, 6 in.	.25	.05
Pot Labels, 5 in.	.20	.05
Pot Labels, 4 in.	.15	.05
Pot Labels, 10 in.	.75	.10

COPPER TREE LABELS.—No. 1, 50c. per dozen; \$1.75 per 100; No. 2, 75c. per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.

FLOWER POTS.

Note.—We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 inches	\$0.20
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches25
3 inches30
4 inches40
5 inches70
6 inches75
7 inches	1.25
8 inches	1.50
9 inches	2.25
10 inches	3.50
12 inches50 each
14 inches	1.20 each
15 inches	1.50 each
16 inches	2.25 each
18 inches	3.25 each

Saucers for all the above sized pots same price as pots, less 20 per cent. discount.

The cost of packing charged extra.

Special prices on larger quantities given on application.

CALLA LILY POTS.—50c. each.

LAYER POTS.

	Each.	Per Doz.
5 inch	\$0.20	\$1.50
6 inch	.30	2.00

ROSE JARS.

3x6	\$.25	each
4x5 1/2	.25	each
4x8	.50	each
6x12	.90	each
6x18	1.00	each

HYACINTH GLASSES (Assorted Colors).
Low and tall, 30c. each, or \$3.00 per dozen.

HYACINTH JARS FOR EARTH PLANTING.—4x5x7 1/2 inches, 25c. each.

FANCY CLAY HANGING BASKETS.

8 inch	\$.25	each
9 inch	.35	each

Chains for above baskets, 25c. per set.

IMITATION LOG HANGING BASKETS.

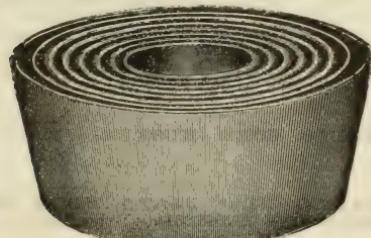
(Made of Earthen Ware.)

6 1/2 inches Long, 4 inches Deep	\$.35
7 inches Long, 4 1/4 inches Deep	.40
10 inches Long, 3 inches Deep	.45

Chains for above baskets, 25c. per set.

FLORIDA GLAZED POTS.

1 Pint size	\$0.15	each
1 1/2 Pint size	.20	each
1 Quart size	.25	each
1/2 Gallon size	.35	each
3/4 Gallon size	.40	each
1 Gallon size	.45	each
1 1/2 Gallon size	.50	each
2 Gallon size	.60	each



FERNS PANS.—The best pot to grow Ferns or Lycopodiums in. They are made of terra cotta, shallow and porous, strong, and, above all, very clean. To grow ferns in the house, no better pot could be found, if used in connection with the saucer to prevent the water from dripping through. Instead of potting soil, Leaf Mould should be used. Ferns grow best in it, it is light and retains moisture much longer than any other soil. We have these Pans and Saucers in the following sizes:

Fern Pans.	Saucers
4 by 1 1/2 inch, 10c. each	5c. each
4 3/4 by 2 inch, 15c. each	10c. each
5 1/2 by 2 inch, 20c. each	15c. each
6 1/4 by 2 inch, 25c. each	20c. each
7 by 2 inch, 30c. each	25c. each
8 by 3 inch, 35c. each	30c. each
9 by 3 inch, 40c. each	35c. each
10 by 4 inch, 50c. each	50c. each

Dimensions given are outside measurements.

FLOWER POT BRACKETS.

No. 20.—5-inch cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 10-inch brackets	\$.70
No. 30.—6-inch cup, solid bottom, extra heavy 8-inch brackets	.80
No. 40.—6-inch cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 11-inch brackets	1.00
No. 1.—6-inch cup, open bottom, light, 9 1/2-inch brackets	.50
No. 0.—4-inch cup, solid bottom, light, 6-inch brackets	.20

SEED PANS.

6 inch pans	\$.20	each
8 inch pans	.30	each
10 inch pans	.50	each

AZALIA POTS.—Also suitable for Boston Ferns. 4-inch, 10c. each; 5 inch, 15c. each; 6 inch, 20c. each; 7 inch, 25c. each; 8 inch, 30c. each; 9 inch, 35c. each; 10 inch, 40c. each; 12 inch, 60c. each.

WIRE FRAMES.

Plateau, 14 inch	\$.60
Wreath, 14 inch	.30
Wreath, 16 inch	.40
Egg Wreath, 16 inch	.75
Egg Wreath, 10 inch	.50
Pillow, 16 inch	.60
Pillow, 18 inch	.70
Cross, 16 inch	.25
Cross, 24 inch	.30
Standing Cross, 16 inch	.30
Standing Cross, 18 inch	.35
Cross and Crown, 22 inch	1.25
Star and Crescent, 21 inch	1.60
Standing Anchor, 16 inch	.50
Standing Anchor, 20 inch	.80
Harp, 18 inch	.50
Broken Column, 30 inch	1.50
Standing Harp, 19 inch	1.05
Lyre on Stand, 22 inch	1.20
Gates Ajar, 30 inch	3.00
Gates Ajar and Pillow, 20 inch	2.25
Roman Urn	4.00

WIRE FLOWER STANDS.

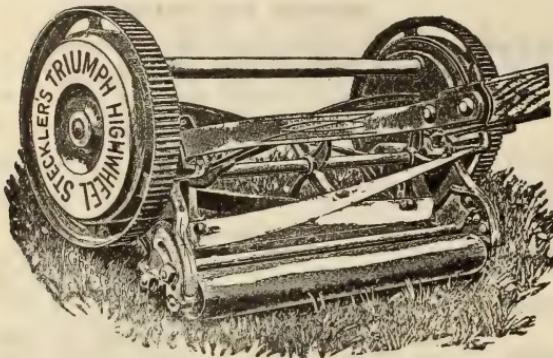
No. 1. Flower Stand, semi-circle with arch	\$ 8.50	each
No. 2. Flower Stand, semi-circle	8.00	each
No. 3. Flower Stand, two shelf.	6.50	each
No. 4. Flower Stand, two shelf with arch	7.50	each
No. 5. Flower Stand, square	10.00	each
No. 6. Flower Stand, square with arch	12.00	each
No. 7. Flower Stand, 3 shelf with arch	7.50	each
No. 8. Flower Stand, 3 shelf	8.75	each

GERMAN GREEN MOSS.

For making backgrounds for flower work. Price per package, 15c. Add 5c. for postage.

	Per Pound.
Wax Paper, plain white	.40
Wax Paper, Sweet Pea	.40
Wax Paper, Green (the latest)	.60
Cut Wire for Stemming Flowers, all sizes	.30
Tin Foil	.25

GILT LETTERS FOR OBITUARY NOTICES.—No. 1, 75c. per dozen; No. M, 50c. per dozen; No. S, 50c. per dozen; No. 8, 40c. per dozen.



STECKLER'S HIGH WHEEL LAWN MOWER.—Made especially for our trade, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Framework is of steel and all parts accurately fitted. Price, 14-inch, \$6.00; 16-inch, \$6.50; 18-inch, \$7.50; 20-inch, \$8.00.

Wire Grass Catchers for Lawn Mowers.

14 inch	\$2.00 each
16 inch	2.25 each
18 inch	2.50 each
20 inch	2.75 each

GREEN HOUSE OR LAWN RUBBER APRONS.

Used by gardeners, house establishments, conservatories and amateurs, who do a great deal of house watering. It is simple, durable and saves clothes; prevents sickness from getting wet by watering. Price, \$2.00.

SIEVES.—Medium. 17 inches in diameter, all sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch mesh. Brass, \$2.00 each; iron, 80c., for securing fine, mellow earth, so desirable for planting all kinds of small seeds.

CEMETERY SHELLS, at \$8.00 per barrel or 40c. per dozen.

WHEELBARROW.—Eastern No. 1.—Nineteen inches wide, 21 inches deep, 10 inches high, \$4.00. These garden wheelbarrows are indispensable on a farm, plantation or garden. No such establishment should be without a wheelbarrow.

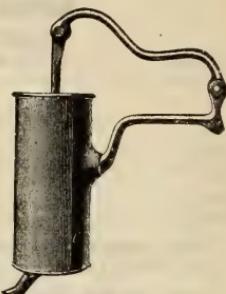
THERMOMETERS.

Hot Bed Thermometer No. 2025. Indispensable to the farmer, planter and florist. Price, \$1.50 each.

Weather Thermometers.—See page 154.

STECKLER'S OKRA GLOVES.—This is a new enterprise in the gardening world, made of crude mule's skin; strong and durable; the article which was long wanted for gardeners. 60c. per pair, postpaid.

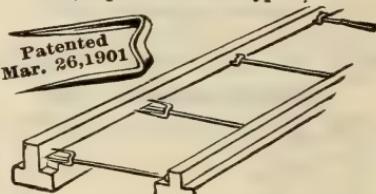
MASTICA.—The best substance known for glazing greenhouses. Remains in a soft, pliable and elastic condition for years. Put up in one gallon cans, \$1.50.



Mastica Glazing Machine.

MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE.—For applying above composition. Price, \$1.50. Full directions accompany each machine.

"PEERLESS" GLAZING POINT. (Improved Van Reyper.)



THE PEERLESS GLAZING POINT.—The most durable, reliable and cheapest in the market. Made of steel wire, with two points, they never bend in the middle when driven or work out by wear. Sold in boxes of 1,000, which will glaze 500 lights of glass. Price, per 1000, \$1.00.

ATKIN'S CORN HUSKER.—Price 75c. each.

CLARK'S NEW PLATE HOOK AND WRIST CORN HUSKER.—Price, 80c. each.

GARDEN LINES.—Made of cotton, at 50c. per ball, postage 10c. extra.

JOB'S TEARS.—(*Coix Lachryma*).—This is a curious ornamental grass, with broad leaves, similar to corn, of a light slate color. It is valuable for Winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. The seeds, when dry, are strung on heavy waxed shoemakers' thread, making fine necklaces, chains and bracelets, and is also good for children when teething. It is a hardy annual and grows three feet high. Price, ounce, 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.00.

STERLINGWORTH WEED KILLER.—Full directions on each package. Prices: 1 lb. package makes 15 gallons, covers 45 to 60 square yards, 75c.; 3 lb. package makes 45 gallons, covers 130 to 180 square yards, \$1.50; 5 lb. package makes 100 gallons, covers 300 to 400 square yards, \$2.50.

BERRIES AND CURRANTS.

Blackberries.

ICEBERG.—This remarkable Blackberry is one of Luther Burbank's productions. It succeeds admirably in this climate. The fruit is transparent white. The seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The fruit is borne in large clusters. The berries are of large size and good quality. The plant is an enormous bearer, and the fruit lasts through a long period. A desirable variety. Strong plants, 15c. each; \$1.00 for 10, \$3.50 for 50; \$6.00 per 100.

Dewberries.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED.—Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is eight to ten days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest Summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five two-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries. Strong plants, 10c. each, 50c. for 10, \$1.50 for 50, \$2.75 per 100.

Gooseberries.

HOUGHTON.—An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red; tender and good. Strong plants, 10c. each, 12 for \$1.00, 50 for \$3.50, 100 for \$6.25.

Raspberries.

Cultural Directions.—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cotton-seed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best, and should be liberally applied during the Winter and early Spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw or leaves. Strong plants, 10c. each; 10 strong plants for 50c.; 50 strong plants for \$1.50; 100 strong plants for \$2.75.

Currants

These are only moderately successful in this latitude. They do best in a cool, strong, moist loam. Plants should be well cultivated and fertilized. Keep them mulched. Set the plants 4 feet apart. Prune out all old wood, leaving only vigorous shoots. Price, strong 1-year plants, 15c.; 10 strong 1-year plants, \$1.25; 50 strong 1-year plants, \$3.50; 100 strong 1-year plants, \$6.25.

VICTORIA.—Large, bright red bunches long berries; medium to excellent quality; erect grower; productive; ripens late.

GROUND LIMESTONE FOR SOIL BETTERMENT.

When commercial fertilizers were first introduced, many farmers thoughtlessly abandoned lime sowing, but the reaction has already begun, and the wise land owner whose soil has been under tillage for many years, understands the value of using both commercial fertilizer and lime. The importance of lime for nearly all soils is generally understood.

Lime seems to be a necessary mineral requisite in plant life. Scientists discover that where there is a scarcity of lime, the principal farm products fail to mature, and where there is no lime at all, the soil is barren. Careful tests disclose:

7 lbs. of lime per ton of Corn Fodder.
9 lbs. of lime per ton of Oats.
10 lbs. of lime per ton of Timothy Hay.
40 lbs. of lime per ton of Clover.

The fertilizing properties of lime seem to extend in the direction of overcoming acidity of soil; supplying mineral necessary for plant growth; actively assisting in the fixation of phosphorus, potash and nitrogen, rendering them more attainable and convertible; all of which means better and larger crops.

In sacks containing 100 lbs., at 60c per sack; in sacks containing 200 lbs., at \$1.00 per sack.

GRASS EARTHEN HEADS.

All Postpaid.

4 inch Growing Heads	\$.50
5 inch Growing Heads	1.00
8 inch Growing Heads	1.50
6 inch Growing Pigs .....	.75
Larger Growing Pigs	1.00
Growing Bears	1.00
Growing Lions	1.00
Growing Cats	1.00

These are filled with water and timothy grass seed planted on them and they produce a very fine effect for ornamental purposes.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

For early feed plant either German Millet, Amber or Orange Sorghum, Improved Yellow Leaming, White St. Charles, Golden Dent, and Golden Beauty Corn.

In forage grasses, Improved Lucerne or Alfalfa Clover, Red or White Clover, Crimson Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape or Hairy Vetch.

For a genuine all around pasture grass, Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover. These will save the planter over fifty per cent. on his feed bill.

A Few Specialties

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

RATEKIN'S PRIDE OF NISHNA CORN.

The Standard of Perfection.—The following description was written by Mr. Ratekin, the son of the originator of this corn: This now famous variety of yellow corn was the first variety of corn originated by my father over forty years ago when he lived on the farm, long before we engaged in the seed business, and was the first yellow corn introduced by us 28 years ago when we began the seed corn business. At that time, in making a selection of ears for a photographic illustration, we did not have in mind the present day ideas of so-called seed corn specialists, but simply went to our seed corn house and selected out three ordinary common ears of good size that fairly represented the variations in type and character of this corn. As every one knows, about every human being has a similar appearance, but seldom, if ever, are there any two people that look so nearly alike but what they can in some way be distinguished apart. The same rule applies to corn. All ears of corn have a similar resemblance, but out of the millions of bushels of corn handled by us, we do not remember to have ever found two ears of corn when laid down side by side but what we could see or find a difference somewhere. The stalks grow from 8 to 12 feet high, dependent on the land—hill or bottom ground—stalks strong and robust, very leafy, broad blades and plenty of them, making an excellent fodder or ensilage corn. Roots almost equal to that of cane sorghum, always resisting wind and storm and standing up well. Ears very uniform in size and shape, cylindrical from butt to tip, running from 9 to 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches in circumference, containing from 16 to 22 rows of deep kernels solidly set on a medium small red cob, shelling 86 to 88 per cent. grains and often even more. A wagon load of this corn weighs out two to four bushels more than ordinary varieties of corn, thus proving its solidity. It is a golden yellow, and a big crib full of it is a beautiful sight to behold. Its potency or power to reproduce is so great that neither dry or wet weather influences its growth and maturity as it does many other sorts. By long and continued selection, the barren, weak and sickly stalks have been eliminated, which has materially increased its yielding qualities. It is the earliest maturing large-eared corn known or grown, always making itself safely and soundly beyond danger of frost in from 90 to 100 days of good corn weather. Our word for it, it will please you in every respect. Price, per quart 30c.; gallon 60c.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$8.00.

LYON WHITE VELVET BEAN.

(*Stizolobium Niveum.*)

The Lyon Velvet Bean is a very ram-plant-growing annual legume, often making vines 60 to 80 feet in length. It grows well on soils too light and sandy for most other legumes and produces an immense amount of forage which is excellent feed for cattle and hogs. It also makes very good hay if cut soon after the first flowers appear, but the vines are so long

and tangled that it is difficult to harvest and the plant is not recommended for that purpose. It is an excellent crop for newly cleared lands, as its growth is so rapid and dense that it smothers out the grass and brings the soil into a cultivable condition much better than will cowpeas. It also has great value for green manuring and as a restorative for soils needing nitrogen and humus. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cowpeas, and as the yield is much greater the total amount of nitrogen and humus added to the soil is correspondingly larger. A crop of 3 tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cottonseed meal, while the amount of humus will be 3 times as great.

The planting should not be done too early, but at about the same time as cotton, as the beans do not make a thrifty growth until the soil has become well warmed. One bushel of the seed will plant 3 to 4 acres. The vines must be given some sort of support to keep them up from the ground or they will not make the most vigorous growth nor will they fruit well.

The principal value of the beans is for Winter grazing and for that purpose it is one of the best crops which can be grown on the light soils and in the long season of the immediate Gulf Coast and Florida. The crop should be allowed to grow until December or until killed by frost, after which it can be grazed through the Winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. The yield of seed from a fair growth of vines well matured is very heavy, from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and 100 pounds of the pods will shell about 40 pounds of beans. The beans need not be shelled for feeding cattle and make an excellent grain feed for Winter use. When grown in Southern Florida some of the earliest maturing pods are likely to open a few weeks after ripening and so a few of the seed may be lost, but that trouble has not been seen farther north, and in any case the loss is very slight, especially if the field is grazed by hogs. Price, pint 40c.; quart 45c.; gallon \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bushel \$5.00.

Louisiana, July, 1913.

I want to state that I bought an assortment of vegetable seeds from you and every package was received in good condition and everything produced accordingly. I must say that Steckler's Seeds give the most satisfaction and the best results, and my profits average \$250 to \$300 from \$5.50 to \$7.00 worth of seeds. I recommend Mr. Steckler to anybody who desires to plant truck, also recommend him for poultry and eggs, as all I have ever gotten from his firm has given entire satisfaction.

Mrs. L. Desforges, Jr.

Mississippi, February, 1913.

The seeds I bought from you are the best I have ever planted and they gave me good satisfaction. The book is also fine, it tells how to plant and what to plant.

John P. Fatzer.

Floral Department.



Carnation Basket.

The Shipping of Fresh Cut Flowers, Bouquets and Floral Designs has always had our special attention. This department is in charge of a Floral Artist who prides himself with the fact that he

NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

This is a source of great satisfaction to people in the country who want fresh flowers on short notice for Funerals, Weddings, etc. We always ship **something appropriate** in case the desired flower is not in season.

Telephone or telegraph us, allowing a few hours before train time, and you can count on prompt service.

It is preferable to write us explicitly, if possible, naming prices and colors of flowers desired, also the time for which flowers are needed in cases of weddings and entertainments.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR PACKING.

Cash or city references should accompany each order. Telegraph or Telephone orders are shipped C. O. D., except where parties are known to us.

CUT FLOWERS.

These are all hot house grown. Roses on long stems and large buds, Carnations fresh and sweet, Lilies of the Valley every day of the year from our own forcing houses.

PRICES OF CUT FLOWERS.

American Beauties, dozen, \$5.00 to \$12.00	
Roses, white and pink, per dozen.....	2.50
Carnations, white, pale and deep pink, per dozen	1.50
Lilies of the Valley, white only, per dozen	1.25

From Christmas to Mardi Gras Only—

Hyacinths, white, per dozen, \$1.00.
 Hyacinths, large, in pink, white, red and
 lilac, per dozen, \$2.00.
 Narcissus, white, per dozen, 75c.
 Daffodils, yellow, per dozen, \$1.50.
 Sweet Peas, all colors, per dozen, 25c.
 Gladiolus, all colors, per dozen, \$1.50.

During Mid-Summer—

Asters, white, pink and lavender, per
 dozen, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
 Peonies, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$4.00.
 Easter Lilies, in season, per dozen, \$4.00
 to \$5.00.
 Ferns free with each shipment.
 During Holidays, prices are higher from
 25 to 50 per cent.

FUNERAL DESIGNS.

Crosses, without foot, to lay on coffin,
 \$2.50 to \$10.00.
 Crosses, on stand, \$3.00 to \$25.00.
 Wreaths, without foot, to lay on coffin,
 \$2.50 to \$10.00.
 Wreaths, on stand or easel, \$3.00 to
 \$25.00.
 Pillows, Lyres, Harps, Stars, \$3.00 to
 \$25.00.
 Gates Ajar, with Doors and gold painted
 Ribbon, \$10.00 to \$30.00.
 Masonic, Odd Fellows, Elks and other
 fraternity emblems, \$10.00 to \$30.00.
 Funeral Bouquets, flat for coffin, \$1.50 to
 \$10.00.
 Casket Covers or Floral Palls, \$25.00 to
 \$100.00.
 These require at least six hours and
 longer for elaborate pieces, and should be
 ordered as early as possible.

WEDDING BOUQUETS, ETC.

The Bride's Bouquet is nearly always
 white, but of late we have furnished
 American Beauties and other colored flowers
 for the Bride to carry.

The Maid of Honor carries the same
 color as the bride and the bouquets for the
 Bridesmaids correspond in color with their
 toiletts, but pink is predominant.

TESTIMONIALS.

Grand Isle, La., Dec. 1, 1913.

I wish to congratulate you for your
 Davis Wax Beans. One fellow picked to-
 day 78 bushels of the finest Wax Beans
 that ever were produced on Grand Isle;
 not one was spotted. They were certainly
 fine.

John Ludwig.

Mississippi, September, 1913.

Please send me a large paper of
 Flanders Spinach Seed. I cannot get it
 here, and I find no seeds as good as those
 I buy from you. Our family have bought
 from you since you were established.

Mrs. E. D. Isom.

Louisiana, February, 1913.

Gladly received your good catalogue and
 want to state that the seed I bought from
 you is the best I have ever planted in my
 life. I am sending you a small order.

Willie Jones.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS.

White Carnations, with white ribbon or
 tulle, \$3.00 to \$6.00.

White Carnations and Bride Roses, with
 ribbon or tulle, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

White Carnations and Lilies of the
 Valley with ribbon or tulle, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Bride Roses only, with tulle or ribbon,
 \$3.00 to \$8.00.

Bride Roses with Lilies of the Valley,
 \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Showers Bouquets of Carnations, \$5.00 to
 \$8.00.

Showers Bouquets of Carnations and
 Bride Roses, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Showers Bouquets of Lilies of the Valley
 and Roses, \$5.00 to \$20.00.

Showers Bouquets of Orchids and Lilies
 of the Valley, \$15.00 to \$50.00.

Boutonnieres to match, 25c. to 50c.

Maids of Honor and Bridesmaids Bou-
 quets, in white or pink, \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Baskets for Flower Girls, \$2.00 to \$4.00
 each.

**MARDI-GRAS, FAIRS AND OTHER
FESTIVITIES.**

We are prepared to furnish up-to-date
 Floral Decorations, Bouquets, Baskets, etc.,
 for Queen and attendants. Correspondence
 solicited.

ANNIVERSARIES, BIRTHDAYS, ETC.

Horseshoes of Fresh Flowers, from \$3.00
 to \$20.00.

Horn of Plenty, from \$5.00 up.

EASTER LILIES.

We grow quantities of these and ship to
 all parts of the South. Price, per dozen,
 \$4.00 to \$5.00.

We suggest timely correspondence to ar-
 range for coming events and guarantee
 satisfaction.

We exercise the greatest care in pack-
 ing and shipping only fresh stock, but all
 shipments travel at the risk of consignees.

Texas, February, 1913.

I didn't know there was so much differ-
 ence in seeds. Those I ordered from you
 are so nice and clean the birds do not waste
 any at all. I shall surely send my neigh-
 bors and friends to you for seeds.

Dorris Sonneman.

Texas, April, 1913.

Order sent a few days ago received yes-
 terday in first-class condition and entire
 order is entirely satisfactory; in fact, is
 put up in the neatest package and contains
 the finest specimens of plants I have ever
 received from any concern. S. K. Elder.

Mississippi, October, 1913.

Celery Plants received in good order, the
 nicest plants I have ever received. Thanks.
 My Grass Seed is the Carpet Grass and will
 have the third cutting in a few days. It is
 fine.

Mrs. E. M. McKee.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN,
OR, IN FACT, ANY LANGUAGE.

PLANTERS AND GARDENERS PRICE LIST.

WE DO NOT CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BOXES.

Seeds Postpaid by Mail.

Note—Please bear in mind that prices quoted in the following list include prepayment of postage on all seeds ordered by the **packet**, ounce, **quarter**, **pound**, **pound** or **pint**.

If ordered to be sent by express or freight, deduct 10 CTS. per lb. from mail prices quoted.

Larger quantities than **pounds** or **pints** will be sent by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Postage on Bulbs, Flowering and Vegetable Plants, add 25% of their value.

The rate of postage on seeds, plants, bulbs and roots mailed within the United States and possessions: Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines remains the same as heretofore, viz: one cent (1c.) for each two ounces or fraction, though the maximum weight of a mailable package may now be eleven (11) pounds, and the size seventy-two (72) inches for combined length and girth.

The Parcel Post does not include seeds, plants, bulbs or shrubs.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seed sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this catalog, and include four papers of either peas, beans or corn (not more than four altogether) in the fifteen papers. Or, for the same amount, we will mail 24 smaller papers, including four papers of either peas, beans or corn (not more than four altogether). This is done to enable customers to get reliable seeds in good size papers in places where our seeds are not sold.

OUR SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS is to give satisfaction to our customers which we always guarantee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those only who can show a letter of recent date with our signature attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons to procure the catalogues of prominent seedsmen and take orders in their names, which they will fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will kindly notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

OUR TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New Orleans, Registered Letter or Money Order. Where neither of the above can be obtained, send remittance in United States postage stamps. Stamps must be in good order, and placed so they will not stick together.

No Plants or Live Stock sent C. O. D. by Express.

When ordering write your name plainly, give correct P. O. address if by mail, if by express give your express office or nearest express, to avoid any delay; also if by rail or boat give station or landing and if possible the name of railroad or name of boat. Where no instructions are given as to how shipment should be made, we will use our own discretion, but we urge all customers to state plainly whether they want goods mailed, expressed, or shipped by boat or by rail.

All C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by at least half the amount.

This Company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

BEWARE OF CHEAP SEEDS.

NO ONE CAN FURNISH A GOOD ARTICLE BELOW COST.

Special notice is given to purchasers to compare our catalogue prices with those of Northern firms who add freight, carriage, and cost of bags. Taking those items into consideration, it will be seen that our prices are in keeping with those whose prices are far in advance of ours, and our seed are none but the best the soil produces.

These prices are calculated very low; be careful of lower offers.

ARTICHOKE. Artichaut (Fr.), Artischoke (Ger.), Aleachofa (Span.), Articiocca (Ital.).

Artichoke plants per doz.	50c.	100	\$2.00,	1000	\$15.00.	Ounce	½ lb.	pr lb.
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Large Green Globe (Loan)						35	\$1 00	\$3 50
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ASPARAGUS. Asperge (Fr.), Spargel (Ger.), Espargos (Span.), Sparagio (Ital.)

Columbia Mammoth						10	25	75
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Conover's Colossal						10	20	60
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Palmetto						10	25	75
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Roots 2 year old of either kind dozen	25c.	100	75c.,	1000	\$6.00.
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BEANS—Pole or Running. Haricot (Fr.), Bohnen (Ger.), Haba (Span.), Faginoli (Ital.).

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all Hand Picked.

Green Snap.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Cut Short.....	25	30	1 00	\$2 00	\$6 50
Dutch Case Knife.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Improved Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Lazy Wife's.....	25	30	1 25	2 00	7 00
Perfectly Round Straight Improved White					
Creaseback.....	25	30	1 25	2 25	8 00
Southern Prolific.....	25	30	1 25	2 25	8 00
St. Louis Perfection White.....	25	45	1 50	2 50	9 00
White Crease Back.....	25	35	1 00	2 00	7 50

Wax Pole.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 50	9 00
Indian Chief or Pole Black Wax.....	40	45	1 50	2 00	7 50

Lima Pole.

Carolina or Sewee.....	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Large Lima.....	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Siebert's Lima.....	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Spotted Butter.....	35	40	1 50	2 75	9 00

By mail, add 15c. per quart for postage.

BEANS—Dwarf, Snap or Bush. Habas.**Green Bush.**

Best of All.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 50
Black Valentine.....	25	30	1 10	2 25	8 00
Bountiful.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	25	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Early Mohawk Six Weeks.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Early Refugee, or 1000 to 1.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Extra Early Refugee.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
French Market.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Hopkins' Improved Valentine.....	25	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Longfellow.....	25	30	1 10	2 25	8 00
Red Kidney.....	25	30	.90	1 75	6 50
Steckler's New Perfect Straight Round Bush Bean.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Steckler's Original Stock st of All.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
White Navy or Boston.....	25	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
White Kidney.....	30	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Yard Long.....	10c		Papers only.		

Wax Bush.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Davis Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Detroit Rust Proof Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	00
Flageolet or Perfection Wax (crimson, scarlet or violet).....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Grenell's Improved Golden Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Hodson Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Keeny's Rustless Golden Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Improved Dwarf German Wax, stringless.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
White Wax.....	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00

Lima Bush.

Burpee's Bush Lima.....	30	35	1 25	2 25	8 50
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.....	40	60	2 00	3 50	13 00
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	40	60	2 00	3 50	13 00
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	30	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter Bean.....	35	50	1 50	2 75	9 00

BEANS—English. Feve de Marais (Fr.), Puff Bohnen (Ger.), Haba Comun (Span.)

	Per Pt.	Per Qt.	Per Gal.	Peck	Bush.
Broad Windsor	25	30	1 00	2 00	6 50

BEANS—Fertilizing.

Soja or German Coffee Berry	25	20	65	1 25	4 00
Velvet (Gray)	30	35	1 00	1 50	4 25

BEET. Betrave (Fr.) Rot Rueben (Ger.) Remolacha (Span.) Barbabietola (Ital.)

	Ounce.	½ lb.	lb.
Chicago Early Blood Turnip	10	25	85
Crimson Globe	10	25	85
Crosby's Egyptian	10	25	1 00
Detroit	10	25	85
Dewing's Early Red Turnip	10	20	75
Early Blood Turnip	10	20	75
Eclipse	10	25	1 00
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip	10	25	75
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early	10	25	75
Extra Early or Bassano	10	30	1 00
Extra Early Perfect	10	35	1 30
Frotscher's ½ Red Turnip	10	25	80
Golden Tankard	10	20	60
Half Long Blood	10	20	75
Lentz	10	20	70
Long Blood	10	20	70
Long Red Mangel Wurzel	10	20	60
Silver or Swiss Chard	10	25	60
Steckler's Extra Early	10	35	1 40
White French or Sugar	10	20	40

BORECOLE or CURLLED KALE. Choux verts (Fr.), Gruenerkohl (Ger.),

Breton (Span.), Cavolo verde (Ital.)

Dwarf German Greens	10	25	75
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BROCCOLI. Choux Broccoli (Fr.), Spargel-Kohl (Ger.), Brocoli (Span.), Brocoli (Ital.)

Purple Cape	35	1 00	3 50
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Choux de Bruxelles (Fr.), Rosenkohl (Ger.), Breton de

Bruselas (Sp.), Cavolo de Brussels (Ital.) 15 50 1 60

BIRD SEEDS. Semillas para pajaros (Span.)

1 lb.

Bird Millet	15	Postage Paid.
Hemp—canamo	20	
Mixed Canary	20	
Plain Canary—cebo para canaris	20	
Rape	20	
Red Bird Seed	20	

Special prices on 100 pound lots and larger.

CABBAGE. Choux Pomme (Fr.), Kopf-Kohl (Ger.), Repollo (Sp.), Cavola Capucchio (Ital.)

	Ounce.	½ lb.	lb.
All Head Early	20	75	2 35
All Season	20	75	2 35
Autumn King or World Beater	20	75	2 35
Charleston Wakefield	25	75	2 60
Creole	25	75	2 60
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch	25	75	2 25
Danish Ball Head	25	75	2 60
Drumhead Savoy	25	60	2 25
Early Drumhead	25	60	2 10
Early Dwarf Savoy	20	60	2 10
Early Flat Dutch	25	60	2 00
Early Jersey Wakefield	25	75	2 60
Early Large Oxheart	25	60	2 10
Early Large York	25	60	2 10
Early York	25	60	2 10

CABBAGE—Continued.

	Ounce	½ lb.	lb.
Early Winningstadt.....	25	60	2 10
Faultless	25	75	2 60
Fotler's Brunswick	25	60	2 35
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch (True).....	30	1 00	2 85
Green Globe Savoy	25	60	2 00
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's	25	75	2 25
Improved Large Late Drumhead	25	60	2 10
Large Flat Brunswick German Imported.....	25	75	2 25
Louisville Drumhead	25	75	2 50
Orleans Pride	25	75	2 60
Premium Large Late Drumhead.....	25	60	2 10
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch	25	60	2 10
Pride of the South	30	75	2 60
Red Dutch (for pickling)	25	75	2 50
Selected Jersey Wakefield	25	75	2 60
Solid South	25	75	2 60
Steckler's French Market Winter	30	1 00	3 00
Steckler's New Leader	30	1 00	3 00
Steckler's New Money Making	30	1 00	3 00
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch (very fine).....	25	75	2 50
St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil	25	60	2 35
St. Louis Late Market	25	75	2 60
Succession, Henderson's True	25	75	2 60
Sure Head, Genuine Stock from the Originator.....	25	75	2 75

CAULIFLOWER. Choufleur (Fr.), Bluhmenkohl (Ger.), Coliflor (Span.), Cavolo Fiore (Ital.)

Early Erfurt, Dwarf	1 00	3 50	12 25
Early Italian Giant	50	1 75	6 00
Early Snowball, Henderson's True	2 00	7 00	24 00
Extra Early Paris	1 00	2 25	7 50
Half Early Paris	1 00	2 25	7 50
Large Algiers, fine, French strain	1 00	2 25	8 00
Late Italian Giant	50	1 75	6 00
Le Normands Short Stemmed	60	1 75	6 00

CARROTS. Carotte (Fr.), Gelbe Ruebe (Ger.), Zanahoria (Span.), Carota (Ital.)

Chantenay Half Long	10	25	85
Crecole	10	30	1 35
Danver's Intermediate or ½ Long	10	25	85
Early Scarlet Horn	10	25	90
Half Long Scarlet French	10	25	90
Half Long Luc	10	30	1 25
Improved Long Orange	10	25	85
Long Red, without core	10	40	1 50
Ox Heart or Guerande	10	30	1 00
St. Valerie or ¾ Long	10	25	85

CELERY. Celéri (Fr.), Sellerie (Ger.), Apio (Span.), Accia (Ital.)

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted	20	60	2 10
Cutting or Soup	15	40	1 35
Dwarf Large Ribbed	20	60	2 10
Flavoring Celery	10	25	70
Golden Self Blanching, (French grown)	1 25	4 00	15 00
Giant Pascal	25	75	2 60
Large White Solid (finest American)	25	75	2 60
Perfection Hartwell, very fine	25	75	2 60
White Plume	25	75	2 60

CHERVIL. Cerfeuil (Fr.), Kerbelkraut (Ger.), Perifolio (Span.), Cerfoglio (Ital.)

Plain and Curled Leaved	15	40	1 50
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COLLARDS. Choux Coba (Fr.), Blatterkohl (Ger.), Cabu (Span.)

Georgia	10	25	85
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CORN. Mais (Fr.), Korn (Ger.), Maiz (Span.), Fromidone (Ital.)

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all hand picked.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck.	Bush.
Adam's Extra Early	25	30	75	1 00	3 50
Best of all Corn	25	30	75	1 00	3 00
Bloody Butcher	25	30	75	1 00	3 00
Blunt's Prolific, Field	25	20	60	90	2 75
Boone County White	25	20	60	75	2 50
Brazilian Flour	30	35	90	1 50	4 00
Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn	25	20	75	1 00	3 00
Champion White Pearl	20	20	50	60	2 25
Country Gentleman	25	30	75	1 25	4 25
Early Sugar or Sweet New England	25	30	75	1 25	4 50
Early Yellow Canada	25	20	60	80	2 75
Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar	25	20	75	1 25	4 50
First in the market, or First of all, Sugar Corn	25	20	80	1 50	5 00
French Market Corn	25	20	60	1 00	2 75
Frotscher's Adam's Early Large	25	30	75	1 00	3 50
Golden Beauty	20	25	50	75	2 25
Golden Dent Gourd Seed	20	25	50	75	2 25
Hickory King, white	25	25	60	90	3 00
Improved Yellow Leaming, (Red Cob)	20	25	50	75	2 25
Iowa Silver Mine	25	20	60	75	2 50
Large White Flint	25	20	60	80	3 00
Mexican June Corn	25	25	60	1 00	3 00
Mosby's Prolific	25	25	60	90	2 75
New Madrid (Yellow and White)	20	20	50	75	2 25
Ne Plus Ultra Sugar Corn	35	40	1 15	2 00	6 50
Oklahoma White Wonder	25	25	60	1 00	3 00
Pop Corn, Rice and Pearl	25	25	80		
Snowflake White, Dent	20	20	60	90	2 50
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	25	25	80	1 50	5 00
White Rockdale	25	20	60	90	3 00
White St. Charles, (Red Cob)	25	20	60	75	2 50
White Tuscarora	25	40	90	1 50	4 00
Yellow Creole Corn, Improved (Very scarce)	20	20	70	1 00	3 00

By mail, add 15c. per quart for postage.

CAUTION - Corn in bulk, even after being thoroughly cured, will often gather moisture and spoil, particularly if it has been exposed to a low temperature. To prevent this it should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread in a dry place.

CORN SALAD. Mache Doucet (Fr.), Acker-Salat (Ger.),
Canongas (Span), Valeriana (Ital.)

	Ounce	1 lb.	lb.
Corn Salad	10	25	70

CRESS. Cresson (Fr.), Kresse (Ger.), Berro (Span.), Agretto (Ital.)

Broad-leaved, grey seeded	20	40	1 25
Curled or Pepper Grass	10	20	60
Water Cress, True	35	1 00	3 60

CUCUMBER. Concombre (Fr.), Gurke (Ger.), Pepino (Span.), Cetriolo (Ital.)

Arlington White Spine	10	25	1 00
Davis Perfect	10	25	1 00
Early Cluster	10	30	1 00
Early Fortune	10	25	1 00
Early Frame	10	30	1 00
Frotscher's New Orleans Market	10	30	1 10
Gherkin, or Burr, for pickling	15	40	1 60
Henderson's Perfect White Spine	10	30	1 00
Improved Early White Spine	10	25	1 00
Japanese Climbing	10	35	1 25
Klondyke	10	25	1 00
Long Green Turkey	10	25	1 00

EGG PLANT. Aubergine (Fr.), Eierpflanze (Ger.), Berengena (Span.)

	Ounce	lb.	lb.
Black Beauty	40	1 25	4 10
Early Dwarf Oval (French extra early)	75	1 50	00
Early White Pearl	75	2 00	6 50
Frotscher's Large Purple, or New Orleans Market	40	1 25	4 10
New York Spineless (Imported)	35	1 00	3 60
Steckler's New High Bush	40	1 25	4 10

ENDIVE. Chicoree (Fr.), Endivien (Ger.), Endibia (Span.), Endivia (Ital.)

Broad Leaved, or Escarolle	15	40	1 35
Green Curled	15	40	1 35

GOURD.

Dipper	25	75	2 85
Long Sweet (edible)	20	60	2 10
Luffa or Dish Cloth	35	1 00	3 50
Ornamental	25	75	2 60

GARLIC. Ail (Fr.), Knoblauch (Ger.), Ajo (Span.), Aglio (Ital.)

100 lb. lots at 20

KOHLRABI. Chou Navet (Fr.), Kohlrabi (Ger.), Col nabo (Span.), Cavolo rapo (Ital.)

Early White Vienna, finest	25	60	2 10
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LEEK. Poireau (Fr.), Lauch (Ger.), Puerco (Span.), Poro (Ital.)

Large Carentan, American grown	20	50	1 85
Large Loudon Flag, American grown	20	50	1 85
Large Rouen, French grown	20	50	1 85

LETTUCE. Laitue (Fr.), Lattich (Ger.), Lechuga (Span.), Lattuca (Ital.)

Big Boston	20	50	1 40
Brown Dutch	20	50	1 75
California, American grown—Passion	20	40	1 25
Drumhead Cabbage	20	40	1 50
Early Cabbage or White Butter	20	50	1 50
Frotscher's New Orleans Improved Large Passion	15	50	1 50
Grand Rapids	15	40	1 25
Hubbard's Market	15	40	1 25
Improved Large Passion	20	40	1 25
Improved Royal Cabbage	15	40	1 25
Large Salamander	15	40	1 25
Prize Head	20	40	1 25
Maximum or Immensity	20	40	1 50
May King	15	40	1 25
Perpignan	20	50	1 50
Steckler's French Market	20	50	1 50
Steckler's Special White Winter	20	60	2 00
Trocadero, American grown	15	40	1 25
Trocadero, imported French seed	20	50	1 50
White Paris Coss	15	40	1 25

MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUP. Melon (Fr.), Melône (Ger.), Melon (Span.), Popone [Ital.]

Banana	15	35	1 25
Early Hackensack	10	30	1 10
Emerald Gem	15	30	1 10
Frotscher's New Orleans Market [seed very scarce]	15	50	1 60
Hoodoo	15	35	1 50
Long Island Beauty	15	35	1 35
Netted Citron	10	30	1 00
Netted Nutmeg	10	30	1 00
Osage	15	40	1 60
Paul Rose or Petoskey	10	30	1 10
Persian or Cassaba	15	50	1 60
Pine Apple	15	50	1 60
Rockyford or Hart's Victor	15	50	1 00
Texas Cannon Ball	15	50	1 60
Tip Top	15	40	1 35

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.

MELON, WATER.	Melon d'eau (Fr.), Wassermelone (Ger.), Sandia (Span.), Melone d'aqua (Ital.)	Ounce	1 lb.	lb.
Alabama Sweet		10	25	85
Black Diamond		10	25	80
Bradford		10	25	80
Cole's Early		10	25	85
Duke Jones		10	20	70
Early Dark Icing		10	20	75
Eden		10	20	70
Florida's Favorite		10	20	70
Frotscher's Lone Star		20	50	1 35
Halbert's Honey		10	30	1 00
Halbert's Rubber Rind		20	50	1 35
Ice Cream, White Seeded		10	25	70
Kleckley's Sweet		10	30	90
Kolb Gem		10	20	60
Mammoth Iron Clad		10	25	75
Marie Louise		20	50	1 60
McIver's Wonderful Sugar		10	20	70
Monte Cristo		10	25	85
Preserving Citron		10	25	95
Pride of Georgia		10	20	60
Rattlesnake, true		10	25	90
Seminole			Failure	
Steckler's Cream Flesh		20	50	1 35
Sweet Heart		10	20	75
Tom Watson		10	30	1 00
Triumph		10	20	70

Southern grown, Superior Quality

MUSHROOM SPAWN—In Bricks, postpaid..... 40c. per Brick

MUSTARD. Moutarde [Fr.], Senf [Ger.], Mostaza [Span.]

Black or Brown London for pickling	10	15	40
Chinese Large Leaved	10	20	50
Giant Ostrich Plume	10	20	50
Large Curled, Southern grown	10	20	60
White London or Yellow Seeded	10	15	40

NASTURTIUM. Capucine [Fr.], Kapuciner Kresse [Ger.] Capuchina [Span.], Nas-turzio [Ital.]

Dwarf	15	30	1 00
Tall	10	25	80

OKRA. Gumbo [Fr.], Ocher [Ger.], Gombaud [Span.], Ocra [Ital.]

Extra Early Dwarf Green Prolific	10	15	60
French Market	15	20	70
Green Tall Growing	10	15	60
Perkins Mammoth Long Pod	10	15	60
White Velvet	10	15	60

ONION. Ognon [Fr.], Zwiebeln [Ger.], Cebolla [Span.], Cipolli [Ital.]

Australian Brown	15	40	1 50
Bermuda [true] Red [Teneriffe grown]	25	75	2 35
Bermuda White or Yellow [Teneriffe grown]	30	80	2 60
Crystal White Wax [Teneriffe grown]	40	1 25	3 60
Danver's Yellow Globe	25	50	1 75
Frotscher's Red Creole	25	75	3 10
Prize Taker, Yellow	25	60	2 00
Red Wethersfield	25	40	1 50
Southport Onion, Red Globe	25	75	2 50
White Queen	30	60	2 00

ONION SETS.

	quart	gallon	peck	bush.
Crystal Wax	25	90	1 00	4 00
Dark Red Western	15	50	75	2 50

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.

ONIONS—Continued.

	Qt.	Gal.	Peck	Bush.
Red Creole.....	25	70	1 00	3 50
Red Bermuda.....	30	80	1 25	4 00
White Western.....	15	50	75	2 75
Yellow Western.....	15	50	75	2 50

PARSLEY. Persil [Fr.], Petersillie [Ger.], Perjil [Span.], Prezzemolo [Ital.]

	Ounce	1 lb.	lb.
Creole.....	.10	.25	1 00
Double Curled.....	.10	.25	.75
Improved Garnishing.....	.10	.25	.75
Market Gardeners Curled.....	.10	.20	.70
Plain Leaved.....	.10	.25	.75

PARSNIP. Panais [Fr.], Pastinake [Ger.], Chirivia [Span.], Pastinaco [Ital.]

Hollow Crown or Sugar.....	.10	.30	.75
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PEAS. Pois [Fr.], Erbsen [Ger.], Guisantes [Span.], Pisello [Ital.]

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
American Wonder.....	30	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod.....	30	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	30	35	.75	1 50	5 00
Blue Beauty.....	30	35	1 00	2 00	7 50
Carter's Stratagem.....	35	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Carter's Telephone.....	35	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Champion of England.....	30	35	1 50	2 75	8 00
Claudit.....	45	60	1 75	3 25	12 00
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone.....	35	40	1 35	2 25	8 50
Dwarf Blue Imperial.....	35	40	1 35	2 25	8 50
Dwarf Sugar [Edible Pods].....	40	50	1 50	2 75	10 50
Early Alaska.....	30	35	1 10	2 00	6 50
Early Washington, May or Frame.....	35	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
Eclipse.....	40	50	1 75	2 50	9 75
Extra Early [First and Best].....	35	35	1 00	2 00	6 50
Eugenie.....	40	50	1 50	2 75	9 00
Gradus or Prosperity.....	40	50	1 50	2 75	9 00
Large White Marrowfat.....	30	30	.75	1 50	5 00
Laxton's Alpha.....	35	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod.....	40	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
McLean's Advancer.....	35	40	1 25	2 25	7 50
McLean's Little Gem.....	35	40	1 25	2 25	7 50
Melting Sugar.....	40	50	1 75	2 50	9 00
Morning Star.....	35	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
Nott's Excelsior.....	35	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
Prince of Wales.....	35	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Prize Winner.....	35	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Royal Dwarf Marrowfat.....	30	30	.75	1 50	5 50
Steckler's First and Best.....	35	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
Tall Sugar [Edible Pods].....	40	50	1 50	2 75	10 50
Thomas Laxton.....	40	50	1 60	3 00	11 50
Tom Thumb.....	35	40	1 25	2 25	7 50

FIELD or COW PEAS. (Guisantes Communes.)

Black Eyed Field.....	30	30	1 00	1 75	5 00
Canada Field Peas.....	25	30	.75	1 25	3 50
Clay Cowpeas.....			Market Price.		
Lady Peas.....	30	30	1 00	1 75	5 00
New Era.....			Market Price.		
Mixed Cowpeas.....			Market Price.		
Red Rippers.....			Market Price.		
Steckler's Improved Louisiana Wild Cowpeas.....	35	40	1 50	2 00	
Tennessee Clay Crowder.....	30	35	1 25	2 50	
Unknown Cowpeas.....			Market Price.		
Whippoorwill.....			Market Price.		
White and Red Crowder or Forty Day Peas.....	30	30	1 00	2 00	
Wonderful Peas.....			Market Price.		

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.	[<i>Lathyrus Odoratus</i>] [dulce]	Ounce	½ lb	lb.
Mixed	20	40	1 35	
White	25	50	1 60	

PEPPER. Piment [Fr.], Pfeffer [Ger.], Pimento [Span.], Peperone [Ital.]				
Bell or Bull Nose	25	75	2 60	
Bird Eye	45	1 25	4 60	
Celestial	25	85	3 00	
Chili	25	85	2 60	
Chinese Giant	30	1 00	3 60	
Columbus, Sweet	30	1 00	3 60	
Coral Gem Bouquet Pepper	50	1 00		
Frotscher's Tabasco	30	1 00	3 60	
Golden Dawn Mango	25	75	2 60	
Long Red Cayenne	25	75	2 70	
Red Cherry	25	75	2 60	
Red Cluster	25	65	2 35	
Ruby King, Sweet	25	75	2 60	
Sweet Italian	30	85	3 25	
Sweet Spanish, Monstrous	25	75	2 60	

POTATOES. Pomme de Terre [Fr.], Kartoffel [Ger.], Potato [Span.], Patatti [Ital.]

IMPORTANT—We call your attention to the so-called PEERLESS and TRIUMPHS which are being shipped for GENUINE. Don't plant inferior potatoes for seeds, that were never intended for planting and are misrepresented. The planter cannot make potatoes when he puts worthless seed in the ground.

WE ARE OFFERING SELECTED AND PURE SEED STOCK.	Peck.	Bu.	Bbl.
Boston or Breeze's Peerless	75	1 75	4 75
Eastern Burbanks	75	1 75	4 50
Green Mountain	75	1 75	4 50
Irish Cobbler	75	2 00	5 50
Jackson White	75	1 75	4 50
Rural New York No. 2	75	1 75	4 50
Vermont Early Rose	75	2 00	4 75
White Elephant	75	1 75	4 50
White Star	75	1 75	4 75

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market. All packed in Flour Barrels.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda

75 2 00 5 25

The Triumph are highly recommended for early shipping.

Special prices given on large quantities. Prices subject to fluctuation.

POTATOES, SWEET.

Dooley Yam	75	1 75	5 00
Southern Queen	50	1 75	4 00
Yellow Pumpkin Yam	75	1 75	5 00

Prices vary according to market.

PUMPKIN. Potiron [Fr.], Kuerbis [Ger.], Calabaza [Span.], Zucca [Ital.]	Ounce	½ lb	lb.
Connecticut Field	10	20	.40
Frotscher's Cashaw Crookneck [green striped] Southern grown	10	30	1 00
Golden Yellow Mammoth	15	40	1 10
Kentucky Field	10	15	.60
Large Cheese	10	20	.70
Small Sugar	10	25	.70
Yellow Cashaw (Crookneck)	10	25	1 00
Yellow Striped Cashaw	10	25	1 00

RADISH. Radies [Fr.], Rettig [Ger.], Rabano [Span.], Ravanello [Ital.]

All radishes we offer are transplanted roots of the French stock. None better.

Black Spanish, Winter	10	20	.60
Brightest Scarlet ¼ Long	10	15	.50

RADISH—Continued.

	Ounce	1 lb.	lb.
Chartier.....	10	20	50
Chinese Rose, Winter	10	20	60
Crimson Globe	10	20	60
Early Long Scarlet short top	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip [white tip, forcing] French grown	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip American grown, white tip	10	20	60
Glass or Cincinnati Market	10	20	60
New and Earliest White	15	20	65
Rosy Gem.....	10	20	60
Scarlet Half Long French [French grown]	10	20	60
Scarlet Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French breakfast	10	20	60
Shipper's Favorite	10	20	65
White California Mammoth	10	20	60
White Strassburg	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip	10	20	50
White Vienna or Lady Finger	10	20	60
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe	10	20	60

RHUBARB SEED.

Linnæus	15	40	1 25
Victoria	15	40	1 25
Roots 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen			

ROQUETTE.

20	50	1 60
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SALSIFY. Salsifis [Fr.], Haferwurzel [Ger.], Ostra Vegetal [Span.], Sasffrica [Ital.]

Sandwich Island Mammoth.....	15	40	1 50
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SHALLOTS. Echallotes [Fr.], Schallotten [Ger.], Chalotas [Span.]

	Qt.	Gal.	Peck	Bush.
White Shallots	15	50	80	2 50
Yellow Shallots	15	50	80	2 50

SPINACH. Espinard [Fr.], Spinat [Ger.], Espinago [Span.], Spinace [Ital.]

	Ounce	1 lb.	lb.
Broad-leaved Flanders.....	10	15	35
Extra Large Leaved Savoy	10	15	35

SORREL. Oselle [Fr.], Sauerampfer [Ger.], Acedera [Span.], Acetoza [Ital.]

Broad Leaved.....	15	40	1 35
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SQUASH. Cibleme [Fr.], Kuerbis [Ger.], Calabaza Tontanera [Span.], Zucca [Ital.]

Boston Marrow	10	25	85
Early Bush or Patty Pan	10	25	65
Golden Custard	10	25	80
Hubbard	10	30	1 00
Large Warted Hubbard	10	30	1 00
Long Green or Summer Crook Neck	10	30	1 00
London Vegetable Marrow	10	30	1 00
Mammoth Chili	10	35	1 10
Orange Marrow	10	25	70

TOBACCO SEED.

Connecticut Seed Leaf	25	75	2 60
Genuine Grand Point Perique	50	2 00	6 00
Imported Havana	40	1 25	4 00
Sumatra	50	1 50	5 00
Virginia	30	1 00	3 00
White Burley (Improved)	35	1 00	3 50

Sold also in 5c. and 10c. packages.

TOMATO. Tomate [Fr.], Tomate [Ger.], Tomate [Span.], Pomo d'oro [Ital.]

Dwarf Champion	30	1 00	3 00
Early Detroit	30	1 00	3 00
Early Large Smooth Red	25	75	2 60

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.

TOMATO—Continued.

	Ounce	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Large Yellow	25	75	2 50
Livingston's Acme	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Beauty	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Favorite	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Paragon	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Perfection	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Stone	20	60	2 00
Matchless	25	75	2 25
New Peach	25	75	2 35
Pear Shaped Yellow	25	75	2 35
Pear Shaped Red	25	75	2 35
Ponderosa	30	90	3 00
Spark's Earliana Tomato, select strain	25	80	2 60
Tree Tomato	25	80	2 60
Trophy, Selected	20	75	2 35
Yellow Cherry	25	75	2 35
Yellow Plum	25	75	2 35

TURNIP. Navet [Fr.], Ruebe [Ger.], Nabo comun [Span.], Navone [Ital.]

Amber Globe	10	20	50
Early Red or Purple Top, strap leaved	10	20	50
Early White Flat Dutch, strap leaved	10	20	50
Extra Early White French or Egg	10	20	50
Extra Early White Milan	15	40	1 50
Golden Ball (Robertson's)	10	20	50
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga	10	20	50
Large Cow Horn	10	20	50
Large White Globe	10	20	50
Munich Extra Early Purple Top	15	40	1 50
Pomeranian Globe	10	20	50
Purple Top Globe	10	20	50
Seven Top	10	20	50
White Hanover or Sweet German	10	20	50
White Spring	10	20	50
Yellow Aberdeen	10	20	50

VEGETABLE PEAR.—15c. each, if by mail add 10c. for postage.

GRASS AND FIELD SEED. Haba [Span.]

	Lbs. to Bu.	Amt. to acre.	lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	Bush.
Alfalfa or French Lucerne	60	20 to 30 lbs	35	6 50	12 00
\$18.00 per 100 lbs.					
Alsike Clover	60	10 to 15 lbs	40	9 00	17 50
Bermuda Grass, 6 lbs. to the acre, single lb. \$1.00, in 5 lb. lots and over 90c. per lb.					
Broom Corn, Evergreen	46	20 lbs	30	1 75	3 00
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled and Japanese	48	1 bush	30	2 00	3 25
Burr or California Clover, hulled	60	20 lbs	30	5 00	9 00
Carpet Grass or Paspalum Platycarpa, 10 lbs. to the acre, single lb. \$1.25, in 5 lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.					
Crimson Clover, an annual	60	10 to 20 lbs	30	3 25	6 50
Dhouro or Egyptian Corn	50	10 lbs	25	2 00	3 75
Dwarf Essex Rape	50	20 lbs	25	2 75	5 00
Early Winter Turf Oats		1½ bush	20	90	1 50
Egyptian Wheat	50	½ bush	25	2 25	4 00
English or Peregrine Rye Grass	20	4 bush	20	1 25	2 00
German Millet	50	¾ bush	20	1 75	3 00
Giant Beggar Weed, 10 lbs. to the acre, single lb. \$1.00 in 10 lb. lots and over 80c. per lb.					
Guinea, 3 lbs. to the acre, single lb. 85c., in 10 lb. lots and over 70c. per lb.					
Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch	60	2 bush	30	5 00	8 00
Hungarian Millet	50	1 bush	30	2 00	3 75
Italian Rye	20	4 bush	25	1 75	3 00
Japanese Barnyard Millet	50	½ bush	25	2 25	4 25
Jerusalem Corn	50	10 lbs	25	2 25	4 25
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned	25	1 to 1½ bush	35	1 75	3 25
Kaffir Corn, Red	50	10 lbs	20	2 25	3 25
Kaffir Corn, White	50	10 lbs	20	2 25	3 25

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS—Continued.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy	21	1 bush	35	2 00	3 50
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover	25	1 bush	40	2 50	4 50
Meadow Fescue Grass	15	2 bush	35	1 75	3 00
Millo Maize, Yellow	50	12½ lbs	25	2 25	4 00
Orchard Grass, Choice	14	1 to 1½ bush	40	1 75	3 00
Oregon or Spring Vetch	60	2 bush	25	2 50	4 50
Para Grass—Roots \$1.00 per 100.		\$8.00 per 1000.			
Paspalum Dilitatum, 8 lbs. to the acre, single lb	75c.	in 5 lb. lots and over	60c. per lb.		
Pearl or Cattail Millet, 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre, single lb.	25c.	in 100 lb. lots	\$12.00.		
Red Clover Extra Cleaned	60	10 to 15 lbs.	40	6 50	12 00
Red Dhouro	50	3 to 5 lbs.	25	2 25	4 00
Red Rust Proof Oats	32	1½ bush	20	1 00	1 00
50 to 100 bushel lot at 90c. per bu.					
Red Top Grass, Choice	14	2 bush	35	2 25	4 00
Red Top or Sumac Sorghum	50	½ bush	25	2 25	4 00
Rescue or Arctic Grass	14	½ to 2 bush	45	1 75	3 00
Russian Sunflower, for Feed, 25 lbs. to bu., single lb.	25c.	in 10 lb. lots and over @ 10c. per lb.			
Russian Sunflower, for Planting		3 lbs.	35		
Rye [Seed] (Texas), for forage	56	1½ bush	20	1 00	1 75
Sanfoin, 20 lbs. to the acre, single lb.	40c.	in 10 lb. lots and over	25c. per lb.		
Siberian Millet	50	½ bush	25	2 25	4 00
Speltz or Emmer	48	2 bush	25	1 75	3 00
Steckler's Grass Seed Mixture	20	3 bush	50	2 25	4 00
Steckler's Hog Pasture Mixture	20	3 bush	50	2 25	4 00
Steckler's Mixed Lawn Grass	20	3 bush	50	2 25	4 00
Sorghum, Amber	50	½ bush	20	1 75	3 25
Sorghum, Orange	50	½ bush	20	1 75	3 25
Sweet Clover or Bokhara Melilotus					
Yellow Bloom	60	10 to 15 lbs.	35	5 00	9 00
White Bloom	60	10 to 15 lbs.	45	6 50	12 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	14	2 bush	35	2 00	3 75
Teosinte, 2 lbs. to the acre, single lb.	\$1.00, in 5 lb. lots and over	90c. per lb.			
Barley Seed	48	2 bush	20	1 15	2 00
Wheat, Fultz	60	2 bush	20	1 30	2 50
Timothy	45	10 to 12 lbs.	35	2 25	4 00
White Dutch Clover	60	5 to 8 lbs.	70	12 00	22 00
Wild Rice		14 to 20 lbs.	60		

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

All described on page 66 at 5 and 10c. per packet.

WHOLE FLAX SEED		22c. per lb.
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Seeds Postpaid by Mail.

Please bear in mind that prices quoted in the following list include prepayment of postage on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound or pint.

If ordered to be sent by express or freight, deduct 10 CTS. per lb. from mail prices quoted.

Larger quantities than pounds or pints will be sent by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Postage on Bulbs, Flowering and Vegetable Plants, add 25% of their value.

The rate of postage on seeds, plants, bulbs and roots mailed within the United States and possessions: Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines remains the same as heretofore, viz: one cent (1c.) for each two ounces or fraction, though the maximum weight of a mailable package may now be eleven (11) pounds, and the size seventy-two (72) inches for combined length and girth.

The Parcel Post does not include seeds, plants, bulbs or shrubs but a flat rate of 8c. per pound.

**FOR VETERINARY PURPOSES CONSULT OUR SPECIALISTS
PATTERSON-HOLMES VETERINARY HOSPITAL**

DR. H. G. PATTERSON DR. E. F. KARSTENDIEK

222-224 BURGUNDY ST. Telephone Main 2139 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.



SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE

WHITEFLY AND SCALE DESTROYER

Effective against Whitefly, Purple Scale, Long Scale, Brown Scale of CITRUS FRUITS; San Jose Scale, Maple Scale, Gloomy Scale, Oak Scale of DECIDUOUS FRUITS and SHADE TREES.

Tested and Recommended by Alabama Experiment Station and Government Officials.

PRICES:

1 bbl. 50 gals. @	50c gal.	5 gallons @ .....	.85c gal.
½ bbl. 25 gals. @ .....	.60c gal.	1 gallon @	\$1.00 gal.
10 gallons @ .....	.75c gal.	Half gallon @ .....	.60c

8 ounce bottle15c

Manufactured by Insecticide Dept., VAN ANTWERP DRUG CORPORATION, Mobile, Alabama.

Distributed by J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.,

Sole Agents for Louisiana and New Orleans Exclusively.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Complete Collections of Seeds for Small Gardeners and Families.

These assortments contain only the choicest sorts, and are sure to give satisfaction. They are prepared in advance in order to facilitate our work, on which account a considerable reduction from the catalogue prices is made. The reduced price will not be allowed unless the assortment is taken in full and without change. They are delivered free to your address.

No. 1. PRICE, \$2.50; BY MAIL or EXPRESS.

1 pt. Beans, Refugee Green-Pod.	½ pt. Corn, St. Charles.	1 pa. Onion, White Crystal Wax.
1 " Beans, Golden Wax.	½ " Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.	1 " Onion, Large Red Bermuda.
1 pt. Beet, Egyptian.	1 pa. Cucumber, N. O. Market.	1 " Parsley, Curled.
1 " Beet, Globe.	1 " Eggplant, Imp. N. Y. Purple.	1 pt. Peas, Extra Early.
1 " Cabbage, Early Wakefield.	1 " Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna.	1 " Peas, Wrinkled, Our Selection.
1 " Cabbage, Red, for pickling.	1 " Leek, Flag.	1 oz. Radish, Scarlet Turnip.
1 " Carrot, Half-Long.	1 " Lettuce, Big Boston.	1 " Spinach, Flanders.
1 " Cauliflower, Early Italian Giant.	1 " Lettuce, Cos, or Romaine.	1 pa. Tomato, Stone.
1 " Celery, White Plume.	1 " Melon, Rockyford.	1 oz. Turnip, White Flat Dutch.
½ pt. Corn, Frotscher's Adam's Early.	1 " Melon, Water, Black Diamond.	

No. 2. PRICE \$5; BY MAIL or EXPRESS.

1 pt. Beans, Refugee Green-Pod.	1 pt. Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.	1 oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
1 " Beans, Early Valentine.	1 oz. Cress, or Pepper Grass.	1 pt. Peas, Extra Early.
1 " Beans, Golden Wax.	1 " Cucumber, N. O. Market.	1 " Peas, Wrinkled, Our Selection.
½ " Beans, Yellow Six Weeks.	1 pa. Eggplant, Imp. New York Purple.	1 pa. Pepper, Chinese Giant.
1 " Beans, Lima, Seweet.	1 " Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna.	1 oz. Radish, White-tipped.
1 oz. Beet, Egyptian.	1 " Leek, Flag.	1 " Radish, Scarlet Turnip.
1 " Beet, Eclipse.	1 " Lettuce, Big Boston.	1 " Radish, Long Scarlet.
1 pa. Cabbage, Early Wakefield.	1 " Lettuce, May King.	½ " Salsify, Sandwich Island.
1 " Cabbage, Ball-Head.	1 " Lettuce, Cos, or Romaine.	¼ lb. Spinach, Flanders.
1 " Cabbage, Red, for pickling.	1 " Melon, Netted Gem.	1 pa. Squash, Early Bush.
1 oz. Carrot, Half-Long.	1 " Melon, Rockyford.	1 " Squash, Hubbard.
1 pa. Cauliflower, Algiers.	1 " Melon, Water, Rattlesnake.	1 oz. Squash, Boston Marrow.
1 " Cauliflower, Henderson's Snowball.	1 " Melon, Water, Black Diamond.	1 pa. Tomato, Acme.
1 " Celery, White Plume.	1 oz. Okra, Perkins' Improved.	1 " Tomato, Stone.
1 " Celery, Golden Self-Blanching.	½ " Onion, White Crystal Wax.	1 oz. Turnip, Purple Top Flat.
1 pt. Corn, Frotscher's Adam's Early.	½ " Onion, Large Red Bermuda.	1 oz. Turnip, Ruta Baga.
1 " Corn, Country Gentleman.	1 pa. Parsley, Curled.	

No. 3. PRICE \$10; BY MAIL or EXPRESS.

1 qt. Beans, Refugee Green-Pod.	1 qt. Corn, St. Charles.	1 oz. Parsley, Curled.
1 pt. Beans, Early Valentine.	1 " Corn, Country Gentleman.	2 " Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
1 " Beans, Golden Wax.	1 " Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.	1 qt. Peas, Extra Early.
1 " Beans, Yellow Six Weeks.	1 oz. Corn Salad.	1 pt. Peas, Wrinkled, Our Selection.
1 " Beans, Old Homestead.	2 " Cress, or Pepper Grass.	1 pa. Pepper, Chinese Giant.
1 " Beans, Lima, Seweet.	1 " Cucumber, N. O. Market.	2 ozs. Radish, White-Tipped.
2 ozs. Beet, Egyptian.	1 pa. Eggplant, Imp. N. Y. Purple.	2 " Radish, Scarlet Turnip.
2 " Beet, Edmonds.	½ oz. Endive, Green Curled.	1 " Radish, Early White Turnip.
2 " Beet, Half-Long.	½ " Endive, Broad-Leaved.	2 " Radish, Long Scarlet.
1 pa. Brussels Sprouts.	½ " Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna.	2 " Salsify, Sandwich Island.
½ " Cabbage, Early Wakefield.	1 pa. Leek, Flag.	½ lb. Spinach, Flanders.
½ " Cabbage, Savoy.	½ oz. Lettuce, Big Boston.	1 oz. Squash, Early Bush.
½ " Cabbage, Frotscher's Flat Dutch.	½ " Lettuce, May King.	1 pa. Squash, Hubbard.
½ " Cabbage, Red, for pickling.	1 " Lettuce, Cos, or Romaine.	1 oz. Squash, Boston Marrow.
1 " Carrot, Early French.	1 pa. Melon, N. O. Market.	1 pa. Tomato, Early Acme.
1 " Carrot, Half-Long, Danver's.	1 " Melon, Netted Gem.	1 " Tomato, Stone.
½ " Cauliflower, Early Italian.	1 " Melon, Water, Rattlesnake.	1 " Tomato, Beauty.
1 pa. Cauliflower, Henderson's Snowball.	1 " Melon, Water, Black Diamond.	1 oz. Turnip, Rutabaga.
½ oz. Celery, Perfection Heartwell.	2 ozs. Okra, Perkins' Improved.	1 " Turnip, White Flat Dutch.
½ " Celery, White Plume.	2 " Onion, Yellow Danvers.	1 pa. each Herbs, Five Varieties.
1 pa. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching.	1 " Onion, Large Red Bermuda.	1 " each Flower Seeds, Eight Varieties.
1 qt. Corn, Frotscher's Adam's Early.	2 " Onion, White Crystal Wax.	

No. 4. PRICE \$18; BY MAIL or EXPRESS.

2 qts. Beans, Refugee Green-Pod.	3 qts. Corn, St. Charles.	4 ozs. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
2 " Beans, Early Valentine.	2 " Corn, Country Gentleman.	4 qts. Peas, Extra Early.
1 " Beans, Golden Wax.	2 " Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.	1 " Peas, Wrinkled, Our Selection.
1 " Beans, Yellow Six Weeks.	4 ozs. Corn Salad.	1 pa. Pepper, Chinese Giant.
1 " Beans, Old Homestead.	4 " Cress, or Pepper Grass.	½ " Pepper, Sweet Spanish.
1 " Beans, Lima, Seweet.	2 " Cucumber, N. O. Market.	4 " Radish, White-Tipped.
4 ozs. Beet, Egyptian.	½ " Eggplant, N. O. Market.	4 " Radish, Scarlet One-Half Long.
4 " Beet, Early Blood.	1 " Endive, Green Curled.	2 " Radish, Early White Turnip.
4 " Beet, Half-Long.	1 " Endive, Broad-Leaved.	4 " Radish, Long Scarlet.
½ " Brussels Sprouts.	1 " Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna.	4 " Salsify, Sandwich Island.
½ " Cabbage, Early Wakefield.	1 " Leek, Flag.	1 lb. Spinach, Flanders.
½ " Cabbage, Savoy.	1 " Lettuce, Big Boston.	1 oz. Squash, Early Bush.
1 " Cabbage, Steckler's Money Making.	1 " Lettuce, May King.	1 " Squash, Hubbard.
½ " Cabbage, Frotscher's Flat Dutch.	1 " Lettuce, Cos, or Romaine.	1 " Squash, Boston Marrow.
½ " Cabbage, Red, for pickling.	2 " Melon, Netted Gem.	½ " Tomato, Early Paragon.
4 " Carrot, Half-Long.	2 " Melon, N. O. Market.	½ " Tomato, Stone.
½ " Cauliflower, Algiers.	2 " Melon, Water, Rattlesnake.	1 pa. Tomato, Beauty.
1 pa. Cauliflower, Henderson's Snowball.	2 " Melon, Water, Black Diamond.	1 " Tomato, Ponderosa.
1 oz. Celery, Perfection Heartwell.	4 " Okra, White Velvet.	2 ozs. Turnip, White Flat Dutch.
1 " Celery, White Plume.	2 " Onion, Yellow Danvers.	2 " Turnip, Rutabaga.
1 " Celery, Golden Self-Blanching.	4 " Onion, White Crystal Wax.	1 pa. each Herbs, Five Varieties.
2 qts. Corn, Frotscher's Adam's Early.	4 " Onion, Large Red Bermuda.	each Flower Seeds, Eight Varieties.
	2 " Parsley, Curled.	

STECKLER'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

THAT MAY BE SOWN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
IN HOT BED	OPEN GROUND	OPEN GROUND	OPEN GROUND	OPEN GROUND	OPEN GROUND
Eggplants	Spinach	Beets	Bush Beans	Cabbage	Endive
Pepper	Mustard	Radishes	Pole Beans	Corn	Corn
Tomatoes	Carrots	Cabbage	Lima Beans	Melons	Melons
Cucumbers	Parsnips	Kohlrabi	Corn	Cucumbers	Cucumbers
OPEN GROUND	Early Radish	Lettuce	Cucumbers	Squash	Spinach
	Turnips	Spinach	Squash	Pumpkin	Pumpkins
Spinach	Mustard	Mustard	Melon	Summer Radish	Pole Beans
Mustard	Beets	Carrots	Okra	Endive	Summer Radish
Carrots	Swiss Chard	Leeks	Beets	Lettuce	Lettuce
Beets	Kohlrabi	Celery	Swiss Chard	Cauliflower	Sweet Potato
Turnips	Lettuce	Parsley	Carrots	Lima Beans	Slips
Leeks	Cabbage	Roquette	Radish	Pole Beans	Tomatoes
Early Radish	Cauliflower	Cress	Lettuce		Eggplants
Lettuce	Sorrel	Chervil	Mustard		
Endive	Roquette	Bush Beans	Endive		
Cabbage	Chervil	Pole Beans	Roquette		
Broccoli	Parsley	Lima Beans	Cress		
Kohlrabi	Cress	Squash	Parsley		
Cauliflower	Celery	Cucumbers	Chervil		
Cress	Peas	Melons	Celery		
Chervil	Asparagus	Okra	Tomatoes		
Parsley	Melons	Early Peas	Cabbage		
Celery	Corn	Tomatoes	Eggplants		
Roquette	Bush Beans	Eggplants	Pepper		
Sorrel	Cucumbers	Peppers	Kohlrabi		
Peas	Squash	Corn	Cauliflower		
Onions	Onions	Swiss Chard	Pumpkins		
Potatoes	Early Corn	Potatoes	Potatoes		
Shallots	Potatoes	Endive			
	Shallots	Shallots			

FROTSCHER'S

Superior

Large Late

Flat Dutch

CABBAGE

Largest

Surest

Finest

STECKLER'S

FRENCH

MARKET

LETTUCE

Largest

Soundest

Crispest

and Best

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
OPEN GROUND	OPEN GROUND	OPEN GROUND	OPEN GROUND	IN HOT BED	OPEN GROUND
Pole Beans	Bush Beans	Bush Beans	Onions	Cucumbers	Peas
Bush Beans	Peas	Peas	Peas	OPEN GROUND	Potatoes
Tomatoes	Cabbage	Radishes	Beans	Artichokes	Spinach
Corn	Broccoli	Carrots	Cabbage	Peas	Roquette
Cucumbers	Brussels	Beets	Spinach	Beans	Carrots
Cauliflower	Sprouts	Swiss Chard	Cauliflower	Brussels	Lettuce
Endive	Kale	Parsnips	Broccoli	Sprouts	Cabbage
Lettuce	Cauliflower	Salsify	Brussels	Kale	Endive
Summer Radish	Parsley	Roquette	Sprouts	Mustard	Cabbage
Turnips	Roquette	Chervil	Kale	Carrots	Tomatoes
Cabbage	Chervil	Parsley	Mustard	Beets	Cauliflower
Eggplants	Lettuce	Sorrel	Carrots	Beets	Shallots
	Endive	Cress	Beets	Kale	
	Mustard	Lettuce	Corn Salad	Mustard	
	Beets	Endive	Salsify	Carrots	
	Cress	Leeks	Leeks	Beets	
	Turnip	Kohlrabi	Swiss Chard	Salsify	
	Kohlrabi	Broccoli	Radishes	Corn Salad	
	Carrots	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Parsley	
	Celery	Kale	Endive	Roquette	
	Potatoes	Celery	Parsnips	Chervil	
	Swiss Chard	Corn Salad	Onion Sets	Kohlrabi	
FROTSCHER'S				Radishes	
CREOLE				Lettuce	
ONION				Endive	
IS THE BEST				Parsnips	
SOUTHERN				Shallots	
ONION					

FROTSCHER'S

LONE STAR

WATER

MELON

SOUTHERN

GROWN

SUPERIOR

QUALITY

For Full Description including Flower and Field Seeds,
See Pages 3 to 14 of this Book.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd., NEW ORLEANS.